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2. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
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3. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
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4. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell—
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5. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being a supplement to the report of the department of inland revenue, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan—
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5*b*. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Hon. J. Costigan—
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6. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. John Haggart—
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6*a*. Report on Canadian Archives, 1891..... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6*b*. Report on Western Hemisphere Trade..... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6*c*. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—

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6*d*. First Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner for the dominion of Canada for 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

6*e*. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—

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6*f*. Mortuary Statistics of the principal cities and towns of Canada for the year 1890—

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6*g*. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1890—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

6*h*. Report of the Honorary Commissioner, Mr. Adam Brown, representing Canada at the Jamaica Exhibition, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

7*a*. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—

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7*b*. Evidence on the Export Cattle Trade of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

7*c*. Report of Evidence relative to the Carrying of Deck Loads of Timber and Deals during the winter months. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper—

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8. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Hon. C. H. Tupper....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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10. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*b*. Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11*a*. Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

11*b*. Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

12. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Sir John Thompson—

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13. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1891, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Report of the Secretary of State, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

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14*a*. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

14*b*. Report of the Board of Examiners for the civil service of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

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14*c*. Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1890, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—

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17. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—

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19. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.—
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20. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the closing of Parliament, and of the expenditure made on them, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster....*Printed for distribution only.*

20*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return showing details of the following items of expenditure which appear in the statement of Governor General's warrants issued since the closing of the last parliament: July 10th, 1890, franchise act, $4,000; March 26th, 1891, Kingston graving dock, $6,006.14; August 30th, 1890, new dredging plant, $5,991.91; March 26th, 1891, breakwater at Southampton, $38,022.39; April 28th, 1891, cost of litigated matters, $10,468.79; January 31st, 1891, seed grain to settlers in N.W.T., $2,298.18. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for distribution only.*

21. Statement of expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses from 1st July, 1890, to 30th April, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th May, 1891, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Printed for distribution only.*

22. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return of the receipts and expenditures in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from the 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.....*Printed for distribution only.*

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22*b*. Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to 20th May, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 20th May, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for distribution only.*

22*c*. Statement of receipts and expenditures, in detail, chargeable to the consolidated fund, from 1st July, 1889, to 31st May, 1890; and like statement from 1st July, 1890, to 31st May, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for distribution only.*

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23. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, etc., for year ended 31st December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

24. List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed in No.* 14.

25. Return *(in part)* under resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. Selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the return. 10. Copies of all orders in council and all

correspondence between the government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney ..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

25*a*. List of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1889, to 1st October, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891, by Hon. E. Dewdney—
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26. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for an abstract copy or copies of the cargoes carried by the steamships subsidized to run between the maritime provinces and the West Indies on each voyage during the present year 1891; showing the character and value of the cargoes carried and the port or ports of lading and discharge of such cargoes, with an abstract of any other information given in such manifest; and also showing number of trips made by the steamers subsidized to carry on the steam service between the maritime provinces and the West India ports, during the year 1890; the dates of such trips, amount paid for each trip, the person or company carrying out said service for the present year, and whether any contract has been entered into for the service this year, and what rates are being paid therefor and to whom. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1891—*Mr. Davies*. . *Printed for sessional papers only.*

26*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General of the 27th May, 1891, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence and reports to council on the subject of payment of subsidies to the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company, and to Messrs. Pickford and Black, or either of them, and for copies of all contracts between the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company (Limited), and Messrs. Pickford and Black, or either of them, and the government, for the steam service between Canada and the West Indies, entered into during the year 1890. 2. Also the names of persons or companies to whom the subsides for the steam service between St. John, N.B., and the West Indies were paid, previously to the execution of the contract by the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Company, and the amounts so paid, and dates. Also the amount paid, and dates when paid to such steamship company, after entering into the contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th July, 1891—*Mr. Davies* ..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 6th May, 1891, for a return giving the date of the declarations in every riding during the recent general election. If adjournments or enlargewere made, in any case, from the time fixed at the nominations, stating where, when, how often and for what reason, and giving the name and address of the returning officer where such occurred; also giving the name, occupation and post office address of every returning officer; showing the date of return by returning officer to the clerk of the crown in chancery, and the date of receipt of each by the clerk of the crown in chancery; together with the name of the electoral district and the member elected thereto, and the date of publication of his return in the *Canada Gazette*. Also copies of all letters written by or on behalf of any member of the government to any member elect or to any other person or persons suggesting that any returning officer be asked to delay making his return to the clerk of the crown in chancery. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1891.—*Mr. Landerkin*. ..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

27*a*. Return of the Seventh General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, by Samuel E. St. O. Chapleau, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1890, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th May, 1891, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... ..... *Not printed.*

29. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return showing a detailed account of all expenses incurred in connection with an investigation held into the conduct of the indian agent at Sutton West. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st May, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock* ..... *Not printed.*

29*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a list and prices paid for all articles purchased for the indians of the counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish, including in said list any cattle purchased as well as farming implements, during the last three years. Also statement of prices realized from sale of cattle or other articles purchased for the use of the indians in said counties. Also statement in full of articles belonging to the department of the interior in said counties for the use of the said indians. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891. —*Mr. Fraser*..... ..... *Not printed.*

30. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return of: 1. Copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the department of militia and defence, or any officer thereof, and the commander of "C" battery, having reference to sending a detachment of men under his command to Wellington on the 4th or 5th day of August last, ostensibly to aid the civil authorities of that district. 2. Also copies of the requisition served on the said commanding officer, invoking military aid at Wellington, together with the names of the magistrates who signed the requisition, also the distance from Wellington at which said magistrates reside. 3. Also copies of the reports of the commanding officer, confidential or otherwise, as to the necessity there was for the military occupation of Wellington, and for their continuance there, until they were recalled. 4. Also of all telegraphic or other correspondence between the department of militia and defence, or any officer of the government of Canada, and the provincial government of British Columbia, or with any officer thereof, if any, or with any other person, in reference to sending the said military force to Wellington. 5. Also a detailed statement of all moneys disbursed by the government of Canada, or by any department thereof, either as regimental pay, or for active service allowance, either to the officers and men of "C" battery, or both officers and men of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, while on service at Wellington, or for their maintenance while there, or for their transportation to and from Wellington. 6. Also copies of all militia general and special orders issued by the militia department for the regulation and guidance of the officers of "C" battery since its establishment in British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Gordon*—

Not printed.

30*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all reports from the deputy adjutant general of military district No. 11 to the minister of militia, since January, 1888: 1. In regard to "C" battery barracks. 2. In regard to drill hall in Victoria. 3. In regard to removal of magazine from Beacon Hill Park. 4. In regard to condition of guns, stores, gun platforms, etc. Also copies of all correspondence between the deputy adjutant general of military district No. 11 and the minister of militia, on the same subjects, since the same date. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st July, 1891.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*

31. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1891, for a return of all petitions addressed to the government, praying for the analysis of intoxicating liquor manufactured or offered for sale, by wholesale or retail, in the dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1891.—*Mr. Curran*. .....*Not printed.*

32. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for copies of correspondence, papers, and all documents respecting steps taken by the government during last session, or since that time, to prevent American cheese being shipped through or from Canadian ports, and branded as Canadian; also copies of the instructions now given to the proper authorities or preventive officers on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th May, 1891.—*Mr. Marshall*—

Not printed.

33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette* of the exports and imports from 1st day of May, 1890, to 1st day of May, 1891, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries; and comparative statements from 1st July, 1889, to 1st May, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th May, 1891.—*Sir R. Cartwright*. .....*Printed for distribution only.*

34. Copies of papers relating to the sale of the Carleton Branch Railway to the city of St. John. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th May, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster .....*Not printed.*

34*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, papers, reports and documents in relation to the returning of the debentures of the North Shore Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

34*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for all papers in reference to the claim of Hugh Munroe, of River John, Pictou County, for damages for injuries caused to his farm by the building of the Short Line Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*

34*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the construction of a line of railway by the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company (Limited), in the county of Inverness, up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891. *Mr. Cameron (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

34*d*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of all petitions, letters or communications whatsoever received by the government from any of the municipalities of the county of Napierville, or from any person in the said county, and of any answers made by the government thereto, up to the 5th March last, in relation to the granting of a subsidy in aid of the construction of a railway between the village of Napierville and the village of St. Rémi. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891. —*Mr. Monet*.....*Not printed.*

34*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 18th June, 1891, for a return showing: 1. The names of the several railways in the dominion to which dominion aid has been granted, except the Canadian Pacific main line 2. The province within which the said railway, in whole or in part, is located, and if located in two or more provinces, the number of miles in each. 3. The county or counties through which the said lines run in each province. 4. The amount of money paid to each up to the 1st January, 1891. 5. The railways built in the dominion by the dominion since confederation, excepting the main line of the Intercolonial and main line of the Canadian Pacific. 6. The province within which built. 7. The entire cost of each line built or assisted by the dominion, in each province, including equipment. 8. The entire sum spent up to 1st January last, on the construction of dominion roads in each province, excepting the Intercolonial main line and Canadian Pacific main line. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

35. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1890, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson.....*Not printed.*

36. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, letters, correspondence, and documents of every nature respecting the resignation of James Thurber, Esq., lieutenant-colonel of the sedentary militia, in the county of Lotbinière; the appointment of his son, Mr. William Thurber, as light-house keeper in the parish of St. Croix; and the refusal of the government to grant to the said James Thurber, Esq., the amount claimed by him as his superannuation allowance. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st June, 1891.—*Mr. Rinfret*.....*Not printed.*

36*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for all correspondence and papers relating to the resignations and re-appointments to office of the following parties: Samuel Genest, John Cosgrove and Charles Leduc. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

36*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for a return of all letters, correspondence and papers relating to the cause of the resignation and removal of William Laidlow, of Arthur, from the North-West Mounted Police, and all papers and correspondence relating to his application for compensation for the loss of his thumb while in the service; also the award of compensation paid him, if any. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891.—*Mr. Mc Mullen*.....*Not printed.*

37. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th May, 1891, for a return showing how many yards of cotton sail duck have been imported at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from the 30th June, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, and from 30th June, 1890, to 30th December, 1890, and the value of such importation respectively. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1891.—*Mr. White (Shelburne)*.....*Not printed*

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38. Papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and the dominion of Canada, including the colony of Newfoundland. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

38*a*. Further papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and dominion of Canada, including the colony of Newfoundland. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891, by Sir John Thompson .*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

38*b*. Copy of a report of the honourable the privy council of the 4th November, 1890, relative to the proposal made by the government of Canada to the governors of British West India Islands and of British Guiana for the extension of trade, together with correspondence, etc., referring to the same subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th July, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

38*c*. Correspondence and telegrams respecting the Spanish American Treaty. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd September, 1891, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of the report of the enquiry held by J. B. Caouette, in 1890, respecting the abstraction, from the post office at Isle Verte, of a newspaper addressed to a resident of that parish ; of all letters from the post office department to the said Caouette, and replies thereto, and of any report made by the said Caouette ; also of all official correspondence in relation to the said enquiry. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*

39*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, petitions and memorials relating to and praying for the construction of a suitable post office in the town of Buckingham, county of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891. —*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

39*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all petitions, memorials, reports and orders in council in reference to the establishment of a post office at Campbellton, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

39*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for a return showing the contingent expenses of the several salaried postmasters of the dominion for the fiscal years 1888, 1889 and 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th July, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—

Printed for sessional papers only.

39*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return showing the amount deposited in each of the post office and dominion savings banks in the dominion on the 30th June, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—

Not printed.

39*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for copies of correspondence between the proprietor or proprietors of the newspaper *Le Canada*, published at Ottawa, and any member of the government ; also of any correspondence between any member of the government and any other person in relation to the suspension of the publication in the said newspaper *Le Canada*, of the table showing the arrival and departure of mails at the Ottawa post office. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Beausoleil*.....*Not printed.*

39*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, correspondence and petitions relating to the establishment of a post office in the township of Lowe, county of Ottawa ; also petitions, memorials and documents complaining of the mail service between Ste. Emile de Suffolk and St. André Avelin, in the county of Ottawa. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th August, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

40. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the tenders asked for to construct a graving dock at Kingston ; the tenders received ; the reports and calculations made by the engineers of the department of public works made and based on these tenders ; the contract which has been entered into ; the reports of the engineers which may have been made on the carrying out of the works ; or the changes which may have been made in them ; and also a statement of the sums paid out to the contractors up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay*.....*Not printed.*

40*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of the tenders received and accepted for the construction of a caisson in connection with the Esquimalt graving dock ; the report of Mr. H. F. Perley in this connection ; and all other correspondence referring to this contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*

40*b*. Papers respecting the Kingston graving dock. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Not printed.*

40*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1891, for : 1. Copy of original plan and also of alteration made to Kingston dry dock, showing the additional excavations, crib work, extra masonry and additional iron works in caissons, together with the quantities of each class of extra work paid or undertaken to be paid for, and the rates of payment for the said extra work. 2. Copy of the order in council, dated 5th July, 1890, concerning the contract for the building of said dry dock. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th August, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot*.....*Not printed.*

40*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, reports of surveys and any other documents relating to the construction of a dry

dock at the town of Amherstburg. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Allan* ..... *Not printed.*

41. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1891, for a return giving the report of Mr. J. R. Arnoldi, engineer of the mechanical department of public works, to the special committee on ballot boxes last session. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Landerkin* ..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for a return of all papers, correspondence and other documents relating to the dredging on the bar of the Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay, since July, 1890, including the advertisement, tenders received and contract for such dredging; also engineer's report to the department, showing what progress has been made in the work up to the 1st of December last; also statement showing the amounts paid on account of such work, to whom paid, dates and amounts of such payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Campbell* ..... *Not printed.*

43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copy of the report of H. F. Perley, Esq., chief engineer of the public works department, respecting the causes of the flooding by the waters of the Richelieu River, of the lands of the riparian owners, in the counties of Iberville, St. John and Missisquoi. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Béchard*..... *Not printed.*

43*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, letters, reports and documents of every description, respecting the deepening of the river and the lifting and removal of boulders from the batture of St. Jean Deschaillons. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd July, 1891.—*Mr. Rinfret*..... *Not printed.*

43*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of reports of engineers as to improvements in the navigation of the Grand River. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Montague*..... *Not printed.*

43*c*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st January, 1890, for copies of all reports and other communications in reference to the deposit of sawdust, slabs and other offensive material in the Ottawa and other rivers of the dominion, together with a letter from the deputy minister of fisheries relative thereto. Presented to the Senate, 19th August, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

43*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for copies of petitions, correspondence, etc., relating to reconstruction, by private parties, of the Caledonia Dam, across the Grand River. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. Montague*—*Not printed.*

44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, communications, and reports in the possession of the government, relating to the fixing of a standard of time and the legalization thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Kirkpatrick* ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all letters and correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any public department, and Mr. Solyme Forgues, of St. Michel de Bellechasse, returning officer, in relation to the last dominion election in the electoral district of Bellechasse. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*

46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return showing what amount of money was expended in repairing wharf at Big Bay, in the township of Keppel, North Grey, during the summer of 1890; whether the work was let by tender or private contract; who performed the work; who acted as inspector, and what compensation did the inspector receive. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th June, 1891.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*

47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing the number of bushels of potatoes exported from Canada from 1st October, 1890, to 1st May, 1891, and the place to which exported. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th June, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*—*Printed for sessional papers only.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all correspondence between all persons and the department of marine and fisheries, recommending or with reference to a reward given to Captain Peterson of the American schooner "Seigfried," for his services in rescuing the captain and crew of the schooner "Blizzard," of Lunenburg, in October last. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for correspondence with the department of marine respecting presentation of binocular glasses to the volunteers rescuing the crew of the barque "Medmerly," lost on Ray's Island, Pictou County, in November last past. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*..... .....*Not printed.*

50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copy of all correspondence, papers and reports, in the possession of the government, relating to the locality for holding the camp of militia district No. 1, for the years 1890 and 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th June, 1891.—*Mr. Hyman*..... ....*Not printed.*

51. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials and any other documents submitted to the privy council, in connection with the abolition of the official use of the French language in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, or orders in council thereon; also copies of the act or acts relating thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th June, 1891.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

52. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the order in council of date the 10th May, 1888, granting a subsidy of $12,500 per annum to Mr. Julien Chabot, for the use of the steamboat "Admiral," between Dalhousie and Gaspé, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway; and also of all other orders in council which may have been passed afterwards in respect to the same steamboat. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891—*Mr. Guay*..... .....*Not printed.*

52*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of the contract with the owners or owner, or the party in possession of the steamboat "Admiral," made by the government in consequence of an order in council bearing date the 10th May, 1888; also of the contracts, deeds or transfers which may have been executed or notified to the government, since the said date of the 10th of May, 1888; also a statement of the sums paid out for the use of the said steamboat; the names of the persons to whom these sums have been paid; and the date of the payments and of the receipts which have been given therefor. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891.—*Mr. Guay*.... ....*Not printed.*

52*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of any order or orders in council, adopted between the years 1883 and 1888, in relation to the steamer "Admiral" and the service performed by the said steamer between Dalhousie and Gaspé or other points, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*

52*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of the contract or contracts between the owners or owner or person in possession of the steamer "Admiral" and the government, between the years 1883 and 1888; also copies of all deeds of transfer, etc., filed with the government, in respect of the said steamer; also a statement of all sums paid during the said period of time for the service of the said steamer, with the names of the persons to whom the said sums were paid and the dates of such payments. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Tarte*..... .....*Not printed.*

53. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1891, for a return showing the cost of construction of the several elevators built on the Intercolonial Railway and branches; showing where erected and the capacity of each; the date of erection, and the quantity of grain that passed through each of them, each year, since their completion. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... .....*Not printed.*

53*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, documents, etc., between the officials of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton and the department of railways in relation to the accident at St. Joseph de Lévis, on the 18th December, 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th June, 1891.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

53*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for all correspondence, telegrams, letters, reports and other papers relating to the proposed "additional property accommodation" of Intercolonial Railway at St. John, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Davies*..... ....*Not printed.*

53*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of all paper writings, documents, depositions, etc., respecting or in connection with the enquiry held at St. Flavie, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, into the conduct of Mr. Hormidas Ouillet, superintendent

of the workshops of the said Intercolonial Railway, as well as in relation to any other employees. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th September, 1891.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*

54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1891, for : 1. A statement of all fishing licenses granted in 1890, in the following counties : Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet, Yamaska and Richelieu, showing the names of those who obtained such licenses, the amount paid by each of them and the date of each payment. 2. A statement of the quantity and value of the several kinds of fish taken by the said license-holders, according to the reports of the fishery overseers for the said counties. 3. Copies of all instructions sent to the fishery overseers of the said several counties in 1890 and 1891, up to date. 4. Copies of all letters, petitions and complaints received in relation to this subject during the years 1890 and 1891, up to this date, and of all replies made thereto. 5. For a statement of the salaries of the fishery overseers of the said counties, and of all other costs and expenditure incurred by the government in connection with the fisheries of the counties aforesaid, during the year 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891.....*Not printed.*

54*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return showing the names of all persons in the county of Queen's, Nova Scotia, to whom fishing bounties have been paid during the last five years, with the amount paid each, and the dates of payment ; the amount still unpaid, with the names of the persons to whom such bounties are still due. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1891.—*Mr. Forbes*.....*Not printed.*

54*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return of the names of all persons in the county of Guysboro' to whom fishing bounties have been paid during the last three years, with the amount paid each, the amount still unpaid with the names of the persons to whom such bounties are still due. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*—*Not printed.*

54*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing the amount paid for the supplies required by the crews of the several government vessels engaged in the fishery protection service, in the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890, together with the names of parties from whom purchases were made, and the prices paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th June, 1891.—*Mr. Somerville*.....*Not printed.*

54*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of papers, correspondence, reports and other documents in the possession of the government relating to the subject of the herring fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent waters during the past year, including the report of the conference of fishery officers held at Ottawa on the subject. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th June, 1891.—*Mr. Bowers*.....*Not printed.*

54*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for a return of the costs and expenses of adjusting the amounts claimed for fishery bounties and of preparing and distributing the fishery bounty cheques in each year since 1883, and also the names of the persons authorized to distribute the bounty cheques in the province of Nova Scotia during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th July, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*—

Printed for sessional papers only.

54*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for a return giving the names of all persons in the county of Guysboro' fined for violation of the fishery laws, since the 1st day of January, 1890 ; the amount of each fine and costs ; the sum collected of each ; the names of the parties whose fines have been remitted, with the reason for such remission ; the names of parties in said county against whom fines are still outstanding, with the amount of each and costs. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd June, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*.....*Not printed.*

54*g*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th May, 1891, for a return of all papers, letters and documents in any way whatever relating to the dispensing with the services of J. R. Graham, of Fenelon Falls, as fishery inspector or overseer within the county of Victoria, and of all communications with or representations to the government, or any member thereof, or any officer or clerk in the department of marine and fisheries, relating to the said J. R. Graham and the performance of his duties prior to dispensing with his services ; and of all new rules or regulations (if any) for the appointment of fishery inspectors in said county and the performance of their duties. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd August, 1891.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Not printed.*

54*h*. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th April, 1890, for copies of all departmental orders relating to the fisheries of the counties of Richelieu and Ber-

thier, and a copy of all correspondence had since 1887 between the department of fisheries and the fishery officers of the said counties on this subject. Presented to the Senate, 14th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Guévremont*.....*Not printed.*

54*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence connected with the appointment of George Boisvert as fishery officer over that portion of the River St. Lawrence along the front of the county of Nicolet. Also for copies of all correspondence connected with the issuing of fishing licenses for the county of Nicolet between Fabien Boisvert, at that time member of the House of Commons of Canada, or any other persons, and the government. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Leduc*.....*Not printed.*

55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for a return for the years 1889 and 1890 of all reports from or correspondence with the superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, with respect to the condition of the road-bed or the rails of such railway, together with any reports or representations made with respect to such road-bed or rails by any of the track masters or other officers of said road. 2. Showing what portion in mileage of such road-bed has been relaid with steel rails since the completion of such road. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd July, 1891.—*Mr. Davies*.....*Not printed.*

56. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, for the year ended 31st December, 1890; also a list of shareholders on 31st December, 1890. Presented to the Senate, 4th May, 1891, by the Hon. the Speaker.....*Not printed.*

57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for a return showing the quantities and kinds of timber and sawlogs cut annually in the lately disputed territory, in the province of Ontario, under the authority of timber licenses issued by the government of Canada; the names of such licensees; and showing also how the dues were imposed, and the amount per thousand feet, board measure, realized by the government of Canada from each person or firm so licensed in each year from 1875 to 1887, inclusive; or what royalty or other revenue was received by the government from licensees aforesaid on such quantities cut or sold. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th July, 1891.—*Mr. Barron*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th May, 1891, for a return giving the date at which the steamer "Stanley" commenced running between Prince Edward Island and the mainland in the fall of 1890, how many trips made, date of each trip, the number of passengers and the amount of freight taken to and from Prince Edward Island; the amount of money collected on account of passengers and the amount for freight; also the expenses of working said steamer during the winter of 1891, and the date at which said steamer stopped running from Prince Edward Island to the mainland; together with the report of the deputy minister, dated 5th March, 1891, touching this steamer, and all correspondence, telegrams and representations made to the marine and post office departments touching the mail and steamboat service between the island and the mainland. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th July, 1891.—*Mr. Perry*—

Not printed.

59. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 8th July, 1891, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents whatsoever, respecting the grant of a subsidy to the Quebec Oriental Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1891.—*Mr. Vaillancourt*.....*Not printed.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, letters or telegrams addressed to the auditor general with reference to the payment of accounts as rendered to the auditor general by the returning officer of the electoral district of the east riding of Elgin; also the names and post office addresses of the returning officer, deputy returning officers, poll clerks and constables for the electoral district of the east riding of Elgin; also the respective amounts as claimed by each; the amount actually paid to each up to date, including amount of balance, if any, as rendered by the returning officer in his original account to the auditor general. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1891.—*Mr. Ingram*—

Not printed.

60*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th July, 1891, for copy of all correspondence between John A. Macdonald, M. P. (Victoria, N. S.), or any other parties in the county of Victoria, N. S., and the government, or any department or official of the government, previous to the late general elections, in reference to the appointment of a returning officer at said elections for said county. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd August, 1891.—*Mr. Flint*.....*Not printed.*

61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copy of the report of Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., upon survey made by him of the river St. Lawrence immediately opposite and in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible to build a railway bridge there. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th July, 1891. —*Mr. Laurier.* ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

62. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1891, for all correspondence between any department of the government and H. E. Hartley, late lockmaster on the Carillon and Grenville Canal, in reference to his retirement from the civil service, and any report to council or order in council upon the same subject, together with all papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Hartley. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th June, 1891.—*Mr. Christie*..... ....*Not printed.*

62*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a copy of the report of Thos. Monro, government engineer, upon the Manchester Ship Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st July, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

62*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1891, for copies of all letters, correspondence, documents and papers showing the number of extra or additional men employed on the old and new Welland Canal, between the 10th day of February, 1891, and the 7th day of March, 1891 ; the names of such men, the work required to be done, and the amount of money paid to each man. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th July, 1891.—*Mr. German.* .. .*Not printed.*

62*c*. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1891, for a statement and account showing the amount of money received and taken in excess of what was just and proper by William Ellis, superintendent of the Welland Canal, if any, from the 29th day of December, 1879, until the 11th day of September, 1889 ; also a statement showing the amount of money paid back by Mr. Ellis, if any, and date of payments, if any. Further, a copy of the bond given as security by Mr. Ellis, if any, to secure the payment of the money taken in excess. Presented to the Senate, 29th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McCallum*..... . .....*Not printed.*

62*d*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1891, for copies of all petitions, letters and communications from the city of St. Catharines, and other municipalities on the Welland Canal, or from any persons or corporations, for the privilege of using surplus water from said canal for manufacturing or other purposes ; and of the reports of engineers of canals, thereon, and the replies of the government to all such applications. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Gibson* . .....*Not printed.*

62*e*. Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for : 1. Copies of the specifications prepared by the government and which formed the basis of the call for tenders for the work of constructing a drain from Lachine to Cote St. Paul, along the Lachine Canal. 2. Copies of all tenders filed for the said work, and of the reports of the officers of the department of railways and canals thereupon. 3. Copies of the report awarding the contract for the said work, and of the said contract. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Préfontaine*. .*Not printed.*

62*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all reports of engineers respecting the proposed Soulanges Canal, showing the number of sections into which the work is to be divided, the length of each section, the quantities of the several classes of work in each section, and detailed estimates of the cost of each section ; the whole to be accompanied with a continuous tracing or plan and profile of the whole line showing the several sections and the structures of each section. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mousseau*..... .....*Not printed.*

62*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a statement showing all expenditure, and a return of all reports and plans of government engineers, if any, in connection with the Soulanges Canal, from 1873 to 1889, exclusively, and from 1889, inclusively, to June, 1890 ; also a return of all plans and specifications made by engineers and completed by them, at the said date, June, 1890, in relation to the said Soulanges Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mousseau*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

62*h*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all tenders, both first and second calls, for sections one, two and three respectively, of the enlargement of the Rapide Plat or Morrisburg Canal, a division of the St. Lawrence Canals, the return to comprise the quantities of the several items in the schedule of prices on which the tenders were computed, and the aggregate of each tender. Also copies of all correspondence, orders in council, reports of engineers relating to the tenders, or contracts, for

works, or as to changes in location or of designs, and all estimates in detail of the cost of said works and the reason for rejecting the first batch of tenders. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Murray*. ..... *Not printed.*

62*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1891, for a return of all letters and memorials complaining of the high water in the Rideau Canal between Kingston and Jones' Falls; copies of letters from Colonel By and others, showing the depth of water allowed for vessels navigating the canal; a statement showing the average depth of water in the canal for the first forty years after construction, and for the last ten years; also for copies of plans and reports of engineers engaged on the survey of the Kingston Mills Level, showing the estimate of cost of lowering the water and the quantity of land to be reclaimed if the water is lowered. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th September, 1891.—*Mr. Kirkpatrick*..... ..... *Not printed.*

63. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and factums, and of any other documents submitted to the privy council in connection with the abolition of separate schools in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, and orders in council thereon; also copies of any act or acts of said legislature abolishing said separate schools or modifying in any way the system existing prior to 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th July, 1891.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

63*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1891, for a copy of all petitions presented to his excellency with reference to the school acts of Manitoba; and all memorials, reports, orders in council and correspondence in connection with the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Devlin*.... *Not printed.*

63*b*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May; 1891, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and factums, and of any other documents submitted to the privy council in connection with the abolition of separate schools in the province of Manitoba by the legislature of that province; also copies of reports to, and orders in council thereon; also copies of any act or acts of said legislature abolishing said separate schools or modifying in any way the system existing prior to 1890. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th September, 1891.—*Mr. LaRivière*—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for copies of the petition of right presented to the minister of justice for his *fiat* by Joseph Desmarteau for improvements alleged to have been made by him on a "piece of land forming part of the property heretofore known as Logan's Farm, and being a portion of the lot number eleven hundred and thirty-six (1136) of the official plan and book of reference of the St. Mary's Ward, in the city of Montreal, measuring one hundred and fifty-six feet in width by a depth of four hundred and fifty-two (452) feet on the south-west side, and four hundred and eighty-seven (487) feet on the north-east side, English measure, and more or less, and being bounded on the north-east side by the highway known as Papineau Road, on the south-west side by a portion of the said lot number eleven hundred and thirty-six (1136), on the south-east by the lot number eleven hundred (1100) of said plan and book of reference, and on the north-west by Sherbrooke Street, being another portion of the said lot eleven hundred and thirty-six;" of the decision of the minister of justice; and of all correspondence on the same. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st July, 1891.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*

65. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1890, for a statement showing the expenses incurred by the inspector of penitentiaries in his visits, ordinary or extraordinary, to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the last ten years, as well as his personal expenses for each day of such visits, as those occasioned on each day of such visits by his travelling from Montreal to St. Vincent de Paul, and *vice versa*, for horses, servants, and their keep and lodging. Presented to the Senate, 18th June, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*....*Not printed.*

65*a*. Supplementary return *re* St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented to the Senate, 19th June, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Abbott..... *Not printed.*

65*b*. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th July, 1891, for a detailed copy of accepted tender, giving estimated quantity, price per unit, and amount of all drugs and medicines to be supplied the British Columbia Penitentiary by McPherson & Thompson, of New Westminster, B.C., for the year ending 30th June, 1892. Presented to the Senate, 12th August, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B.C.)*..... ..... *Not printed.*

66. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the department of justice and the judges in Canada charged with judicial functions in criminal matters as well as the attorney general of each province, respecting the expediency of abolishing the functions of the grand jury in relation to the administration of criminal justice. Presented to the Senate, 8th July, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Gowan*—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

67. Statement of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the dominion; showing quantities claimed upon and names of claimants, as well as amount paid in each case. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th July, 1891, by Hon. Mr. Bowell—

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

68. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1891, for a statement showing the amount of dominion notes in circulation on 31st May, 1891, and amount of gold and guaranteed debentures held in security on said date for redemption of said notes. Also statement showing the proportion of such gold reserve held by the minister of finance and receiver-general, and the proportion thereof held by any chartered banks for such redemption. Also statement showing the arrangements made with such banks, under which they hold such gold reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th July, 1891.—*Mr. Mulock*—

Not printed.

69. Departmental report on charges preferred against the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th July, 1891, by Sir John Thompson—

Printed for sessional papers only.

70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence since 1st July, 1890, from the New Glasgow board of trade and other boards or persons, respecting the through train from Sydney, C.B, to Oxford, Cumberland County, *viâ* the Short Line Railway. Also copies of all correspondence during said time from any person or persons, asking for better railway accommodation between Pictou and New Glasgow, to and from Halifax. Presented to the House of Commons, 31st July, 1891.—*Mr. Fraser*. ..... *Not printed.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all tenders for the construction of the Annapolis public buildings; a copy of the contract entered into with the Government for the construction of the same; a copy of the conveyance to the Queen of the land upon which the same are erected; a statement of all amounts paid to the contractor on account of the work, with dates of payment. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. Lister*—

Not printed.

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence and all documents, or other information in the possession of the Government, relating to entire horses stationed at the central experimental farm, or at any other of the experimental farms in the dominion of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th August, 1891.—*Mr. McMillan*—

Not printed.

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence and orders relative to the dismissal of William Saunders and William Muttart, section foremen of the Prince Edward Island Railway, in March or April last. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th August, 1891.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*

73*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1891, for a return of all correspondence, letters or papers in any way connected with the dismissal, in June, 1884, of one Samuel Johnston, from his position as a preventive officer, in her majesty's customs, for the station from Clifton to Dunnville. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. German*—

Not printed.

74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return showing: 1. Copies of all reports and correspondence relating to the permit system, and the administration thereof; copies of all regulations under which liquor is brought into the North-West Territories and sold there; also copies of all memorials addressed to the government relating to the present system and the sale of liquors, and the replies to the same. 2. Copies of orders or regulations relating to the sale of liquor on passenger trains in the North-West Territories, and within the limits of Banff Park, and statement of kinds and quantities of liquor so sold. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th August, 1891.—*Mr. Watson*..... *Not printed.*

75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of the pay-roll of the last military camp at Sorel and St. John's, P.Q. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th August, 1891.—*Mr. Lépine*..... *Not printed.*

75*a*. Statement showing names of tenderers, names of contractors and contract prices of military clothing for 1891-92. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891, by Sir Adolphe Caron—
Printed for sessional papers only.

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of customs and the collector of customs at Kootenay Lake, and between the minister of customs and any other person, relating to the admission of mining machinery into the Kootenay Lake district free of duty. Also a copy of instructions from the minister of customs to the collector of customs on Kootenay River, referring to the free admission of mining machinery. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Mara*. ..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, reports, paper writings and documents respecting the seizure and sale of the schooner "Marie Eliza," in 1887, by the collector of customs at Rimouski. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th August, 1891.—*Mr. Langelier*..... .... *Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a return showing:—1. The names of all permanent clerks in the department of public works, their duties and annual salaries. 2. Names of all extra clerks in the said department, their salaries, and the kind of work performed; also copies of their civil service examination certificates. 3. The names of all persons doing extra work outside of the building, and the nature of work, giving the names of ladies and gentlemen separately. 4. The names of mechanics or others employed in the government workshops at Ottawa. 5. The names of all messengers employed in the said department, either permanent or temporary. 6. The number and names of all labourers employed by the said department since January last, in and around the buildings under government control at Ottawa, including Rideau Hall, stating the kind of work performed and wages paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. McMullen*..... .... *Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for: 1. Copies of all claims presented to the government since 1880, by Mr. Joseph Antoine Maurice, merchant, of the village of Chambly Basin, and Dame Julie Fournier, his wife, for losses suffered by them in reference to lands purchased by them from the government in 1875. 2. Copies of all correspondence and letters addressed to any department of the government by any person or persons, in relation to said matter. 3. Copies of all correspondence between any of the said departments, or between any Department and the claimants, or any persons acting for them or in their interests, in relation to such claims. 4. Copies of the order of reference made by government referring the said claims to Joseph Simard, Esq., then dominion arbitrator, and of his award. 5. Copies of correspondence following the said award. 6. Copies of the opinions given on the subject by the honourable the minister of public works, and of the opinion of the honourable the minister of justice. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st August, 1891.—*Mr. Préfontaine* .... *Not printed.*

80. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of order in council, correspondence, reports, statement of claims, receipts or accounts with or made by Dr. Walker, or on his behalf, or with or by any other person respecting the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, since the close of the session of 1889. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Bain*..... *Not printed.*

81. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Canada, on the subject of the copyright laws of Canada, and all other papers relating thereto, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Edgar*—
Not printed.

82. Third census of Canada—statement of population—compared with preceding censuses, 1891. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th August, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart—
Printed for distribution only.

82*a*. Census of Canada, 1891—electoral divisions—statement of population by districts. Also census bulletin No. 1, and statements of population of cities, of towns and of villages. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th August, 1891, by Hon. J. Haggart.... *Printed for distribution only.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, showing: 1. The names of all employees of the customs at Montreal; the date of their appointment; their respective duties; the salary of each; their nationality; their place of birth; and, in case of their not having been born in Canada, for what period they had been in this country at the time of their appointment; and upon whose recommendation they had been appointed. 2. Whether they have all

passed the civil service examination, and the names of those, if any, who have not passed this examination, since the law requiring it has been in force. 3. The names of those, if any, who have received salaries or pay in addition to that attached to the offices to which they were appointed ; the amounts received by such persons, and for what additional work given. 4. The names of the extra labourers for whose services there was paid in 1889-90 the sum of $12,176.25, as recorded in the Auditor General's Report for the year 1889-90 at page C—254. 5. To whom was paid the sum of $5,930.29 for cartage at the customs house at Montreal, as recorded in the said report of the Auditor General at page C—254. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th September, 1891.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, memoranda, documents, letters, petitions and all papers whatsoever in relation to the encouragement of the cultivation of the sugar beet and the protection of the manufacture and refining of beet-root sugar in the dominion of Canada, exchanged between the government or any of its members and any person or company. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. Beausoleil*.....*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for copies of all correspondence, papers and documents relating to the appointment of customs officers at Crystal Beach and Point Abino, in the township of Bertie, and Carroll's Landing, in the township of Humberstone, in the county of Welland. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd September, 1891.—*Mr. German*—*Not printed.*

86. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented to the Senate, 16th September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*

86*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency and the lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented to the Senate, 23rd September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*

86*b*. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st August, 1891, for an account showing all the moneys expended by subsidy or otherwise on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, from the commencement of the works thereon to the present time ; the names of those to whom paid, and the amount, if any, appropriated to said works and remaining unpaid by the government of Canada. Presented to the Senate, 24th September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria, B.C.)*.....*Not printed.*

87. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th May, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, commissions and instructions for nominating a person or persons specially charged to examine the situation and resources of that part of the dominion known as the Great Basin of the Mackenzie ; and also of the report or reports made by such persons, in order to put the government in a position to decide upon the measures necessary for the protection and development of the territory. Presented to the Senate, 23rd September, 1891.—*Hon. Mr. Girard*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

88. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the district of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Montmagny and Iberville.....*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1891.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1891.

To the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B., Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

In presenting to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs to the 31st December, 1890, which I have now the honour of doing, it is with much satisfaction that I am able to state that Indian matters throughout the Dominion have pursued their wonted course of tranquillity, and that in almost every Superintendency, more or less progress has been made by the Indians; and I trust that in this Report of the past year's proceedings I shall be able to show to Your Excellency's satisfaction that where the contrary has been the case, it was the exception, and not the rule.

Material Condition.

The Indians of the seven Provinces of the Dominion, and those of the District of Keewatin, may be described as being, as a rule, self-supporting. There are, of course, in each of these divisions of territory, Indians whose physical condition from illness, infirmity or age, renders them incapable of earning their own subsistence, and who, owing to the additional fact that they have no relatives or friends who are able to support them, have to be assisted by the Department.

The amount of eleemosynary aid dispensed is not, however, proportionately any larger than the needs of the same class, other than Indians, cost the communities among whom they live. As respects able-bodied Indians, when it can be fairly and properly done, which is possible at all times in the Provinces and in the district above referred to, except when some extraordinary circumstances arise which prevent it, the Department insists upon the principle being applied to them, that if a man will not work neither shall he eat.

It is, I consider, the proper course to take. It inculcates in the Indian habits of self-reliance, and imbues him with feelings of self respect.

It will be observed that I have not included among the self-supporting Indians those of the North-West Territories.

This is not because some of these Indians are not wholly—and many of them partially—self-supporting; but inasmuch—as they can not, as a rule, be described as being able to provide for their own sustenance, they must, as a people, still be regarded as dependent upon the Government for their support. Considerable progress has, however, been made by them during the past year; and the operations of each year furnish indications that a very large proportion of these Indians are learning more and more to help themselves; and there is no reason to doubt that they will eventually become self-supporting, like their brethren in other portions of the Dominion.

It must, however, be remembered that, as in the case of the Indians last alluded to, it took many years to accomplish this desirable state of matters, so it will be with the Indians of the North-West Territories, over whom not much more than a decade of years has passed since they were taken in hand by this Department. Their condition is most encouraging, and, in so far as the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and the northern part of Alberta are concerned, the Indians may be said, as a rule, to respond readily to the requirement that they shall work for what they receive from the Department, or that they must earn their own living. A statement will be found on page 212 of Part I of this Report, which shows approximately the amounts earned by individual members of the various Bands of Indians in the North-West Territories during the last fiscal year. The amount in the aggregate ($24,075.55) is certainly not large when compared with the Indian population of the Territories. Nevertheless, it shows that individual efforts have been put forth by them to support themselves, and the disposition made by them of the money thus earned, as may be seen on reference to the same statement, indicates a judicious expenditure thereof in articles, many of which the Government would have had to supply if the Indians had not purchased them with their own money.

A statement which forms a special appendix to this Report contains information in regard to the real and personal property of the Indians of the Dominion who have been brought under the control of the Department.

Moral Status.

While the character for morality of the Indians generally in the provinces will compare favourably with that of any other class of the community, it is greatly to be deplored that some of them are addicted to over indulgence in intoxicants, which not infrequently results most disastrously for them; and even occasionally in loss of life. The facility with which Indians can obtain spirituous liquors, notwithstanding the severe penalties which may be inflicted under the provisions of the Indian Act on parties selling or giving spirits to them, proves that great laxity exists in administering the law.

With a view to stimulate the authorities to a more prompt discharge of their duties in the suppression of this traffic with the Indians, a letter has been recently addressed by this Department to all Police Magistrates, Stipendiary Magistrates, and to Justices of the Peace, where none of the other functionaries reside, directing their attention to the provisions of the law prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicants

to Indians, copies of which were at the same time enclosed to them, and requesting them to instruct the constables within their respective jurisdictions, to put the same in force by bringing before all parties guilty of infractions thereof, and to post up Public Notices, which were also enclosed with the letter, warning the public of the penalties imposable upon persons convicted of selling or giving liquor to Indians.

It is sincerely hoped that the measures thus taken will have the desired effect of at least very greatly diminishing the evil. Detectives in the employ of the Dominion Government were also on several occasions, despatched to points whereat the traffic was known to be carried on more extensively than elsewhere; and some of those guilty of the offence were brought to justice, convicted, and heavily punished; the effect being that others were prevented, through fear of similar consequences, from continuing to sell intoxicants to the Indians.

The prostitution of Indian women in British Columbia and in the North-West Territories is very prevalent. Strong representations have been made by the Indians of the former provinces respecting their wives and daughters being often enticed away from them, and as to the necessity for stringent legislation to put a stop to the evil. The Crown Law Officers, to whom the matter was referred, have expressed the opinion that the existing law on the subject is applicable to Indians as well as to other members of the community.

I have, however, the question of recommending that special legislation be had to meet the cases of Indian women under consideration.

Sanitary Condition.

The epidemic of influenza, popularly known as *la grippe*, prevailed very generally among the Indians last winter and spring. Almost every band, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and as far north as the Department has had reports from, was attacked, to a greater or less degree, by this disease; and in the case of many old persons, and of those who were suffering from diseases of a pulmonary or other chronic character, or who were otherwise of a delicate constitution, the end was precipitated owing to the complications caused by this catarrhal affection.

A decrease in the population of many Bands, even in the older Provinces, has resulted from the fatality which in so many instances followed attacks of the disease.

The general health of the Indians was otherwise good.

Education.

The industrial institutions, the buildings for which it was stated in my report for last year had been completed in St. Paul's Parish, Manitoba, and at Kamloops, on Kuper Island, and in the Kootenay country, in the Province of British Columbia, were brought into operation during the past year; and the Department was also enabled, through the generosity of Parliament in voting the amount, to grant a subsidy to the institution known as the "Coqua Leetza Home" at Chilliwack, in that Province.

An institution of a similar type to the last has recently been established at St. Boniface, in Manitoba; and the buildings, referred to in my last year's report as then

approaching completion, for another institution of the industrial class at Regina, were finished, and the school, it is expected, will be opened at an early date.

It is also confidently anticipated that buildings for the establishment in Southern Manitoba and in the Red Deer portion of the District of Alberta, of industrial institutions will be erected this year.

Institutions of the semi-boarding school description were likewise started at several points; and these, with others of the same class previously in operation, make quite a number of schools of that type now being conducted.

The industrial schools in operation at Elkhorn, Manitoba, Battleford, Qu'Appelle and High River, in the North-West Territories, and at Metlakahtla, in British Columbia, are in good working condition, the number of children in residence being generally as large as the buildings will contain; and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

The boarding schools of the semi-industrial type referred to in previous annual reports, at Round Lake, Birtle, File Hills, Fort Pelly, Morleyville and St. Albert, were also conducted in an efficient manner.

The institution in the vicinity of Muscowpetung's Reserve, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, was closed in the early part of the season; the authorities of the Presbyterian Church having resolved to change its site to one further south.

The Rev. E. F. Wilson, the founder of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, near Sault St. Marie, Ont., and of the Washakada institution at Elkhorn, has erected a large building at Medicine Hat, with a view to the early establishment of an industrial school at that point.

Besides the two institutions at Sault Ste. Marie, above mentioned, the industrial schools at Brantford, Mount Elgin, Wikwemikong, in Ontario, and the semi-industrial institution known as the Orphanage at Fort William, were carried on with considerable success during the year. Day schools, as enumerated and described from pages 218 to 226 of this report, were also kept up, with more or less success, on the various reserves mentioned in that statement.

It would be highly desirable, if it were practicable, to obtain entire possession of all Indian children after they attain to the age of seven or eight years, and keep them at schools of the industrial type until they have had a thorough course of instruction, not only in the ordinary subjects taught at public schools, but in some useful and profitable trade, or in agriculture, as the aptitude of the pupil might indicate he was best fitted for. Were such a course adopted the solution of that problem, designated "the Indian question" would probably be effected sooner than it is likely to be under the present system.

There can be little doubt that, in so far as the Indians of the Province of Ontario, and indeed all the older provinces are concerned, were a law to be passed rendering the education of their children compulsory, it would be attended with beneficial results. The Indians of those Provinces are sufficiently far advanced to recognize the necessity for and utility of such a measure, and were there such an enactment it would probably have the effect of causing the industrial institution and boarding-school to become more popular with the Indians than they are at present,

as, by entering their children at schools of either class, the restraint upon the nomadic tendencies of the parents which the compulsory attendance of their children at day school would impose would be removed, as the children would be kept at the boarding or industrial school until their education would be completed. and the parents would, in the meantime, be at liberty to go where they pleased.

It goes without saying that the Department should be able to afford accommodation in such institutions for as many children of the proper age as may be offered for admission.

The system of absorption of Indian children by boarding and industrial training schools should be widely extended, and efforts to make the residence therein of Indian children of the proper age to be admitted the rule, and not, as it is at present, the exception, should be unremitting. Apart from other, and obviously more important, advantages of which an extended policy of the kind, if it were systematically pursued would doubtless be the result, it would certainly be the most economical in the end, as the Indian children trained at such institutions would acquire practical knowledge which would fit them for becoming useful members of society.

The following statement will show the number of Indian children at present receiving educational advantages at schools of the day, boarding and industrial types, respectively:—

Number of children of school age.	Number enrolled as pupils at two hundred & sixteen day schools.	Daily average attendance at Day Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled at nineteen Industrial Schools.	Daily average attendance at Industrial Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled at ten Boarding Schools.	Daily average attendance at Boarding Schools.
14,963	5,649	2,902	920	836	102	95

Indian matters in each Province will now be dealt with briefly under the heading of the Province concerned.

Province of Ontario.

Encouraging indications of ability to support themselves marked the history of Indian matters in this Province during the past year. For, notwithstanding that in the south-western section a partial failure of the grain crops in the autumn of 1889 militated somewhat against the Indian agriculturists on reserves situated in that locality, the other varied resources possessed by them for securing a subsistence had only to be more energetically resorted to; and these, supplemented in some instances by advances of annuity obtained from the Department, proved sufficient to avert distress, and enable them to procure the necessaries of life.

In the central and north-western portions of the Province a better condition of matters in the agricultural line obtained. The crops, however, as a rule, were light in the year 1889. Nevertheless, the Indians in the sections of the Province last referred to were remunerated with larger returns for their labour than were those in the south-western counties. The Department is very seldom applied to for a supply of seed by any of the Indian Bands of this Province, even when the previous

season's harvest has been a scant one. They usually save sufficient quantities of grain and roots to replant in the spring. The Six Nations of the Grand River, however, owing to the exceptionally light crops on their reserve in 1889, were compelled to ask for an advance, in the Spring, of a portion of their annuity and interest money, which was not properly payable to them until the Autumn.

The harvest on the various reserves in the Province was, in 1890, bountiful; and, as a result, the Indians generally will be better able this season to surround themselves with the comforts of life than they were in the previous winter.

Commendable diligence is displayed by many of the Indians of this Province in other lines of industry besides agriculture; and they may, as a rule be described as entirely self-supporting: eleemosynary assistance to any of them being of rare occurrence.

The Indian population of the Province numbers 17,776 souls, and of this number gratuitous aid was rendered to only 404, being 44 per mille of the population.

During the past year many houses of improved design have been erected, and the observance, by numerous Indian householders, of the sanitary requirements of the Departement, as manifested in the cleanliness perceptible both in and outside of their domiciles, betokens a growth of advanced ideas in domestic economy which is most gratifying; and this again results in an improved condition of health. Personal cleanliness is also becoming more habitual with them. Very many of their houses, moreover, are furnished comfortably, and some of the occupants evince considerable taste in the arrangement of the same, and the ornaments which they have managed to gradually accumulate.

In educational matters greater improvement is observable; but there is much need for more. Indians are, however, strangely apathethic regarding the intellectual training of their children. In the case of many Bands they shew great anxiety to have schools established on their reserves: they will assist with labour or money, and sometimes with both, in erecting school buildings; and they will contribute towards the salaries of the teachers; but after all, by neglecting to compel their children to attend school, or by keeping them at home for their own purposes, or by taking them with them on their hunting, fishing or berry-picking excursions they deprive them of the invaluable advantages, which regular attendance and application to their studies would insure to them. In this respect the boarding school or Industrial institution has a great advantage over the day school, as the children, kept at a school of either of the former classes, are constantly under the control of those in charge of the institution; even the recreation allowed them being turned into a method of imparting instruction to them at some specially well ordered establishments.

Some of the Indian Bands of this Province were again represented last season among the competitors for prizes at the Western Fair held in London in September.

On several reserves agricultural exhibitions are held every Autumn, and much emulation is shewn in the keen competion for distinction in the various lines of industry; specimens of which are exhibited which would be no discredit to any fair.

The officer in charge of the Six Nations reports that progress is discernible in the care now shewn by them in planting and reaping at the proper season, instead of, as was formerly the case, commencing to plant when farmers of other nationalities had finished, and to harvest their crops when much of the grain, from being left too long standing, had been shed or destroyed by the weather.

The twelve schools upon the reserve were more numerously and regularly attended during the past year and correspondingly greater progress was made. As an indication, moreover, that increased interest is taken by the Six Nations in the education of their young, it should be recorded that a school, at which instruction in subjects of a higher grade than those taught at ordinary day schools may be acquired, is about to be added, at the special request of the Indian Council, to the schools already in operation.

The enterprising Band of Mississaguas, whose holdings are situated on a part of the tract also occupied as a reserve by the Six Nations, were equally as prosperous as the latter. They, moreover, renovated their church building, and embellished the grounds surrounding their council house.

The Mohawk Band, whose reserve is situated on the Bay of Quinte in the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, and who are cognate with the Six Nations, had in the past two seasons, bountiful harvests; and, as their fields are well fenced with wire and they are fairly good farmers, they managed to secure ample returns for their labour. The four schools on the reserve were kept up during the year, and satisfactory reports of progress were periodically received from the Indian Agent and from the Public School Inspector.

The condition of matters generally on the reserves of the Mississaguas at Rice and Mud Lakes is such as to afford gratifying evidence of prosperity and progress. The moral tone of these Indians is also good.

On both reserves agriculture is more generally resorted to than formerly as a means for procuring a subsistence; and when this is the case the invariable result follows of greater prosperity and more domestic comfort. Their crops of the two last seasons were excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.

The schools on both reserves, especially that at Mud Lake, were well attended, and the pupils thereat benefited materially from the instruction imparted to them.

The Mississaguas of Alnwick, whose reserve, as likewise the reserves occupied by the two Bands last referred to, is situated in the County of Northumberland, have also prospered in a material sense. Their crops were abundant, and the revenue derived by them from industries, other than agriculture, was considerable. A disposition to cultivate land was also displayed by members of the community, who had not previously turned their attention to that line of industry.

There is an excellent school on the reserve, which, it is stated, will compare favourably with any public school in the vicinity.

The Mississaguas of Scugog have all become agriculturists, and though they still follow to some extent their former methods for procuring a livelihood, nevertheless farming is now their principal industry, and its more extended pursuit is annually rendering resort to other labour less necessary or frequent.

The cultivation of their land is done in as skilful a manner as distinguishes the generality of white farmers, and advantage is also taken by these Indians of improved machinery for working their farms more effectually and profitably.

Progress in educational matters is noticeable among the children who attend school.

In the same county, viz., Ontario, in which the reserve last described is situated, the reserve of the Chippewas of Rama lies.

These Indians last year stocked their farms afresh with horses, waggons and farming implements. They were consequently in a better position to engage successfully this year in agriculture. The season in the locality, however, was unpropitious for farming, and their efforts were not rewarded with the success they deserved. An improvement in the style of houses in course of erection on the reserve is observable.

A good school is in operation on the reserve, and the progress of the pupils attending it is satisfactory.

In fact matters in general with this Band might be described as on a good footing were it not for the facility with which the members of it can obtain intoxicants, in which some of them are too prone to indulge, and which habit is occasionally attended with disastrous consequences, *e. g.*, one of these Indians quite recently was drowned by upsetting or falling out of his boat while in a state of intoxication. The Department, as stated in the previous part of this report, has, however, here, as elsewhere, taken measures calculated to have the law more rigorously enforced in the future than it has been in the past against parties guilty of infractions of the prohibitory liquor clauses of the Indian Act.

The Algonquins of the Golden Lake Reserve, in the County of Renfrew, though still far from being skilful farmers, were rewarded, for the labour bestowed upon their fields, with good crops. The returns realized by them from the chase, fur-trapping and angling, which are the modes for obtaining a subsistence most depended upon by them, were amply sufficient, with the products of the soil, to prevent suffering from want, except in a very few instances, which were relieved by the Department and by their more fortunate brethren. The school upon the reserve continued in operation during the year with a fair attendance of pupils.

The Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, make again a commendable showing in advancement towards material wealth, and in their status as an intellectual and moral community. As was stated in the report for 1889, these Indians were favoured with abundant crops in the season of 1888, and it is gratifying to be also able to say that the harvest of the season of 1889 was fifty per cent. in excess of that of the former year.

The school on Georgina Island was conducted most successfully during the past year, and the pupils who attended it were greatly benefited.

The Chippewa, Muncey and Oneida Bands, occupy reserves in the County of Middlesex; that occupied by the two former Bands being in the Township of Caradoc, while the reserve of the Oneidas is in the Township of Delaware. These

Indians have continued to hold their own. They are, as a rule, law-abiding, sober and industrious.

A number of them own commodious houses and outbuildings, and their competency as farmers is demonstrated by the success achieved by them in competing for prizes at fairs in adjacent localities. The Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs was present at an agricultural exhibition held last season on the Oneida Reserve, and he informs me that the exhibits were such as might have been entered at any Fair with a good chance of success. In fact some of the exhibitors had previously carried off prizes at the Western Fair held at London in September last.

Seven schools for the instruction of the young are distributed over the three reserves, and all are favourably reported of. The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution is also situated on the reserve of the Chippewas of Caradoc. These Indians have therefore at their doors, so to speak, ample facilities for obtaining a thorough education for their children in all that they require to fit them to become useful members of society.

The Delaware Band, commonly known as the Moravians of the Thames, from the Missionaries of the Moravian Church having first laboured among them, occupy a reserve in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent.

The wheat crop of 1889 was light on this reserve, as was the case generally in the vicinity; but the harvest was otherwise abundant, being in excess of that of previous seasons. A superior class of live stock is being raised by these Indians, and the number has been considerably augmented.

Their Agricultural Society continues to prosper, and it acts as a stimulus to the energies of the Indian agriculturists. These Indians competed last season at the Western Fair, held in London.

The two schools on the reserve are favourably reported of, both as regards the attendance and progress of the children.

The Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, in the River St. Clair, sowed more wheat than usual, and, as a consequence, they reaped a much larger quantity of that grain in 1889 than they had done in previous seasons, but their other crops of grain and roots were not as large as usual. There was an abundance of fruit, from the sale of which the Indians profited.

The area brought under wheat culture last fall was not so extensive, the dry weather having operated against ploughing until very late in the season.

The three schools on the reserve continued their operations, which were attended with considerable success. The teachers are Indian ex-pupils of the Mount Elgin Industrial Training School. This reserve continues to contribute its quota of children to the several industrial institutions of the Province, and many of them have distinguished themselves by successful competition for admission to public schools of the highest class.

The Chippewas and Pottawtamies, whose reserves are situated in the County of Lambton, were rewarded at the harvest of 1889, for their labour, with large crops of grain and roots.

They have added to and improved their stock; and this, with the purchase of additional implements of husbandry, some of them consisting of improved machinery, and the construction of more barns, demonstrates progress as agriculturists.

Schools were kept up on the three reserves during the year with variable success.

The Chippewas of Saugeen and Cape Croker had in the aggregate, in 1889, a considerable excess of produce over the harvest of 1888. There was consequently ample provision for all. Their fisheries were likewise successful, and these resources were supplemented in the case of the Cape Croker Indians, by a revenue derived by them from the sale of dead timber, which they cut up into fuel during the winter and disposed of to advantage.

A great hindrance to the progress of these Indians consists in the indulgence of many of them in intoxicants. The Department, through its agent, assisted by detectives, succeeded in bringing to justice some of the vendors of spirituous liquors to them, and the measures taken have resulted in a repression of the traffic in a large measure. But to suppress it completely will require the enforcement of the law in all its stringency. Schools, three in number, were conducted throughout the year on each of the reserves.

The Chippewas (otherwise known as the Ojibewas) and Ottawas, who are divided into fifteen bands, having habitations on as many reserves distributed along the shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, and at certain points inland from, or, as in the case of Parry Island Reserve, in one or other of those waters, had on the whole a fairly successful year. They are, as has been stated in previous reports, mainly dependent for a living on trapping, hunting and fishing. Some of them, especially those occupying the reserves nearest to the Georgian Bay, compete also in the labour market with other classes of the community. The cultivation of land is not wholly neglected by them. Indeed, on Parry Island there are indications of considerable progress in that line of industry, and in the adoption of the white man's more comfortable and refined ways of living.

Schools are in operation on the following reserves: two on Parry Island and one on each of the reserves at Nipissing, Shawanega, Henvey's Inlet, White Fish Lake, Serpent River, Spanish River and Mississagua River. Buildings for the establishment of other schools are in progress of construction at the reserves on Thessalon River, White Fish River, and at Naughton, near the reserve on White Fish Lake.

The Iroquois, who formerly lived at the Lake of Two Mountains, but who have for some years occupied a reserve purchased for them from the Provincial Government, in the Township of Gibson, continue to prosper in the eligible location selected by them; which not only possesses a fertile soil, but has in its vicinity sawmills and timber-cutting establishments, whereat remunerative employment is easily obtained by the Indians, when the work on their farms does not require their presence at home. These Indians are living in peace and prosperity, and are quite contented.

A school for their children is efficiently conducted on the reserve; and perceptible progress is being made by the pupils attending it.

It is greatly to be regretted that the residue of the Iroquois Band at the Lake of Two Mountains cannot be induced to remove to this reserve and share in the prosperity of their brethren.

The Ojibewas, Ottawas and Nipissingues of Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, are divided into groups settled upon reserves on the eastern peninsula of Manitoulin, and at the following other points on that island: Sheguiandah, West Bay, Sucker Creek, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewing, South Bay, and on Cockburn Island, which is in proximity to Manitoulin Island. These Indians earn a subsistence from the soil and from the fisheries of the locality, which are most prolific. They are an industrious people, as a rule; though the addictedness of some of them to strong drink affects most deleteriously their moral and social condition. The Superintendent of these Indians, however, reports that his efforts to repress the traffic have had the effect of checking the evil.

Much prosperity and considerable progress was experienced during the past year by the Manitoulin Island Indians. Bountiful crops of grain and roots rewarded the husbandman's labours, and work was to be had in other lines of industry within easy distance of their homes, at which they could earn lucrative wages when their farm work was over. The Indians who occupy as a reserve the Eastern Peninsula of Manitoulin Island, and to whom, as stated in my Report for 1889, the Department issued a license to cut and sell the merchantable timber on their reserve, manufactured and sold timber during the year of the value of $25,000, dues upon which were paid by them to the Department and amounted to $8,000, which sum was passed to the credit of the Indians.

The individual workmen thus netted $17,000 for the timber cut, besides being entitled to share annually in the interest upon the amounts passed to the credit of the Band on account of dues paid by them.

Schools are in operation at Manitowaning Bay, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Sucker Creek, West Bay, Wikwemikongsing and Wikwemikong; besides two industrial institutions at the last-named point, for boys and girls.

The Ojibewas of Garden River, in the District of Algoma, sustained recently a severe loss in the death of their old Chief Augustin. He was always a loyal and true friend of his people, and contended valiantly for their rights; he was also a staunch supporter of the Crown, and possessed of considerable force of character. He will, no doubt, be greatly missed by the Band over which he for so many years presided.

These Indians have no difficulty in obtaining lucrative employment at almost any season of the year. Many of them also derive a considerable revenue from the sale of berries in the summer and of timber cut by them in the winter on their reserve under license from the Department.

The grain raised by them is limited to small quantities of pease, corn and oats. They, however, grow potatoes extensively.

The Batchewana Band of Ojibewas is divided into four groups, settled at as many points. The larger number share with the Garden River Band in the occupancy of the reserve at that point, and follow the same pursuits for procuring a

living. There are two schools in operation on the Garden River Reserve, one for the children of each Band. Another section of the Batchewana Band is located on a small reserve at Goulois Bay on Lake Superior. They are fishermen and trappers, and manage to maintain themselves in comparativec omfort.

A third portion of the Band reside at Batchewana Bay on locations purchased by themselves from the Department. The land thus occupied originally formed part of the tract which the Indians surrendered to the Crown to be disposed of for their benefit.

The fourth contingent of the Band, when not trapping fur, encamp in the vicinity of the Honourable the Hudson Bay Company's Post on Agawa River.

The Batchewana Band also own a reserve of twenty-three acres near the rapids of the River St. Marie. But none of them reside there. They use it as a fishing station.

A Band of Ojibewas likewise own a reserve at Gros Cap on the Michipicotin River. This band and some Têtes de Boule Indians are divided up into sections, and are to be found at the Hudson Bay Company's Posts at Michipicotin, Missinabee, Grassett and Chapleau. They support themselves by fishing and trapping.

The Ojibewas of Lake Superior own reserves at the following points:

Fort William, Red Rock, Pays Plat River, Pic River near Lake Nipigon, and at the mouth of the River Nipigon. The Band at Fort William have made sufficient progress in agriculture to admit of their competing at the Fair at Port Arthur for prizes offered for the best roots. They produce very little grain. They are adding to the number of their live stock. There are two day schools on the reserve, which are conducted in an efficient manner. An orphanage is also maintained at this point which does much for the material and intellectual benefit of the inmates. The Bands at the other points above mentioned are dependent for the most part on the chase, trapping and fishing, and the country in which they live is well adapted for these pursuits. They also raise vegetables in considerable quantities, and their interest in agriculture is increasing; but the facility with which they can procure a living from other pursuits more congenial to their taste renders a resort to agriculture less necessary on their part than it is with other Indians, whose reserves are not situated as are theirs in a country abounding in game, fur-bearing animals and fish.

Besides the two schools and the orphanage on the Fort William Reserve, schools are conducted at Port Arthur, Pic River, Red Rock and Lake Nipigon.

The Saulteaux, who are a cognate tribe with the Ojibewas, and who originally claimed the territory, which may be roughly described as lying west of the height of land which separates the waters running into Lake Superior from those flowing into Lake Winnipeg, and as extending westward to the vicinity of Fort Alexander in Manitoba—which region was ceded by them, with certain reservations, in the year 1873—are distributed in Bands upon reserves situated at various points within the territory included in the treaty then made with them. These reserves and the bands occupying them are, for purposes of management and supervision, divided among three agencies. The most easterly of these is known as the Savanne Agency, because it commences at that point. The district comprehended within its precients

extends west to the Rainy River and Rainy Lake country; where the jurisdiction of the second agent commences, and it extends thence westward until that of the third agency is reached, which embraces all the reserves and Bands in the Lake of the Woods district.

The territory within which these Indians dwell is for the most part still a wilderness, and although it is traversed from east to west by the Canadian Pacific Railway and there are settlements scattered at different points, yet it is so extensive that game and fur-bearing animals have not appreciably diminished in number, at least to such a degree as to render it necessary that these nomads should settle down to the white man's more plodding methods. Fish of many varieties also abound in this well-watered country, while the wild rice, which is indigenous to and abounds therein, serves them for food of a farinaceous kind. As a result of these readily available resources from field and flood these Indians live in the enjoyment of comparative plenty—satisfied with having sufficient for to-day, and without any thought for the morrow.

Schools for the instruction of the young have been established at the following points (but here the remark may be made that the nomadic habits of these Indians frequently render their terms of absence from the reserves of such prolonged duration and their residence thereon so very brief that their children, in all probability before they return to the reserve and to the school, have forgotten all that they had previously learned): Wabegoon, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows, Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, Hungry Hall, Little Forks, Long Sault, Manitou Rapids, Assabasca and Islington. The only practical way of accomplishing the education and industrial training of the children of these nomads would be by the establishment, at central points, of boarding schools of the industrial type, whereat the children could be kept, fed, clothed, educated and trained to a knowledge of agriculture or of some useful trades. Without the practical knowledge of the kind referred, to education in merely literary subjects, would be worse than useless, as the children from not accompanying their parents on their expeditions would grow up in ignorance of their methods for procuring a livelihood, and not having been instructed in any other line of industry they would be less capable of supporting themselves than are their parents by hunting and fishing. Many of these Indians, nomads though they are, have learned to appreciate the superior comfort of a house to that of the wigwam, and the number of structures of the former kind is increasing on the reserves.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Algonquins and the Têtes de Boule, of the County of Ottawa, reaped a more abundant harvest in 1889 than they were favored with in the previous season. They depend but little, however, upon agriculture for a living; and beyond raising oats for their horses, and pease and potatoes sufficient for themselves and their swine, they do not cultivate the soil.

Their main reliance is upon the chase, and trapping fur-bearing animals; and the Ottawa country still affords them a good field for these pursuits.

They are quite enterprising in the matter of local improvements, as shown by the expediture made by them upon the roads and bridges within their reserve in the Township of Maniwaki, and some of them are sufficiently industrious to not allow

others to be employed in the execution of such work; thus what is drawn by them from the funds at the credit of the Band in the hands of the Government for expenditure in this way is earned by individual members of the community in return for their labour in performing the work. One or other of the more intelligent members of the Band takes the contract to complete, or acts as foreman over, the work, and he undertakes to employ only Indian labour.

These Indians had a successful winter's hunt last season, and obtained lucrative prices for their furs. The construction of a railway through this section of country, which is now in progress, will doubtless diminish the number of wild animals. When, however, they are no longer able to derive a subsistence from that source, the characteristic industry and enterprise already displayed by them when occasion demanded it, as above described, will, it is believed, stand them in good stead, and they have a fine tract of land on their reserve, upon the cultivation of which to expend their energies.

The school which, as stated in my report for 1889, had then but recently been opened on their reserve, was kept up during the past year; and the attendance and progress of the pupils is encouraging of the hope that better results will follow.

The Algonquin Band, whose reserve is situated on Lake Temiscamingue, in the County of Pontiac, are reported to have made satisfactory progress during the past year in enlarging their clearances.

These Indians depend mainly upon the chase, fishing and trapping to secure a subsistence. They are, however, gradually turning their attention to other pursuits. A school was conducted during the year on the reserve, and there was a fair attendance of children thereat.

The Iroquois Band residing at St. Regis, in the County of Huntingdon, and in adjacent Islands in the River St. Lawrence, enjoyed considerable prosperity during the past year. Their crops proved a success. They harvested large quantities of grain and roots. They own numbers of cattle and farming implements, and they use improved machinery in connection with their agricultural operations. They have as many as ten threshing machines.

They engage also extensively in the manufacture of baskets; and there being generally a brisk demand for these articles, they derive quite an income from the sale of them. Many of them likewise find ready employment in piloting and driving rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence and its tributary streams.

These Indians in fact are as a people prosperous. There are, however, some of them who indulge, at times, in the excessive use of intoxicants; and who, failing to take advantage of the facilities open to them as well as the others to make a comfortable living, provide for their families in a very insufficient manner.

The five schools which, as stated in previous reports, carry on educational operations among these Indians, continued open during the past year.

Similar remarks to the above may be made respecting the circumstances of the Band of Iroquois whose reserve is situated at Caughnawaga and in the Seigniory of Sault St. Louis, in the County of Laprairie. It should, however, be stated that they are even in a more prosperous condition than are their brethren at St. Regis. They

own a larger number of cattle, many more horses, swine and implements of all kinds, among others eighteen threshing machines. They harvested last season, besides considerable quantities of produce of other descriptions, 30,000 bushels of oats and 8,000 bushels of potatoes. There are two schools in operation at Caughnawaga; and a third institution, for girls exclusively, was to have been established; but owing to some complications arising the matter has been deferred.

The Abenakis of St. François du Lac, in the County of Yamaska, and of Becancour, in the County of Nicolet, who occupy reserves at those points, are law-abiding and industrious Indians. They manufacture large quantities of fine Indian wares, which command ready sales; and the amounts realized by them are sufficient to keep them in comfortable circumstances.

Two schools are conducted at St. Francis and one at Becancour.

The Hurons, whose reserve is situated at Lorette, in the County of Quebec, have probably less trace, physically, of the adoriginal inhabitants of this Continent than any other Indian Band in Canada, and intellectually they are on a par with the white husbandmen of the vicinity; indeed many of them are very shrewd men of business, and are quite well off, the articles manufactured by them being generally in good demand: though last year sales appear not to have been so profitable as usual. The school at this point continued its operations during the year. Order and decorum characterised the conduct of the greater number of the members of the Band.

The Amalecites, who formerly occupied a reserve in the Township of Viger, in the County of Temiscouata, have, since they surrendered it to be sold for their benefit, pursued a nomadic course of life, living on the fruit of the chase, and by the sale of articles manufactured by them.

The Micmacs of the County of Bonaventure, whose reserves are situated at St. Anne de Restigouche and Maria, respectively, are reported to be improving in their habits, having been both more moral and industrious in the past year than they formerly were. Those occupying the reserve at the first named point put forth greater efforts to farm, and they were rewarded with a more bountiful harvest than usual. As intimated in my report for 1889, these Indians have no excuse for being in other than comfortable circumstances, as there are means within their reach at any time, if they employ them, for obtaining ample subsistence. Schools continued in operation on both reserves during the year.

The Montagnais of Lac St. Jean have been brought more into contact with the world outside of their reserve since the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; but it is questionable whether they will be benefited thereby either morally or materially. The advent to the locality of so many strangers attracted by the lovely scenery of Lac St. Jean is calculated to divert their minds from giving their attention to cultivating the soil, which would be ultimately of more permanent value to them than the few dollars picked up by them from transient tourists, who employ them as guides and boatmen.

Then intemperance in the use of intoxicants has already become of more frequent occurrence, and it is feared that this vice, with all its attendant misery, will increase among them rather than decrease. These Indians still follow trapping fur-

bearing animals and hunting game, as the principal means for supporting themselves.

The school was kept up during the past year, but the attendance was irregular.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence were not so fortunate in procuring pelts last year as they were the previous year. Fur-bearing animals in the interior were very scarce; but cariboo were plentiful, and the Indian therefore procured sufficient meat to prevent suffering from hunger. The agent reports that the traffic with the Indians in intoxicants, on their return in the spring to the coast from their hunting grounds, was more restricted than heretofore. The Stipendiary Magistrate for the North Shore and the Indian Agent appear to have exerted themselves to bring parties suspected of the offence to trial. It is hoped that the supineness in dealing with this serious matter, referred to in my report for 1889, will be succeeded by a rigorous and persistent prosecution of all parties guilty of breaches of the law in this respect, until the nefarious trade is entirely stamped out. The customary points of resort on the coast for these Indians, when they return from their winter's hunt, are Musquarro, Mingan, Sept-Iles, Godbout, Escoumains and Betsiamitz. At the last named point they have an extensive reserve on which those who resort thereto have erected numerous houses.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The returns received for 1890 from the various Agencies in this Province shew that, in the aggregate, the population of the Indians is in excess of the number returned in 1889, but, as stated in the report for that year, for causes explained therein, the estimate then furnished could not be regarded as reliable.

They would appear to now number 2,107 souls, being 48 more than the returns upon which the estimate for 1889 was based shewed the population to be. In five countries, in Nova Scotia proper, they have diminished in number; in seven counties they have increased; and in two counties there has been no change. In three counties in Cape Breton, they have increased, and in one county they held their own.

Those residing in the counties in Cape Breton appear to enjoy better health, and to live more comfortably than their brethren in the other counties of the Province. This is probably due to the fact that the reserves in the former counties are remote from the large centres of population; the Indians consequently are not exposed to so much temptation, and devote much of their time to cultivating the soil and to rural occupations.

In two counties in the Province, the Indians do not reside upon their reserves; in ten counties they occupy them; and in six counties they do in part.

Those residing and cultivating the soil on their reserves are in much better circunstances than the non-residents. The latter, however, manage to support themselves by fishing, hunting, porpoise shooting, coopering, at which many of them are quite expert, manufacturing timber, and in many other ways.

Schools are in operation on the reserves in the Counties of Digby, Victoria, Cape Breton, Lunenburg, Richmond and Inverness; but the attendance thereat is very meagre, and the progress of the pupils indifferent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Amalecites own seven reserves in the western counties of this Province, but only those tracts which are situated at King's Clear, in the County of York, St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton, Woodstock, in the County of Victoria, and Edmonston, in the same county, can be said to be occupied: and on the reserves at King's Clear and Tobique alone is any attempt at farming made. In the other counties the Indians do a little gardening, seeds being supplied to them by the Department. All of these Indians subsist mainly by the sale of articles of handicraft manufactured by them, except those residing on the reserve at Tobique, many of whom are employed by the owners of timber limits, from whom they receive remunerative wages; others are paid well by tourists and sportsmen, for acting as guides and canoe-men for them. The Tobique Band erected during the year a Council Hall on their reserve at a cost of $800, and purchased for it an organ for $150. They are adding to the number of their dwellings some houses of superior design and finish.

There is an excellent school upon this reserve. Similar institutions are in operation on the reserves at Kings' Clear and St. Mary's.

The Micmacs of this Province possess fourteen reserves in the Eastern Counties, viz.: eight reserves in Northumberland, two in Gloucester, two in Kent, one in Westmoreland, and one in Restigouche. The most of these tracts are occupied by them.

The most numerous settlement is at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland.

Fishing is their principal means of subsistence. Many of them also hire themselves to employers of labour in the vicinity of their reserves, and earn good wages. Some of them cultivate land, which being, as a rule, fertile, yields them good returns for their labor.

Schools are conducted with some measure of success on the Reserves at Eel Ground and Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An increased interest is being displayed by the Micmac Indians of this Province in agriculture and in fruit culture. The prolific oyster beds in the vicinity of the Lennox Island Reserve, are likewise a source of considerable profit to them. Fine sea-fish are also caught in the locality. Their crops in 1889 were far less than those of the preceding year; the potato yield not having been much more than one-half that of 1888. Nevertheless the Indians were able to support themselves during last winter with very little assistance from the Department.

School was conducted on Lennox Island with considerable success during the past year.

The small Band which occupies a reserve in Township 39 has, it is believed, pursued their usual course of industry and thrift; but no mention is made of those Indians in the Agent's Annual Report, and therefore it is impossible to speak with accuracy in regard to their condition.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Were it not for the partial depletion of some, and the complete depletion of other lakes and rivers of whitefish and sturgeon, the Indians of this Province and district might be described as being in a condition of prosperity. This very serious drawback—which was so fully referred to in my report for 1889, as to render more than passing allusion to it in this report, superfluous—operates greatly against their interests; and the Indians feel keenly that nothing has as yet been done to put a stop to the overfishing by whitemen of the lakes and streams to which they have always looked for the most important part of their food supply. The reports, placed herewith, of the Inspector of Indian Agencies and from the Indian Agents, contain full particulars of the disastrous consequences to the Indians resulting from the issue, to other fishermen, of licenses, covering vast stretches of water, wherein the Indians formerly, without any difficulty, were able to procure as many fish of the finest description as they desired; whereas now they can, with difficulty, obtain a few small fish from the same lakes and streams.

The Indians of Manitoba may be said to be making, on the whole, satisfactory progress. It has been well remarked "that there are three tests which especially mark the advance of Indians towards civilization, viz, the adoption of the dress of the white man, engaging in agriculture, and the education of their children." These conditions are already found in very many of the Indians of this Province. The substitution of the boarding school of the industrial type for the day school at so many places will no doubt effect desirable changes in the views on these points of those of the rising generation who may be privileged to attend thereat, and through them the minds of others who may not have been so fortunate as to have had such training, may be similarly influenced. The institutions at St. Paul's, St. Boniface and Elkhorn, and the one to be established under the auspices of the Methodist Church in Southern Manitoba, as well as the smaller institutions near Fort Pelly and on Lake Manitoba, Waterhen River and Pine Creek Reserves, will doubtless contribute towards this end. The work, however, of transforming an Indian into a whiteman in sentiment, is necessarily a slow one, and we have to be satisfied with gradual results, and to persevere in the hope of accomplishing, if not in the present, then in the next, and if not in that, in the succeeding generation, his emancipation from the delusions with which his inherent proclivities and early associations trammel his mind and obscure his intellect.

The qualities of energy, perseverance and patience should characterise everyone engaged in the work of helping the poor Indians "onward and upward"; and each one, no matter how small the office he fills, should act as though the whole matter depended on him or her doing the work undertaken to the utmost of the ability with which God has endowed him.

The personal property of these Indians, in cattle especially, is increasing; and the more general substitution of substantially built houses for the temporary wigwam, evinces the growth among them of an inclination for domestic life of a permanent character, with its attendant comforts.

There is a sufficient number of schools established in the Province to allow of a school for every 52 children of an age to attend, and were the children evenly distributed

and allowing for an average attendance of four-fifths of that number, there would be sufficient teaching force for all; but, whereas, on some reserves there are several schools, on others there are none; although the number of children of an age to attend may be large enough on many of them to warrant the establishment of one school or even more.

The Saulteaux and Crees of the District of Keewatin, who are scattered on reserves situated on each side of Lake Winnipeg as far as Norway House, owing to the exhaustion of the fisheries, from causes before referred to, as well as in consequence of the diminution of large game and fur-bearing animals, found themselves reduced, during the winter of 1889, to very limited resources for securing a living. The agricultural operations of these Indians may be described as amounting to nothing; potatoes being the only product raised by them, and the area of land cultivated, compared with the size of the reserves, being very insignificant. It is, however, gratifying to observe that there is a growing appreciation of the advantages of domestic life among them, as evinced by the additional number of houses and barns erected on the reserves; and their cattle are also gradually increasing in number.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Indian matters in this portion of the Dominion proceeded smoothly during the past year, and the question of the possibility of inducing those who, within a decade, were uncivilized wanderers on the vast plains of the north to submit themselves to civilized methods to secure to themselves a livelihood, has received a further answer in the affirmative, in the satisfactory results which have followed another year's strenuous efforts in that direction.

In fact, the question may be said to be removed from the pale of uncertainty into that which is assured and established.

It is most gratifying to find a response given in so pronounced a manner to the practical working out of the policy of the Department, namely, to render these Indians self-supporting and contributors to the wealth of the country, instead of remaining consumers of it in perpetuity. The harvest of 1889 was disappointing; but, notwithstanding the short crops then reaped, the Indians took fresh courage in the spring and applied themselves with renewed energy to following the directions of their instructors, by preparing the soil and by planting seed for the past season's crop; and though possibly so large a return in the autumn as was expected may not have rewarded their industry, nevertheless, the yield was considerably more than that of 1889.

In the case of some bands, however, notwithstanding the comparatively light crops of that season, sufficient was raised to cause a sensible reduction in the supply of food issued last winter.

This was due to the increased area of land placed under crop on those reserves in 1889. And the additional quantity of land which was reduced to a state of cultivation last season, coupled with the more bountiful harvest which followed, ought to admit of a much more important reduction during the current year in the issue of supplies.

The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories, in a recent communication received from him, says on this head: "I noticed, generally speaking, that a "considerable saving has been effected with regard to the issue of rations. This "reduction of issues has been most marked with respect to flour, which the Indians "have to a considerable extent earned by means of labour, where they have not "managed to raise the grain for its production."

The effect upon the mind and habits of the Indians of experiencing, as a result of the work done by them, that they have contributed towards their own support and that of their families, cannot be most beneficial, by engendering in them the quality of selfreliance, and proving to them practically the profitable results of industry and thrift. The acquirement likewise by individuals of personal property acquired with money received in return for their labour, or by the sale of natural products, on which, to admit of their being taken to market, they have had necessarily to expend both time and labour, has given the owners that sense of possessory rights which is so essential to the formation of those self-interested motives which attach individuals to localities and render them unwilling to leave them for any light cause. Moreover, the allotment in severalty of locations, which has already taken place on a number of the reserves, imparting as it does to the locatee a sense of proprietory rights, and the labour expended by him on his holding in building, fencing and cultivating, has a similar tendency to bind him to the locality. By inculcating such ideas and fomenting such motives in him will the Indian be reclaimed from his condition of savagery, and led to adopt a mode of life which will render him both self-supporting and self-respecting; and the accomplishment of this transformation in his character, it is submitted is away and beyond, in importance, any mere question of economy in connection with the maintenance of the Indians, important though that consideration undoubtedly is in its place; the accomplishment of the former involves the consummation of the latter; though both process must necessarily be very gradual. On page 212 of Part I of this report, a statement, to which allusion has been previously made, will be found showing the earnings, during the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, of individual Indians in the North-West Territories, the articles or products sold, and the expenditure made of the proceeds. Insignificant though the amount in the aggregate appears, when compared with the large Indian population of the Territories, it should be remembered that besides being an indication or foreshadowing of greater things to be accomplished in the same direction in the future, it relates to *individuals*, and demonstrates on the one hand, what is being done to induce personal effort, and on the other hand the effect upon the individual Indian of the influence brought to bear upon him; so that it will be seen to be a matter of the greatest importance, when it is looked at in its true light and examined in its proper bearing; for in it are the formative elements of individual character, which when fully developed cannot but exercise a most beneficial influence, not only on the individual immediately concerned, but, in the way of example, on the community, especially the younger portion of it, in the midst of whom the individual, who has been the subject of this transformation of character, moves.

The result of the attempt made at stock-raising in several reserves, which was referred to in my Report for 1889, has been sufficiently encouraging to demonstrate that the experiment was worth the trial.

The scarcity of hay in the season of 1889 at some points rendered it somewhat difficult to bring the cattle through the Winter in those localities; but although they became somewhat reduced in flesh towards the Spring, none of them perished from lack of fodder, and the succulent herbage of the prairies soon restored them to their customary obesity. The herding of cattle, raising of sheep and the breeding of swine are all promotive of those domestic tastes, the acquirement of which is so conducive to the reclamation of the Indian from his propensity for roaming.

A further proof of the advance of these Indians in the march of civilization is the adoption by so many of them of the whiteman's dress. The Indian Commissioner in his Report states that: "Every year sees the blanket more generally "discarded in favour of the settler's garb, and more attention given to personal "cleanliness." The introduction into their homes of such employments for their wives and daughters as white women of the working class ordinarily engage in; the requirement, which in very many cases is complied with, that their houses and outside premises shall be kept in a cleanly condition, and the influence brought to bear on them to induce them to construct their houses after a modern design, which many of them now do, all contribute towards the grand end in view. The educational influences which are being brought to bear upon the young, through the medium of industrial training schools, are preparing them to become useful members of society and the founders of happy homes; and the substitution of boarding schools for day schools on reserves, where it is found feasible to make the change, will doubtless be attended with similar satisfactory results, though not in so marked a degree.

The competition, annually, of Indian farmers at the agricultural exhibitions of the country, which is encouraged as much as possible by the Department, has proved most advantageous to them; and the exhibits entered by them have surprised the public, whether they consisted of grain, vegetables or home-made articles of food and clothing. The success with which the exhibitors meet is very encouraging; for example, last Autumn at the Regina Exhibition the first prize for the best two bushels of White Fyfe wheat was awarded to a competitor from the reserves at Crooked Lakes, and another first prize for the best sheaf of Rye was won by an exhibitor from the same reserves; while the third prize for White Fyfe wheat was awarded to an Indian from the Assiniboine Reserve near Indian Head.

The demise of Chief Crowfoot, the Chief of the Blackfoot Tribe, whose Indian name was Chapomexico, has left a blank which it will be difficult, if not impossible tofill. The sad event took place on the 25th of April last; he had been in a delicate condition of health for some years. Crowfoot died as he had lived, loyal and true to the "Great Mother,"—almost with his last breath exhorting his people to be obedient to the authorities. He was a remarkable man, considering the circumstances in which his lot was cast; and never was his force of character more clearly demonstrated than when he saw that the day of the tomahawk and scalping knife was over, and that the era for the cultivation, by his people, of all that would tend to peace and prosperity had set in. The same energy and tact that he had so often displayed on the battlefield and in the council meeting were now shown in counselling his people and influencing them in their endeavours to abandon their old ideas and habits and to conform themselves to the

new order of things; and well did he succeed, for a more loyal tribe of Indians cannot be found in the North-West than the Blackfeet, as was well demonstrated by their refusal to join in the Half-breed rebellion of 1885, though frequently importuned by the Indian allies of the rebels to do so.

Crowfoot died beloved by his people, feared by his foes, esteemed by all.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians of this Province, with but few exceptions, pursued their wanted course of manly independence, intelligent enterprise, and unflagging industry during the past year, notwithstanding the serious hindrances to progress experienced by many of them in the interior, owing to the grasshopper pleague, the drought, which prevailed so generally in that Province in the summer of 1889, and the unusual severity of the winter which followed; when the grasshoppers and drought destroyed most of their grain and hay; and the intense cold coupled with insufficiency of fodder killed very many of their cattle and horses.

The unprecedented bountiful run of salmon, however, enabled the Indians to provide amply for the exigencies of the winter, so that there was no suffering from want of food, and their industry and wealth of resource were valuable aids to them in procuring clothing and other necessaries. They were, therefore, able to tide over the winter without any assistance being rendered to them by the Department, except in the cases of a few aged and sick persons. The past season, in the interior of the Province, was most favourable for agriculture, affording a marked contrast to the preceding one. The run of salmon was likewise abundant, and remunerative employment at the fish canning establishments and in other lines of industry could be obtained by the Indians without difficulty. Consequently they are found in very much better circumstances this winter than they were in the previous season.

An increased interest is taken, by the Indians in the Fraser River, Kamloops and Okanagan districts, in the cultivation of fruit; and some fine specimens of apples, pears, plums and other fruits can be seen in their orchards at the proper season. For these a ready market is found; and the culture of fruit is already a source of profit to them, and will be, no doubt, more so in the near future, as the enterprise of producing it becomes more general.

The establishment of industrial institutions for the training of their children at Kamloops and Kootenay, and of schools of the semi.industrial type at Yale and Chilliwack has afforded the Indians considerable satisfaction. So popular, the agent states, is the institution at Kamloops with them that, were there accommodation for them, the present number of pupils might easily be quadrupled.

The Indians whose reserves are situated on Vancouver Island had a similar experience as respects dry weather and short crops, in 1889 to that of their brethren in the interior; and the crops of those of them who engage in agriculture, who mainly belong to the Cowichan Agency, were similarly affected thereby. Potatoes are their principal crop, and they were almost a complete failure. The demand, however, for their services at the fish-canning establishments on the Fraser River, and at the hop-fields in Washington Territory in the United States, enables the able-bodied Indians to procure remunerative employment; and thus the effect of the

poor crops was felt only by the aged and sick, to whom relief was extended from time to time by the Department. The prevalence at Victoria, Nanaimo, and other White centres, of the liquor traffic with these Indians, is most deplorable. The circular letter before referred to, as having been addressed by the Department to the Magistrates of this and other Provinces, calling their attention to the provisions of the law, prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicants to Indians, and to the penalties that may be inflicted on parties convicted of so doing, and urging them to use their utmost endeavours to suppress breaches of the law in this respect, will, it is hoped, have a good effect in suppressing the traffic.

The success of the industrial school on Kuper Island, elsewhere referred to in this Report as having been brought into operation in the early part of the season, has, up to the present, been encouraging. The pupils are making satisfactory progress both in literary and industrial subjects. There are also two day schools at Comeakin and Nanaimo.

The Indians of the West Coast of Vancouver Island, not being agriculturalists, were not prejudicially affected by the drought of the season of 1889. Indeed, it was a prosperous season with them, as all of the industries in which they engage, and from which they obtain a subsistence, afforded them large profits. Their hunt for seals in the Behring Sea was successful, the salmon canning establishments gave them profitable employment, and fish of the finest descriptions, and in unlimited abundance, were to be had "at their doors," so to speak. Many of these Indians appear to be expending a good part of the money earned by them very wisely, viz., in the erection of houses after an improved design.

The prolonged and frequent absence of so many of the families from the reserves interferes very seriously with the education of their children, for whom schools have been established at Aiagt, Claoquaht, Ahousaht and Kyukaht.

The Kwaw-Kewlths, whose reserves are situated in the northern part of Vancouver Island and on the southern portion of the coast of the mainland, have made little or no progress in civilization. It is hoped that the establishment, when effected, in the vicinity of Alert Bay, of an institution for imparting to the young men instruction in some of the mechanical trades, will serve to stimulate these Indians to make an effort to become useful members of society, and that thus they may be reclaimed in some measure from their present degraded condition. There is no distress among these Indians from lack of food, as the sea and forest furnish them with an inexhaustible larder on which to draw for supplies at all seasons of the year.

The Tsimpseans and other Indians of the North West Coast, and the Hydahs of Queen Charlotte Islands shew evident signs of increasing prosperity, and, excepting on the Skeena River the feeling of controversy, which was at one time so strong among them relative to their land rights, appears to have subsided; the Indians of the Skeena had been falsely informed by unprincipled, and probably self-interested parties, that they were to be deprived of all good land and of their fisheries, and driven to the mountains, that they were to be charged by the Government for all the wood they cut, and that tribute was to be levied on the furs captured by them; and they were advised to hinder any surveyors or Government Officers, who mright come up the River, from landing. The visiting Indian Superientendent for the Province, to whom the Indians, on his visiting the Skeena last season, made known the maliciously

false reports communicated to, and the evil advice given them, was able, however, to convince them of the utter untruthfulness of the statements, and left them quite reassured in their minds.

The facility with which the agent for the North-West coast is now able to move about among the various bands which his agency embraces, owing to his having at his disposal a small steamer for the purpose, should admit of his visiting the Indians very frequently during the open season, to hear what they have to say, and to allay any ill-founded apprehensions their minds may have conceived, or contradict any erroneous and malevolent statements which may have been made to them by designing persons.

The industrial institution at Metlakahtla is very favourably reported of, and the vacancy in the position of instructor in trades, which, as stated in my report of 1889, a difficulty was experienced in filling, having at length been supplied, by the appointment of a competent person who possesses a knowledge of several trades, an important addition has been made thereby to the curriculum of instruction followed at the institution.

There are thirteen schools, including the industrial school at Metlakahtla and the boarding school at Fort Simpson, in the agency.

An agency for the Babine district was created during the past year. The country embraced therein is claimed as their hunting grounds by the Kit-Khsuns and Hoquel-Gots, the former inhabit the region nearer the coast, and the latter occupy the interior. Both tribes are industrious, supporting themselves in comfort on the fruits of their labour.

The Kit-Khsuns, for the most part, work at the fish-canning establishments, at boating and other employments on the coast. Some of them, however, live entirely, and others partially, by hunting and trapping.

The Hoquel-Gots are a nation of hunters, trappers and fishermen, and some of them are owners also of cattle and horses.

Four schools are in operation in the agency.

I am pleased to be able to report that the officers, both of the inside and outside service, of the Department, as a rule, performed their work efficiently and faithfully during the past year.

The following epitome will give an idea of the work done by the several branches of the Department at headquarters :—

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the various Indian bands and of individual Indians, for whom the Government hold moneys in trust, aggregated in principal and interest on the 30th June, 1890, $3,479,200.99, shewing an increase since the same date the previous year of $50,410.43.

The amount disbursed during the same period, and which for the most part was charged against interest, was $293,650.81, being $3,885.28 more than the expenditure for the year ended the 30th June, 1889.

The appropriations made by Parliament to meet the expenses of Indian management in Manitoba, Keewatin, the North-West Territories, British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces, were drawn on during the same period to the following extent:—

Manitoba, Keewatin, and North-West Territories.....	$940,261 72
Nova Scotia.....	6,216 03
New Brunswick.....	6,518 47
Prince Edward Island.....	2,490 84
British Columbia.....	102,074 44
	1,057,561 50

The work of the accountant's branch is annually augmenting. There are now 278 accounts kept and balanced daily, being twenty-five more than the number in 1889. There were 12,109 pay cheques issued last year, being 438 in excess of the issue of 1889.

Certificates for credit.....	80
Statements with corresponding vouchers prepared for the Auditor General.....	60

Full details of the revenue of and expenditure from the trust funds will be found on referring to Statement C and to subsidiary statements 1 to 127, and the amounts of and expenditure from the several Parliamentary appropriations can be ascertained by turning to Statement B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the fifteen subsidiary statements from A to O, all of which documents are attached to this report.

LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year for the benefit of the Indian Bands interested therein aggregated six thousand seven hundred and thirty-one acres; they sold for $22,951.22.

The quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian land remaining unsold is 469,400 acres.

The amount paid on account of old and new sales of land and timber was $87,661.48, and on account of leased lands there was received the sum of $20,720.82.

The arrears of purchase money and interest thereon remaining unpaid on the 30th June amounted to $251,964.82.

Particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold, as well as regarding the area remaining unsold in each Township will be found in Statement No. 1 placed herewith.

The principal work done by this branch during the year consisted of:—

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	445
New sales entered.....	149
Number of sales cancelled.....	74
Cancellations of sales revoked.....	1

Number of leases issued and entered		52
do	payments on leases entered	651
do	do on old sales ditto.	498
do	notices to purchasers in arrears	2,855
do	assignments examined and entered.	294
do	do registered	350
do	descriptions for patents	352
do	patents engrossed	344
do	do registered	341
do	do despatched	331
do	do cancelled	5
do	location tickets issued and entered	32

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

The number of files dealt with by this branch was 2,675, being 75 in excess of the number which received attention in 1889.

Numerous reports and much other work resulted from the reference of these files to the officer in charge.

The opening of new schools increased the number of returns which pass through this Branch each quarter from 103 to 159.

There were 620 requisitions for school teacher's salaries received, being 4 over the number in 1889; these were carefully checked and scheduled for payment.

The quantity of school material, books, &c., required by the various schools, as well as the amount of stationery and printed matter supplied to the different Superintendencies and Agencies of the Department were considerably in excess of the previous year's issue. This all involved much work in the checking of requisitions and preparation of orders.

The different agents in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were supplied with blankets for aged and sick Indians to the number of 449 pairs.

The special appendix attached to this report and tabular statements Nos. 2 and 3, which will be also found herewith, were prepared by this Branch.

All statistical returns, diaries, and statements in respect of matters relating to the Branch, were duly examined and reported upon.

The number of requisitions on the Queen's Printer's and Stationery Department increased from 478 in 1889, to 498. All of the supplies returned as furnished on these orders were carefully checked and duly acknowledged.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

The work in this Branch under the head of Engineering, comprises the following:—

Drawing of Plans and Specifications of bridges, wharfs, roads, drains, culverts, &c., &c., and the examination of similar work prepared by engineers in the employ of contractors and others and sent to the Department with tenders for work to be done on Indian reserves.

Under the head of Architecture is included: the preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings for schools, for Indian council houses, for residences and offices for agents and for farm and other employés, also for store houses, barns, blacksmiths' shops, root houses, &c., and the examination of similar work when prepared by others and sent to the Department.

Under the head of surveying the work consists of compiling, drawing and copying plans, reducing or enlarging the same as may be required; the examination of returns of surveys, also the preparation of instructions for surveys and giving descriptions of lands, computing areas, &c.

Under accounts is embraced the examination, checking, &c., of accounts for work done in any of the above lines.

Under the heading Miscellaneous are embraced the examinations of contracts, reports, estimates and calculations in connection with tenders sent in.

Engineering.

Plans and Tracings	6
Reports	38
Examinations	73
Specifications	2
Estimates, &c	2

Architecture.

Estimates	8
Specifications	7
Drawings	12
Reports	74
Examinations	144

Surveying.

Maps and Drawings	41
Tracings and Sketchings	241
Reports	277
Examinations	1,051
Instructions	20
Copies of Field Notes, &c	21

Accounts.

Statements	1
Reports	21
Examinations	252

Miscellaneous.

Calculations	180
Plottings	51
Contracts	1
Descriptions	288
Reports	23
Examinations	94

Correspondence Branch.

The work of this Branch consisted of the greater share of the drafting and transcribing of 17,737 letters. These letters were also entered *in extenso* in a book with the aid of a press, and they covered 21,820 folios.

A considerable number of the above letters were written and entered by the stenographers, who also wrote out reports, memoranda, etc., for the Deputy Minister, which covered about 2,200 folios.

Registry Branch.

The number of letters received and registered during the past year was 20,368.

The foregoing is merely an approximate statement of the work done at headquarters; for there was, as usual, a very great deal more of a miscellaneous character of which no record was kept.

The customary reports from the officers of the Outside Service of the Department and from the principals of the industrial schools, as well as the usual tabular statements containing statistical information in respect to Indian matters, are placed herewith.

All respectfully submitted,

E. DEWDNEY,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

SPECIAL

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated	Land Newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
Ontario.				Acres.	Acres.								
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	3425	653	307	19097	87	398	305	382	181	8	191	689	....
Mississaguas, N.C.	256	93	93	3450	200	88	66	165	43	1	125	170	....
Walpole Island Agency	808	196	100	2534	59	79	42	76	20	3	51	232	....
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	499	129	75	2132	214	77	63	106	34	2	55	91	....
2nd do	1307	263	115	8410	.....	141	102	125	56	4	131	184	....
3rd do	292	82	42	1197	70	38	29	58	14	....	77	75	....
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division	3542	878	624	7113	182	269	222	162	41	9	1931	294	....
2nd do	848	139	48	1574	91	23	25	9	1	....	.....	101	....
3rd do	1118	182	79	1930	550	53	31	10	3	1	1	83	....
4th do	1748	262	8	390	11	9	8	3	1	1	272	24	....
Golden Lake Agency	91	18	15	64	8	5	3	1	....	....	.....	10	....
Tyendinaga do	1056	203	185	9000	100	112	111	60	60	3	130	150	....
Lake Simcoe do	123	33	19	340	10	14	12	6	5	1	15	20	....
Cape Croker do	392	99	89	1172	72	75	44	85	12	1	850	63	....
Saugeen do	364	68	59	674	74	27	21	31	20	1	27	40	....
Alnwick do	236	68	37	2465	.....	16	12	12	7	....	35	14	....
Mud and Rice Lake Agency	249	59	25	840	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	15	2	1	47	18	....
Rama Agency	235	73	23	791	6	13	12	12	5	...	66	18	....
Penetanguishene Agency	348	33	18	575	15	13	10	12	2	1	145	40	....
Scugog Agency	42	13	10	300	20	10	5	9	4	....	30	5	....
Totals	16979	3544	1971	64008	$1771\frac{1}{2}$	1471	1130	1339	511	37	4179	2321	...
Quebec.													
Caughnawaga Agency	1722	412	352	4215	15	235	176	366	20	18	170	347	....
St. Regis do	1190	155	102	2410	5	76	53	48	6	10	73	159	....
Viger do	120	14	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....
St. Francis do	366	75	30	188	.....	3	3	5	....	...	85	33	....
Lake St. John do	414	67	29	180	7	14	12	11	1	1	.....	32	....
Maria do	98	20	14	215	20	8	5	12	..	....	.....	8	..
Restigouche do	562	99	45	660	.....	22	25	32	6	....	5	34	....
River Desert do	438	70	32	720	15	12	15	15	2	...	135	35	...
Jeune Lorette do	293	60	6	86	8	3	2	6	...	....	.....	8	....
North Shore, River St. Lawrence, Superintendency	1506	149	9	24	.....	2	2	5	....	....	.....	6	....
Temiscamingue Agency	118	40	20	120	28	5	6	2	1	....	165	14	....
Totals	6827	1161	640	8818	98	380	299	502	36	29	633	676	....

APPENDIX.

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries
Oxen	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
100	1147	759	203	1686	2781	43844	10349	6699	4780	3000	.....	.....	1401	5,944
6	300	175	90	185	4000	14000	2500	6200	1200	900	.....	....	200	1,500
34	365	371	150	687	4892	3146	627	.....	10935	3358	.....	.....	560	7,457
1	125	170	11	194	6807	12644	1874	1256	1623	3421	. .	.....	357	1,556
2	262	238	10	404	7505	17842	1552	323	11157	4892	....	.....	1125	490
9	113	85	23	350	2529	3705	1317	50	4469	3160	.....	.....	1993	140
331	189	554	111	951	4404	6345	6588	.....	2502	40026	.....	.....	1993	45,905
47	146	37	12	31	35	838	79	.....	191	5836	.....	.....	235½	5,602
42	93	87	19	88	.....	1545	288	.....	65	6633	....	.....	490	24,654
10	46	3	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	....	3900	.....	....	78	50,050
4	12	8	.....	8	14	150	30	.. ..	300	730	.....	. .	15	715
2	120	165	200	150	1100	12000	7000	17000	1700	1500	.....	....	400	....
2	15	28	16	70	1223	1456	432	24	5	300	.....	.....	20	3,125
12	230	88	85	250	850	1000	1800	.....	475	3300	....	.....	125	5,300
8	85	84	12	137	600	2300	900	260	650	2000	....	.....	210	8,150
....	14	27	.... .	37	840	1590	590	885	386	625	. . ....	.....	31	6,320
2	31	21	. . ....	34	885	955	740	205	200	1400	.....	.... .	18	7,808
....	41	15	.....	63	316	1220	380	300	103	2600	. . ..	.....	160	4,500
38	55	33	.....	80	257	518	173	. . .	172	1720	. . .	.. . .	72	680
....	9	11	.....	15	600	575	160	950	40	260	.....	.....	10	2,625
650	3398	2959	942	5420	39638	125873	37379	34152	40953	89561	.. ...	.....	7627½	182,521
26	410	450	10	350	.....	30000	1200	3000	1400	8000	....	.....	600	29,500
6	127	139	... ..	185	1903	6075	586	460	1177	1722	....	.....	813	8,850
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,638
2	2	6	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	2500	.....	.....	42	18,000
6	16	18	28	27	.....	464	188	.....	275	460	.....	.....	60	13,500
2	8	13	....	26	... ..	387	...	.... .	70½	244½	.....	.....	46	1,350
18	30	22	50	70	.....	1200	30	60	400	2300	.....	.....	180	1,350
....	50	18	45	35	.....	875	130	.....	10	3350	.....	.....	320	15,200
....	2	6	.....	12	... .	325	40	.....	30	1085	.....	.....	45	34,955
3	3	6	5	5	.....	18	10	12	.....	385	.....	.....	12	55,800
4	21	5	20	2	40	137	14	8	.....	1310	.. ...	.....	32	1,970
67	670	683	158	712	1943	39481	2198	3540	3492½	21356½	.....	... .	2150	183,105

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land Newly Broken Up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
New Brunswick.				Acres.	Acres.								
North-Eastern Superintendency	898	194	70	375	.....	21	29	13	1	....	2	41	....
S.-Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	474	56	11	163	.....	8	6	7	1	....	166	4	....
2nd do	217	40	15	289	2	4	3	5	1	....	90	8	....
Totals	1589	290	96	827	2	33	38	25	3	....	258	53	....
Nova Scotia.													
Annapolis	80	17	....	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	5	....	....
Shelburne	58	7	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....
Digby	150	43	1	250	10	1	1	1	....	....	512	3	....
Yarmouth	72	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
King's	66	16	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	1	....
Queen's and Lunenburg	162	50	8	235	.....	3	4	5	....	...	28	9	....
Halifax	110	....	10	20	.....	7	...	5	....	....	40	....	...
Hants	163	25	....	275	.....	4	1	4	....	...	.....	6	....
Colchester	100	22	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Cumberland	103	6	1	15	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	....
Pictou	171	42	2	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Antigonish and Guysboro'	171	52	6	325	2	2	1	1	....	....	4	4	....
Richmond	248	24	7	320	1	....	....	1	....	....	30	11	....
Inverness	143	25	6	278	10	4	5	7	....	....	10	10	....
Victoria	140	28	9	83	5	1	1	....	....	....	59	32	....
Cape Breton County	170	42	11	1000	2	6	8	5	....	...	1	13	....
Totals	2107	404	65	$2842\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	29	22	36	....	....	704	92	....
Prince Edward Island.													
Superintendency	321	73	18	200	20	9	12	5	....	....	75	8	....
British Columbia.													
Cowichan Agency	1901	502	258	2084	36	9	56	117	1	3	3	281	....
West Coast do	3084	342	....	11	.....	102	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....
Kwawkwelth do	1797	180	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Lower Fraser do	4331	1137	254	2563	230	....	57	69	3	....	1358	395	....
Williams Lake do	1859	391	147	1040	55	102	42	8	5	1	278	451	....
Kamloops do	2456	413	143	$670\frac{1}{3}$	108	51	34	18	1	....	1217	123	....
Okanagan do	900	170	108	1294	86	80	41	22	3	....	523	564	....
Kootenay do	650	139	20	142	8	93	7	5	....	....	1	378	....
N.-W. Coast do	4039	755	....	.....	.....	26	....	....	....	....	400	1	....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2603	339	...	93	31	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Totals	23620	4368	931	$7902\frac{5}{6}$	554	455	237	239	13	4	3780	2294	....

—*Continued.*

Property.	Grain and Roots Harvested.													Other Industries
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
12	54	20	42	75	59	1450	.....	.....	45	4505	.....	.....	119¾	2,801
....	14	9	....	10	.....	830	9	.....	315	1325	....	....	38	11,895
....	19	6	....	18	20	400	.....	....	630	1200	....	....	80	10,000
12	87	35	42	103	79	2680	9	.....	990	7030	.....	.....	237¾	24,696
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	168	.....	.....	.....	200
....	1	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
....	2	1	10	2	....	90	.....	10	9	540	.....	.....	75	10,230
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	1	.....	1	....	60	.....	.....	20	400	.....	.....	20	500
7	17	....	20	6	....	29	29	.....	10	.....	....	.....	10	164
5	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
2	6	1	....	.....	....	200	2	.....	....	250	.....	....	45	.....
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	200	.....	....	.....	500
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	400
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	8	.....	.....	.....	660	....	....	4	1,100
3	4	.....	5	2	28	78	2	.....	.....	510	.....	....	54	3,600
....	7	1	.....	3	.....	10	5	....	5	900	.....	....	30	100
3	8	4	.....	6	.....	192	1	2	32	2016	.....	.....	104	1,458
4	22	1	16	22	....	200	7	20	35	600	.....	.....	75	160
3	25	6	15	9	.....	....	....	25	....	4000	.....	.....	500	2,750
29	99	16	66	56	73	838	46	57	108	10244	....	.....	917	21,229
6	24	15	4	6	210	608	....	6	10	1625	.....	....	36	6,325
128	458	429	327	117	450	1800	80	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	750	.....
....	6	18	6	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2000	....	.....	.....	55,350
....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	10,175
63	532	785	290	1966	4938	8275	6075	825	2334	22985	....	.....	926	39,000
....	199	3244	.....	1120	9440	2135	785	630	35	5515	.....	.....	646	29,100
36	204	1935	....	213	807	1797	304	.....	967	12926	.....	.....	299	63,512
141	358	3139	.....	265	4639	800	605	.....	1353	9740	.....	....	691	18,205
58	2	1640	.....	60	200	700	100	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	75	1,000
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	12540	....	4244	....	335,552
....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,630
426	1763	11525	623	3779	20474	15507	7949	1455	4689	67706	.....	4244	3387	650,524

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Resident Indian Population.	Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land Newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.				Acres	Acres								
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1..	530	32	16	372	30	15	12	35	1	....	220	24	....
A. M. Muckle do 1..	1860	448	301	757	12	85	104	61	6	1	1280	338	....
H. Martineau do 2..	763	292	140	101 3/8	12	22	22½	43	2	....	2	197	....
R. J. N. Pither do 3..	1082	107	33	92	7	13	7	....	....	....	593	44	16
James McCracken do 3..	856	210	38	64	6½	17	13	....	....	....	408	40	7
John McIntyre do 3..	892	296	16	90½	.....	15	15	....	....	....	673	14	3
Touchwood Hills Agcy. do 4..	825	191	64	787	209	96	31	83	1	....	4616	133	....
Muscowpetung's Agency do 4..	772	258	88	586	70	99	45	94	4	....	1395	79	2
Birtle Agency do 4..	982	108	79	1046	.....	94	63	59	7	1	2595	91	....
Fort Pelly Agency do 4..	658	60	50	157	18	37	33	32	3	....	1965	99	....
File Hills do do 4..	274	44	31	227	.....	36	17	26	....	....	521	101	...
Assiniboine Res. Agency do 4..	213	137	36	343	11	29	7	16	....	....	44	21	....
Crooked Lakes do do 4..	612	120	89	1306	129	89	35	35	2	....	1258	98	....
Moose Mountain do do 4..	298	109	41	466	10	29	16½	21	....	....	1616	38	....
A. Mackay, Agent do 5..	2087	659	146	184	37	42	62	....	....	..	2410	112	14
Joseph Reader, Agent do 5..	944	215	57	52¼	2	24	38	1	2	....	711	54	....
Saddle Lake Agency do 6..	697	123	87	406¼	46½	63	43	44	6	1	1944	78	6
Peace Hills do do 6..	581	61	34	394	114	76	40	70	2	1	2250	67	....
Battleford do do 6..	882	326	131	792 5/8	124	130	60	47	5	....	1566	203	....
Onion Lake do do 6..	530	127	46	591	....	42	16	26	1	1	890	88	6
Duck Lake do do 6..	696	119	70	725	67	46	21	27	2	....	1508	105	....
Edmonton do do 6..	676	185	91	524	95	35	15	20	2	1	188	*51	....
Carlton do do 6..	799	115	71	772	45	55	43	41	3	...	1927	142	7
Sarcee do do 7..	914	246	34	396½	52	10	11	9	....	....	912	94	....
Blood do do 7..	1983	227	14	281	29	1	2	18	....	....	2753	....	....
Blackfoot do do 7..	1827	383	1	256¼	26	2	3	7	....	....	1101	....	....
Peigan do do 7..	924	87	4	180¼	21½	26	9	18	1	....	249	133	....
Totals..	24157	5285	1808	11950	1173½	1228	784	833	50	6	34695	2474	61

* Cows and bulls.

Note.—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippawas of Sarnia, and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency comprehends

The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that Province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior.

The North-Eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties on the embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the Province, except Victoria

—*Concluded.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
26	23	52	.....	.....	2601	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	180	2,550
264	507	68	5	97	1648	1530	7	1200	360	15032	.....	.....	3860	28,300
126	255	99	4	14	10	20	7	47	....	2208	16	44	808	11,388
34	51	41	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	189½	7180	.....	.....	269	11,464
40	33	28	.....	39	15	10	.....	10	66	9350	.....	.....	164	10,495
9	13	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	192	1499	105	36	47	22,966
84	271	103	.....	.....	5930	510	80	1010	390	5075	100	.....	865	10,775
126	197	252	.....	.....	278	47	17	.....	45	670	315	25	1080	7,767
150	224	1	109	6	2212	1249	11	434	522	4500	.....	.....	1123	20,150
57	203	62	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	200	.....	1513	.....	.....	725	8,497
57	179	69	.....	.....	209	80	.....	.....	10	275	.....	.....	670	533
21	59	42	54	16	266	62	10	41	.....	705	.....	.....	275	486
110	152	.....	.....	7	8100	750	171	120	507	3720	.....	28	780	4,207
44	70	25	1	1	335	107	.....	.....	.....	242	287	.....	254	1,957
50	130	.....	.....	.....	20½	.....	.....	38½	.....	871	.....	.....	712	43,150
20	72	7	.....	.....	20½	.....	.....	2	3	4629	.....	.....	127	31,402
80	74	119	.....	.....	99	12	....	211	.....	105	.....	.....	859	5,883
79	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,075
225	391	67	167	.....	1179	229	14	55	.....	260	.....	.....	1630	2,920
91	140	48	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550
88	193	.....	.....	.....	1269	368	7	270	.....	713	.....	.....	845	4,475
49	63	.....	.....	8	335	126	.....	590	.....	90	.....	.....	590	4,715
112	227	114	52	5	812	24	.....	123	.....	190	.....	.....	775	5,630
10	126	450	.....	.....	.....	1072	.....	.....	.....	394	.....	.....	290	2,190
....	.... .	1447	.....	.....	25	1118	.....	10	....	640	.....	.....	100	200
....	515	1037	.....	.....	.....	2317	.....	.....	.....	6646	30	.....	.....	.....
14	41	605	....	.....	.....	870	.....	.....	.....	435	.....	.....	58	1,697
1966	4363	4735	392	212	25381	10690	334	4361½	2284½	67642	853	133	17886	247,522

Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Chippawas the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames.
and Nipissingas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, and the Ojibewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd and Michipicoten; and the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibewas of Lake

north-east of that Province. The 1st division of the South-Western Superintendency of that Province and Madawaska which form the 2nd division of that superintendency.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, ONT., 30th August, 1890

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The school house mentioned in my report for last year has been built, and was opened in January last. There is a large attendance of scholars, much larger than at either of the other schools.

Many of the children at this school had never been at school before, owing to the distance at which they lived from the other schools. The attendance at this school since it was opened is sufficient proof of the necessity which existed for its establishment.

Owing to the prevalence of influenza the Chippewas have not held their own during the year. Many of the old people and weakly ones, after having had the influenza, were taken with other diseases and died in a very short time.

The Pottawattamies have not decreased in number. Two families which were included in the census last year have been since stricken off, but the number of the band remains the same. The number of bushels of grain and roots harvested in 1889 was not as great as in 1888, with the exception of wheat, which, owing to larger acreage, was much greater than in 1888.

The fruit crop in 1889 was very good, especially apples and cherries, for which there is always a market.

The stock (horses and cattle) have increased in number, and efforts are being made to improve the breed of these animals.

Owing to very dry weather last fall, which prevented ploughing till too late, there was not as much wheat sown as would otherwise have been; but there was enough sown to give most of the people their bread, and many of them had grain to sell; altogether I do not think they are quite so well prepared for winter as they were last year.

The schools have been regularly kept during the year, and the Inspector expresses himself as satisfied with the progress of the pupils.

Divine service in the churches was regularly held during the year, and was well attended.

About the usual number of boys and girls from the Island are attending the Shingwauk, Mount Elgin and Brantford Institutions, and are getting along well with their studies, many of them trying, and some passing, the entrance examinations to the high schools.

The three teachers now employed on Walpole Island are Indians, and were educated at the Mount Elgin Institute.

Albert Saugutch, a Shingwauk boy, has just come home after passing the entrance examinations for, and is anxious to attend at, the high school and qualify himself to teach.

While with the people of the Walpole Island Reserve everything is not as well as could be wished, there are many things that might be worse, and with hope for the future,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, 5th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The three reserves in my agency are as follows: The Sarnia Reserve in the Township of Sarnia, on the bank of St. Clair River; Kettle and Stony Points on the shore of Lake Huron, all in the County of Lambton.

I cannot report the crops to be as good as they were last year; they suffered from the wet spring; but I am pleased to be able to report a great improvement in the stock and buildings on the reserves. A number of the Indians own good teams, and some of them have begun to plant roots with which to feed their stock. Three new barns have been built this season, and a good many agricultural implements have been purchased.

Two self-binders were purchased on the Sarnia Reserve this year, the first in use on these reserves.

There is a school on each reserve. Those on the Sarnia and Aux Sables Reserves have been very well attended, but that on Kettle Point has not been so satisfactory in this respect.

Twenty deaths have occurred this year, mostly of children and old people. I have to report the death of Antoin Rodd, Sen., at the age of ninety-six years; also Andrew Nageeshig and Mrs. Lighthouse, both very old people.

There have been seventeen births, and an increase of two by Indians marrying women from other reserves.

The Indians of the three reserves number five hundred and twenty-eight, of whom five hundred are Chippewas and twenty-eight are Pottawattamies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, 25th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement of the Indians and their industries, within my agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

1ST. THE ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

This band lives within the Township of Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, and is pursuing a steady course of improvement.

A number of its members are intelligent and industrious.

There are three schools on this reserve—two taught by Indians and one by a white teacher. They are doing fairly well.

The three school houses are in good condition.

The English and Methodist churches have each a mission on the reserve, and appear to be doing a good work.

The band numbers seven hundred and fifteen, or thirty less than at last census. This decrease is occassioned by removals of families to Green Bay, State of Wisconsin, where they can get land easily among their own people, the present reserve being too small for the number of Indians living upon it.

2nd. The Chippewas of the Thames.

This band lives within the Township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, and numbers four hundred and fifty-six, an increase of two since last census.

A large number of them are intelligent, orderly and well conducted. They have many comfortable dwellings, and are pretty generally supplied with stock and farming implements.

There are three schools upon their reserve, all the expenses of which are paid from the funds of the band. Two of the schools are taught by white teachers and one by an Indian, and have within the year made fair progress.

3rd. The Munceys of the Thames.

This band, and the Chippewas of the Thames, occupy one reserve in the Township of Caradoc.

They number one hundred and thirty-six, or four more than at last census, and are improving.

A few of them are good farmers, and have taken prizes at agricultural exhibitions.

They have one school, taught by an Indian teacher.

There are, on the Caradoc reserve, four churches, two of them owned by the authorities of the Church of England, and two by the Methodist Church of Canada, both of which are doing a good work among the Indians.

There is also an industrial institution, called the "Mount Elgin Industrial School and Model Farm," where Indian boys are taught farming, shoemaking and carpenter work, and Indian girls housekeeping, sewing and dairying, in addition to the regular course of study in school.

This institution and farm are under the care and management of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, who is carrying the work on with great efficiency.

All the schools within my agency have been regularly kept open during the year, with a fair attendance of children at each.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory during the year.

The blankets sent last year were distributed as directed by the Department.

The total Indian population within my agency is one thousand three hundred and twenty-two. This includes—with the three bands already mentioned—15 Pottawattamies, who live upon the western portion of the Caradoc Reserve, and who form no portion of either of the bands already mentioned.

They are a very quiet, sober and industrious class of Indians, nearly all pagans.

The number of letters written from this office during the year was nine hundred and forty-three; miles travelled, twenty-six hundred and forty-six, and hours away on Indian business, nine hundred and ninety-seven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 23rd August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The population of this band is two hundred and ninety-two, the same as last year, although there were five deaths and only three births, but there is an increase of two by marriage or immigration.

The harvest has been good in all kinds of grain except wheat; this was a poor crop and not up to the average, but white people suffered in this respect in this part of the country as well as the Indians.

Hay has been an abundant crop, and there is a notable increase in all other kinds of grain.

There is also an increase in the stock raised, both in quality and quantity.

Four or five new houses have been erected during the year; all but one were built of logs.

The Agricultural Society continues to be successful, and is a great benefit to the Indians.

We have two schools on the reserve; one is taught by an Indian and one by a white woman; the attendance of pupils is good and the progress made is satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the reserve is good, all houses and premises being clean and neat.

We have three churches, all prosperous and well attended.

The members of this band are making great preparations to send a large exhibit to the Western Fair to be held in the city of London in September next.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1ST DIVISION,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with statistics of the Indians of this superintendency, comprising the Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, the Manitoulin Island Indians unceded, and the Ojibways of Lake Huron, for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The grain crops have been fair, hay has been especially good, and much above the average; the root crops also were excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.

The past year has not been generally favourable to the health of the Indians, but few having escaped attacks of influenza or "la grippe" which caused several deaths, particularly amongst old people and children, and the spring was cold and wet, and unfavourable for those subject to bronchial affections.

The Manitoulin Island Indians are farmers and fishermen, the Ojibways of Lake Huron are hunters and fishermen, agriculture being followed to only a very limited extent, hunting being by some bands considered the most honourable occupation.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island display a very commendable degree of industry in the cultivation of the soil; they also earn a considerable amount of money in employments more to their liking, such as loading vessels with lumber, railway ties, &c., and in working at saw mills. The berry-picking industry is also of

great importance. It is estimated that from $6,000 to $8,000 is earned in a favourable season, all of which finds its way into the hands of the Indians. In addition to the foregoing the manufacture of maple sugar during a good season, such as the last has been, is a very important factor in their domestic economy, and adds greatly to their comfort. During the year the reserves have all been visited by me at least once, some as often as three times, and those situated near more frequently; at these visits sanitary and other matters relating to the well-being of the band are discussed and suggestions and recommendations made, which are usually accepted by the Indians and carried into effect. The state of the roads and bridges and the most desirable way of expending their labour in their improvement is one of the points of interest talked over.

Thirteen schools have been in operation during the year, including the new school on Spanish River; the school building at Thessalon has been almost completed and will soon be opened, a combined church and school house is being erected on the White Fish River Indian Reserve, which will be completed this fall, and a school under the auspices of the Methodist denomination was built by the Rev. Mr. Huntingdon at Naughton, adjoining the White Fish Lake Indian Reserve, and went into operation in July last.

Efforts to put a stop to the sale of liquor to Indians have been unremitting, and, although attended with only a partial degree of success, have had a beneficial effect in checking the traffic; all cases of intoxication that have been brought to my notice have been strictly dealt with, those who had broken the law having been either fined or imprisoned.

Blankets have been distributed to the aged, poor, sick and infirm, and those most in need have been assisted by grants of money.

The Sheguiandah Band has been visited three times during the year; the census shows an increase of three; they are with few exceptions industrious, orderly and well-behaved, and pay more attention to their farms than formerly.

The West Bay Band shows a decrease of three, there having been twelve deaths and nine births; the deaths were principally amongst the children and resulted from influenza and bronchial affections. This band is well-to-do and contented; they were visited three times during the year.

The Sucker Creek Band have been visited three times during the year; the census shows an increase of four by births; they are fairly industrious and some of them are well-to-do.

The Sheshegwaning Band shows a decrease of one; they have been visited three times during the year. It is to be regretted that there is no school in operation on their reserve, but for some unexplained reason they do not exhibit any desire to have their children educated, and their promises to place the schoolhouse in a proper state of repair, have not been carried out. The band are energetic, industrious and independent.

The Obidgeweng Band shows an increase of one; they were visited three times during the year. I have to note the death of the old Chief Nainewaishkung, which took place during the past winter. This little band are all pagans, they are industrious and well-to-do.

The South Bay Band shows an increase of two by births; they live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island; they have a school at their village, and are prosperous, having been engaged last winter in getting out timber, at which they earned high wages.

The Cockburn Island Band shows an increase of two by births; they were visited and paid by B. W. Ross, Esq., Indian Agent, who takes a great interest in them.

The Manitoulin Island Indians unceded number one thousand and sixty-one, an increase of nine, there having been forty-five births and thirty-six deaths during the year. They are very prosperous. During the past winter they got out timber to the value of over $25,000, the dues upon which (amounting to upwards of $8,000) have been placed to their credit; they have good schools on their reserve, are generally orderly and well behaved, and, when any misconduct occurs, it can invariably be traced to over indulgence in intoxicating drink.

The Thessalon Band shows a decrease of one by death. They are much scattered, but are gradually settling on the reserve set apart for them; they are principally fishermen and are fairly prosperous. They have been visited once during the year.

The Maganettawan Band has decreased one by death during the year; with the exception of a few families, they live at West Bay, Manitoulin Island. They are good farmers and fishermen, and are very prosperous; they were visited three times during the year.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and fifty-three, an increase of twelve by births. It is divided into three divisions, the first lives at Sagamook on their reserve; the second on the left bank of the Spanish River and along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Pogumasing and Biscotasing, and the third on the Manitoulin Island, chiefly at Wikwemikong and West Bay. They have two schools on their reserve, which are fairly well attended. The band is in a prosperous condition.

The White Fish Lake Indians are mainly hunters, with them agriculture being comparatively a new occupation is followed to only a very limited extent. They have an extensive reserve, part of which is well timbered. It contains tracts of good land. Excellent crops are raised, considering the rough mode of cultivation and the little attention paid to agriculture. These Indians earn money during the summer by voyaging for the Hudson's Bay Company and acting as guides and canoemen for explorers, for which their services are frequently in demand. In winter many live at their hunting grounds, a few only remaining at their village. They complain that fur is getting less plentiful, but will not become farmers at present, although they will be forced by the scarcity of game to follow that occupation before long. They number one hundred and forty-seven, an increase of three during the year by births.

The Ojibways, of Missisauga River, are another band of hunters. With the exception of a few families they spend most of their time inland, only coming to their reserve for one or two months in each year. Those families who live on the reserve make an attempt at farming, but are not very successful; they are good, energetic and persevering hunters, and are fairly prosperous.

The Point Grondine Band occupy a small reserve near the western mouth of French River; they live by farming, fishing, hunting and berry-picking. Some of this band have a high reputation as boat-builders. There have been seven deaths in the band, and only one birth during the year.

The Serpent River Band numbers ninety, a decrease of five by death. Some are hunters, others work at the saw-mills in the neighbourhood. They have a school on their reserve, which is fairly well attended. They are prosperous and contented.

A distressing accident occurred to the family of the chief on the 30th June last, while they were in the bush gathering birch bark. Two boys, one nine, the other eleven, were in a tent near the wigwam occupied by their parents and two little girls. In the night a terrific thunderstorm took place, and at sunrise next morning on going to the tent both boys were found dead with marks of the electric fluid upon their hair and faces.

The French River Band numbers ninety-two, an increase of three by births; they live at Sheguiandah on the Manitoulin Island, where they have comfortable houses, good farms, a church and a school. They are prosperous and contented.

The White Fish River Band occupy a reserve at the mouth of the river of that name. It is well timbered, and contains some good land, but is for the most part rough and broken. There is excellent fishing in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

A building intended for a church and school house is now being erected, and will be completed this fall. They are seventy-six in number, a decrease of two by deaths. They are a well-to-do band.

The Tahgaiwinine Band numbers one hundred and fifty-one, the same as last year. They own a reserve at Lake Wanapitae, but live on Manitoulin Island. The children attend school at Wikwemikong and West Bay. They are farmers and fishermen, and prosperous and doing well.

The sum of $13,152.40 has been distributed in annuity and interest payments during the year, and the earnings of the Indians from the various sources from which they derive their maintenance have been above the average. The year just passed has been one of great prosperity and considerable progress amongst the Indians of this superintendency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
JAS. C. PHIPPS.
Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 23rd August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and enclosed tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the various Indian bands in my superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

I do not know of any incident worthy of particular mention that has taken place in this band during the past year. Its progress has been steady and its advancement sure, as is evidenced by one or two consulting me as to the best way of erecting larger and more commodious dwelling houses. The same spirit of progress is also moving in the direction of the construction of a new council house. The enterprise, however, is not fully matured.

The health of this band during the past year has been fairly good. The epidemic of scarlatina, which invaded so many of the bands under my charge, failed to strike here. Such exemption is probably owing to a stoppage of all communication between this and the infected bands during the prevalence of the epidemic.

The schools, while fairly well attended and reasonably progressive in work, are capable of decided improvement in both respects.

Shawanaga Band.

This band during the past year has passed through a severe ordeal of sickness, and I esteem it a fortunate circumstance that, though great, the death rate has not been much larger. In the early part of the year scarlatina made its appearance and prostrated the whole of the younger portion of the community. To such an extent was this the case that there were not any, except the older people, in a condition to perform the necessary household duties of the settlement. I visited at this time a number of the families, and found crowded hospitals rather than ordinary dwelling houses.

The severity of the epidemic had barely passed and many of the patients might still be considered as merely convalescent, when "la grippe" made its malign influence felt. Several deaths resulted. On each of my visits I have used every means in my power to induce this band to observe sanitary precautions and to erect an additional number of larger and better houses.

The school has made marked improvement during the year. Death, however, has unfortunatly carried off some of the brightest and most promising of the pupils.

Henvey Inlet Band.

During the past year a double epidemic of disease has struck this band also. Scarlatina first made its appearance last year among the Nipissing Band, at the time of the payment of the annuities. As, however, the infected family were quarantined

in their tent, the disease did not spread among the Nipissing Band, but made its appearance later on at Henvey Inlet, whither some members of the infected family had gone. Hence the epidemic passed to Shawanaga Reserve, where its progress was stayed by cessation of communication with the next adjacent reserve (Parry Island). "La grippe" followed the scarlatina, and now the census return shows the band to have decreased from one hundred and ninety-four in 1889 to one hundred eighty-eight in 1890. At the time of my recent annuity visit all traces of sickness and distress had passed away, and matters seemed following in their usual course.

The crops promised well, and as work was abundant at neighbouring saw-mills, everything seemed comfortable and all seemed contented.

I regret to have to report that the pupils in the school are not making all the progress in their studies that could be desired. One of the causes of this is the difficulty of getting a thoroughly qualified teacher for this isolated reserve.

Nipissing Band.

During the past year there has been little to disturb the even course of this band. Its tilled fields have yielded fair crops, and its hunting fields have been more than ordinarily remunerative. The only trouble pressing on the band at the time of my visit was the insufficiency of the fencing of the Canadian Pacific Railway track which runs through their reserve, and the consequent frequent destruction of their cattle by passing trains.

The health of the band has not been equal to that of former years; but, as compared with that of surrounding communities, it has been fair. Several of the aged fathers of the band have passed away under the hand of "la grippe." This, together with the death of several children and two women, and the emigation of a woman to another band, has caused, this year, a decrease of three in the census of the band.

The school operations during the year have been very successful, and the progress of the pupils has been marked and satisfactory.

Dokis Band.

From all I could gather during my brief visit to this band a change in their habits and mode of life seems to be about to be thrust upon them by the force of circumstances. Their position and occupation as Indian traders is seriously crippled, if not altogether gone. The civilizing influence of the Canadian Pacific Railway has proved detrimental to the old Indian trader, a type of which class is Chief Dokis, and his day is past. As to what they are likely to turn their hands to it is impossible to say. Meanwhile, those of the band whom I saw were well off, comfortable and well able to take advantage of anything that might transpire and turn it to their own profit.

Temogamingue Band.

This band lives mostly in tents and camps all the year round, and in winter the sufferings of the older people must be great. They subsist chiefly, and some entirely, by hunting, and as other Indians are beginning to invade their hunting grounds and game is rapidly becoming scarce, acute suffering amongst them must occur sooner or later. Were it not for portaging done by them for the Hudson's Bay Company, that suffering would, I fear, have been felt before now. The earnest hope was expressed that the question of a reserve for their use would be speedily and satisfactorily settled, as it is to agriculture that they must look for the means of subsistence in the future.

It surprised me not a little to find that among this band, living, as they do, on the height of land between Hudson's Bay, Lake Huron and the head waters of the Ottawa River, far out of all ordinary lines of travel. "la grippe" should have made its power felt in a surprising and painful manner. Such, however, was unfortunately the case, and as a result the census list of another of my bands shows a decrease.

Gibson Band.

On my visit to this band (made in June), I found all contented and prosperous. Those whose lands had been flooded by the Georgian Bay Lumber Company had, through the efforts of the Department, received adequate compensation for the damage and were fully satisfied and pleased.

The only two cases of distress—that of an old man, who, neglecting agriculture, would insist on following his old habits of hunting, and who, consequently, found himself destitute in his old age; and that of a consumptive—have been brought before the notice of the Department; otherwise all were in good health. Death had carried off only two children during the past year.

The too abundant rain of the early part of the season was not good for the heavy soil of their reserve, and a scanty hay crop was expected, but the other crops promised well. After seed time is past, and planting over, the great majority of the heads of families leave their farms in charge of their wives and go to the Muskoka Mills, eight miles distant, where they work for $30 per month till haying time and harvest. The condition of this band may be summed up in Chief Cook's own words, when he said to me: "Everything all right; no trouble."

I visited and inspected the school, and am glad to have to report a marked improvement in the condition of the pupils. There is, however, abundant room for further advance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 29th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, of the Indians under my charge. Tabular statement and census shall follow as soon as they are completed.

The bands under my charge are the Garden River Band, Chief Augustin; the Batchewana Band, Chief Nubenaigooching; the Michipicoten and Big Head Band under Chiefs Sanson Haguard, and Gros Jambette. I have few changes to note since my last report.

Garden River Band.

Considerable improvements were made during the past year in the houses of the members of this band, and some new ones were put up to replace the old ones; more land has been cleared, but there was little improvement in the crops, heavy rains having greatly injured them. Potatoes are the principal product; of these about the usual quantity were grown; oats was a fair crop, but there was very little pease or corn.

The summer months are spent by these Indians in picking berries, boating with American tourists on fishing excursions; from these sources they make good wages. A number of them have been absent this year. They camp during the summer months at Pointe aux Pins, about six miles from the Sault, and sell the berries they gather on the American side, where is the best market. During the fall and winter there was plenty of work for those willing to work. Messrs. Hollister, Jewell & Co. employed a number at their saw-mill, and also bought from them five hundred and thirteen thousand feet of pine and forty-seven thousand feet of spruce, cut by Indians off their reserve; others were engaged at the camps on the Garden River timber limits.

The schools are not well attended, but those who attend regularly are doing moderately well. These schools are visited by me when possible once a month. The spring sugar-making and the summer berry season take most of the children away.

The liquor trouble still continues, though not quite so bad as heretofore. One man lost his life by it this summer, and was found dead by the railway track; one was fined and imprisoned for fourteen days. This had a good effect for a time, but it soon wore off. I have not, however, heard of any whiskey peddling for some time, though the Indians continue to take liquor on the reserve.

The Chief had a very serious illness during the winter; he has now recovered but is quite deaf. There was a good deal of sickness among the rest of the band and some deaths have taken place, principally from consumption.

Batchewana Band.

The greater part of this band reside at the Bay Garden River Reserve with their Chief, Nubenaigooching. They earn their living much in the same way as the Garden River Band. They work at the saw-mill, marble quarry, and go with fishing parties; very few of them are hunters. The women do bark-work, make mats and baskets. The band cultivate their gardens and other lands and have a number of cattle and horses; they grow potatoes, oats, and some pease and corn. The former they find a good sale for; they also do a little fishing in the fall. This band does not participate in the work of cutting timber off the reserve. They have only a small reserve of their own at the Sault Ste. Marie rapid of about twenty-three acres. This used to be a very profitable fishing station, but the Indians say that the building of the canals and the bridge has driven the fish away, and where they used to catch hundreds now they do not take dozens.

The school is Roman Catholic, as are the members, with the exception of a few Methodists. It is moderately well attended, and a few of the scholars are doing well. The general attendance is not regular, and where this is the case it is impossible for the children to get on.

Another part of the band reside at Goulais Bay, on their own land, and on a reserve purchased for them by the Department a few years ago. I regret to say this reserve is not worked as it should be. There is only one good farmer on it, and he works a few acres of land, has several head of cattle and pigs; the rest earn their livelihood by fishing and hunting, and berry-picking during the season; make very little sugar or bark-work; manufacture a few canoes when wanted, but the sale for these last is small. They are healthy and contented.

Batchewana Bay is the home of about five families, who reside on land bought from the Department. They grow a few potatoes and other vegetables, fish, hunt and make a little sugar. The place is healthy, and there is very little sickness among them.

The remainder of the band, about twenty families, stay at Agawa River, where there is a Hudson Bay post; they depend on the company for all their supplies. They fish, hunt, and make their own canoes; the furs are bought by the company. I visit this portion once a year, when I give them a good meal and tobacco, for which they are very grateful. I also give blankets to the old people. There was very little sickness among them last year and only two deaths.

Michipicotin and Big Head Bands.

The Michipicotin and Big Head Indians live at Michipicotin River, Missinabie, Grassette and Chapleau, all posts of the Hudson Bay Company. At the former place there are about fourteen families. They work for the post, hunt, fish, grow a few potatoes, and some hay; the fish caught is principally for their own use. The catch of furs this winter was very good, and the prices paid were high; these they sell to the Hudson Bay Company and other traders. Of the Indians at other places, I have to get all my information from the officer in charge of the post at

Michipicotin River, who furnishes me with census and other information. I only visit this post once a year, and see from sixty to seventy of the band. After getting through the payments and census, I give a dinner to about fifty, all of whom are much pleased with the treat. I then give them tobacco, and blankets to the old and infirm. They all live very contentedly, and there has been very little sickness there this year. The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, with two exceptions, and they have a church on the reserve. They also have a school house, which is not in operation. There are about twenty children of an age to attend school. The Big Heads, numbering about fifty, who reside principally at Chapleau, are Methodists.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report upon Indian affairs within my agency, together with my annual tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The Fort William Band.

This band is in a prosperous condition, having under cultivation about two hundred and sixty acres, of which about seventy acres are newly broken up. Their crops this year are exceptionally good, and consist of potatoes, oats and vegetables, and this fall the Indians will compete with the whites at the Port Arthur agricultural fair. They put away last year about eight hundred bushels for seed. A few of them have enclosed some new ground and seeded it for hay land. The bridges and culverts are in good order. Statute labour on the roads was not done last spring, but will be done this fall, in October. The Indians have now upon the reserve about twenty cows, seven oxen and forty head of young cattle, with plenty of hay to winter them. They have three schools,—a girls' and boys' day school, and the St. Joseph's orphanage, which are kept in a clean and orderly manner. Some of their scholars took part in the high school examination for honours.

The number in this band is three hundred and fifty, a decrease of twenty-eight, who have moved to other parts; but upon the whole, of six bands, numbering one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, there has been an increase. The young people are carefully vaccinated each year. The indigent and sick are furnished with medicines and medical attendance, as requested by the Department. They are principally Roman Catholic, and have a church, which is well attended, and a resident priest. The constables appointed by the Department, namely, two in each band, have had a wonderfully good effect in keeping away spirituous liquor, and promoting general improvement.

I have imprisoned four whites during the past year, for a term of six months at hard labour. They were caught with liquor on the reserves.

Red Rock Band.

The Indians of this band are improving their reserve a little each year, having now several pieces of ground cleared more than last year, with a potato crop of good yield. Their business this year, travelling with tourists from different parts of the United States and Canada, on the Nepigon River, has been better than in former years. For the past two months their wages have been $2 per day and board,

and 50 cents for canoe hire. They have a Roman Catholic church and school house, but no school teacher at the present time. This band numbers two hundred and five, and they are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Pays Plat River Band.

These Indians each year are improving. Some will have about two hundred bushels of potatoes and some turnips and cabbage. They have a good market at Rossport, and sell their surplus crop to the Canadian Pacific Railway section and bridge men. Their Chief is an enterprising man; he has a good store, and trades for the Hudson Bay Company. Their bull was killed last spring by a Canadian Pacific Railway engine, but since then they have bought another, and are starting with two cows and a calf to raise stock. The river running through their village is noted for fine white fish and lake trout, from the sale of which the Indians make money during the year. This locality is also noted for otter, beaver and bear, and the catch of fur every winter is large. They have no school, and are very anxious to have one established.

Pic River Band.

These Indians have done well in the way of growing good crops of potatoes and turnips for the past five years. They lost their oxen last fall by disease. They then purchased a good bull for $85, and during last winter eight thousand ties were drawn out to the Canadian Pacific Railway track, for which the Indians were paid $1,600; but in the spring, when they were ready for ploughing, the Canadian Pacific Railway express train killed their bull, and they had to put in their crop with spades and hoes. This fall they intend buying another yoke of cattle, if they can get a little assistance from the Department. Last month twenty-eight Indians were very sick with influenza, a sort of "la grippe." I sent Dr. Pringle to attend them, and they all recovered. Their fur catch last winter was good, which, with their tie-making made up their oxen and bull loss to some extent. They number altogether two hundred and seventy-nine.

Long Lake Band.

This band is very prosperous as hunters only: their land is cold and unproductive. They number three hundred and forty-five. Their winter fur catch is always large; last winter it was about $12,000 in value, and was all sold to the Hudson Bay Company. In summer the company employs most of the men packing and boating supplies, which helps them considerably. Their inland rivers and lakes abound with fine fish, which also assists them to live well. In the fall they get their winter supply from the company and live in wigwams upon their different hunting grounds, returning with their fur catch about the month of April. In this band there are sixty-three women in excess of men, the latter, by more exposure out of camp having died at different times from measles.

The Nepigon Band.

The band is the largest under my agency, numbering five hundred and fourteen. They are very thrifty, well-to-do, and cleanly in their habits. They are good hunters, their last winter's fur catch being about $13,000. When they return in the spring they plant their potatoes at the different homes on Jackfish Island, close to the Nepigon House and Gull River Reserve. They built on this reserve last year five new houses and are improving steadily, taking great interest in agriculture. Their crops of potatoes are unusually good this year, and they intend to put away more this winter than before, in order to supply families on new grounds with seed potatoes. In the month of June the men are employed for two weeks getting in store supplies for the Hudson Bay Company and another company, and by tourists on the Nepigon River. This gives them considerable money, and helps them to live

well. The Nepigon Lake is about one hundred miles long by fifty in width, and it abounds with the finest whitefish, lake and speckled trout. At Grass Island, near Chief's Bay, speckled or brook trout weighing twelve pounds have been caught by the Indians. They have a good school house, and about sixty children of an age to attend school, but have been unable to get a teacher to reside so far inland.

English Church Mission Reserve.

These Indians are a portion of the Red Rock Band, situated near the mouth of the Nepigon River, famed for the finest speckled trout and the grandest scenery perhaps of any river in America. The Indians here are employed every summer by fly-fishing tourists, and financially are much benefited thereby. Their homes are comfortable, with a good cellar in each, and their grounds well tilled, producing good crops; the farms front the Grand Bay on Nepigon Lake. Here they catch fine whitefish and trout the year round. They have a good school house and teacher, and the children make favourable progress. The parsonage, unfortunately, was burnt a year ago, and they are trying to have another built during the year. Their English church is a fine building, well finished, with a red-painted shingle roof, fit to grace any town. Their hunting grounds are good, and the Indians derive a good income from fur hunting in winter. They get a supply of medicines each year through me from Port Arthur, for which they pay punctually.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

County of Hastings, Tyendinaga Agency,
Shannonville, Ont., 2nd September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890. This band now numbers one thousand and fifty-six, being an increase of seven during the year, the result of fourteen births and seven deaths. The health of the band, with few exceptions, has been good.

A number who give their attention to farming are fairly prosperous: others have moved to Deseronto, where they find ready employment in the mills of the Rathbun Company, and thereby obtain a comfortable living. The crop recently harvested was good. The four schools on the reserve are in operation, and are progressing favourably. A number of children from this reserve are attending the Mohawk Institution at Brantford or the Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie. The substantial wire fences erected on the reserve, have proved a great boon to the farming community.

The interest money distributed during the year amounted to $2,165.74; and the usual supply of blankets has been distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONT., 31st July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The population is now one hundred and twenty-three, a decrease of four since last census.

Several deaths have occurred during the year. Among these are Thomas Big Canoe, brother of the chief, who was conducting religious services for the Baptist denomination at Saugeen, and a daughter of the chief, wife of George McCue, Junr.

The prevailing influenza during the late winter did not spare the Georgina Island Indians, many having suffered severely.

The harvest was an excellent one, wheat yielding 50 per cent. more than the preceding year. The present growing crops promise well.

Vegetables are largely cultivated, and every year shows good increase. Gardens and premises are kept in neat and tidy condition.

The sobriety and morality of the band continue very satisfactory. The school was conducted during the year by Mr. Dimsdale, whose father assisted, and I consider great progress was made.

I have not, in any previous report, referred to the fact that there are now only two families living on Snake Island, all the rest having removed to Georgina Island. Those two families have very comfortable homes, and are not likely to join their friends or emigrate.

Snake Island is very prettily situated and Lake Simcoe is growing in popularity as a summer resort. Owing to the increasing wealth and population of the city of Toronto and surrounding country, I consider the value of Snake Island is fast enhancing, even in a greater ratio perhaps than Georgina Island, which is cultivated, while the former remains pasture land, with a large portion covered with a beautiful forest of second growth, distant three-quarters of a mile from the mainland.

The band is now possessed of a good stock of boats, so indespensable to island life, and which for a long time many were poorly provided with. The chief launched this week a very fine sail boat built by himself, which he is justly proud of, another proof of his industry and enterprise.

Another industry, the gathering of ginseng, has proved profitable to the band, $1,000 worth having been shipped from this point.

Chief Big Canoe was re-elected for the fourth term, and, assisted by a good council, he conducts business in a business-like way.

In every respect I consider the band is most prosperous and comfortable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 31st August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The population of this band is now three hundred and ninety-two persons, being a decrease of four since last year. Lung disease or consumption, which is prevalent in some families here, has caused several deaths during the last year, thereby making the above decrease. Apart from this, the health of the band

is generally good. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease during the year on this reserve. The sanitary condition of the people is generally good. There was no distress or want felt by those people during the winter, as several of them were engaged in taking out dead timber, for which they received considerable money, and the fishing industry last fall was very successful. The crops were good, and many of the Indians were thankful for such a bountiful harvest. There are three schools here, and while the attendance of pupils is not as good as we would wish it to be, yet those who do attend are making good progress.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to state that those people have made satisfactory progress during the last year; and with the prospects of excellent crops they will be in a position to maintain themselves comfortably during the coming year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, SAUGEEN RESERVE,
CHIPPEWA HILL, Ont. 28th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of the Saugeen Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The band now numbers three hundred and sixty-four, being an increase of one during the last year, there having been eleven births and ten deaths.

The Indians on this reserve are participating in the bountiful harvest with which the country is being blessed, and, if they save their crops, there will be abundance for man and beast.

The fishing interests have continued to improve on the French Bay fishing ground within the last year—in fact, there is nothing required to make this people happy and comfortable but the practice of industry, economy and temperance.

The making of two leading roads, which will soon be placed under contract, will be of immense advantage to the Indians of the reserve, and will afford them ready access to their lands.

The sanitary condition of the people is fairly good, there being no contagious diseases prevalent amongst them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., 20th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Enclosed herewith please find tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick for the year ended 30th June last. It will be seen from the statement submitted that seven or eight persons last year raised four thousand two hundred and ninety-one bushels of grain and six hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, and that the members of the band earned in basket making,

wages, etc., $5,500, and in trapping, fishing and hunting, $820. I am pleased to say that several members of the band other than those at present farming have determined to work their own lands after the leases at present thereon expire. They find there is but little made in trapping and hunting. The population of the band is two hundred and thirty-six, the same as last year. We had eight births and eight deaths during the year; six of those who died were children and two were adults who died of consumption. The sanitary condition of the band is at present excellent, though last winter nearly all the members had an attack of "la grippe," but only one death occurred therefrom. During the previlence of "la grippe" Robt. Mulholland, Esq., ex-M.P.P. for West Northumberland, sent me the money with which to purchase two thousand one hundred lbs. of first grade flour for distribution amongst the poor, aged and most needy members. The day school is taught by the Rev. John Lawrence, and the children are making good progress, especially those who attend regularly. I think the school will compare very favourably with any of the rural schools in this section of country attended by white children. There are twenty-nine children in the band from eight to fourteen years of age, fifty-two attending school, and the daily average during the year was thirty-two.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, 29th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statements, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1890.

Rice Lake Reserve.

The Indians on this reserve have had another year of fairly good crops, and have been successful in fishing, shooting and trapping, and those who have engaged in the manufacture of baskets and fancy work have had no difficulty in disposing of their wares.

There has been little or no distress during the year, and very little sickness, excepting while "la grippe" visited the reserve. It caused the school to be closed for about two weeks. Nearly all the people were sick, but none were seriously ill.

The school, under the management of the Rev. Edward Cragg, has been fairly well attended, and the children have made considerable progress.

The church, the Sunday school and the prayer meetings have also been fairly well attended.

Mud Lake Reserve.

The Indians, during the months of January and February, were visited by "la grippe." Almost every one on the reserve had an attack of it, some very severe, but there were no fatal cases; otherwise they have enjoyed good health.

There has been a marked improvement in both the people and the place, as is indicated by growing tidiness and cleanliness in their persons, and in and around their homes. They are also prospering in a material sense. Nearly all are supplied with good canoes, guns, & by which they are enabled to pursue their avocations with advantage. They are turning their attention more to agriculture, and therein lies their future hope. Almost every available spot is under

crops which are excellent and will yield a good return. The school, under the management of A. E. Kennedy, Esq., the New England Company's agent, has been very well attended, and the children have made very good progress.

The people are well behaved, law-abiding and industrious, and any trouble arising amongst them is caused by travelling Indians, who seem to have no occupation and are usually not particular as to their conduct.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

Over one hundred pupils have shared the advantages of this Institution during the year; the average being eighty and a fraction. The pupils, with one or two exceptions, have made commendable progress in all the branches of study. The subjects of study are the same as in the public schools of Ontario, and the examination papers for promotion are from the Educational Department. Pupils after passing the entrance examination for the high school, who still continue their studies with us till they secure a third class certificate, are promised their expenses while attending the model school. The schedules sent to the Department furnish the best proof of the excellent work done in the school, in the shops and on the farm.

Among the repairs and improvements upon the premises during the year was the completion of recreation hall which is twenty-eight by forty feet and furnishes an excellent play-room and lavatory in the basement. A reading room and study are on the second flat, while the third story is occupied by one division of the school.

By the addition of three large water lime cisterns and extensive piping, all departments are supplied with an abundance of water for stock and all other purposes.

Preparatory to the enlargement of the main building, all the out-buildings have been moved back a distance of sixty feet from the main building; and sewer pipes connecting the main building with the river, have been put in place. The new laundry and dry-house will be completed this summer.

Nearly $300 has been expended in additional tile drainage on the farm, thus adding to its productiveness.

The prospect of accommodating a larger number of pupils after the enlargement is anticipated with much pleasure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG, 25th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual report on the condition of the Wikwemikong school for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

After six weeks of summer holidays the schools re-opened on the 20th of August. A good number repaired at once, but it was only in the latter months of 1889 that our new class room, spacious though it is, became almost too small for our sixty-seven boys, boarders and day scholars.

The average attendance, though falling short of what we could have desired, and under other circumstances what we would have expected, was respectable, when one considers the facility with which the Indian children are kept away from school.

We are happy to be enabled to speak of the progress of nearly all the children, and of the notable progress of some pupils, especially in reading and interpreting English; in their habits and more civilized ideas.

The Inspector, when he last visited the school, spoke of it most encouragingly, which we much appreciated.

Besides the time devoted to school work by the apprentices, an evening class has been introduced for all. In this class the pupils did good work and showed good will.

The masters of the different trades have given in fair reports of work done. Our Indian blacksmith having been called by his friends to put up his shop near the lumber shanties on the southern end of the Indian Reserve, we had to secure the services of a white man, a very good tradesman.

Alterations have been made in the class room, recreation hall and ground, and in the refectory, dormitory and infirmary, in order that the health, comfort and training of the boys may be increased.

This year again we were visited by "la grippe;" all had it, but nothing fatal resulted among our pupils.

In both homes constant endeavours are made to bring the children up in lessons of obedience, respect, truthfulness and piety. In the girls' school the scrupulous cleanliness of persons and premises is very noticeable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
REV. D. DuRONQUET,
Principal.

HOMES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 19th July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report of "Our Indian Homes," for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

My work, as the Department is aware, is greatly extending. Instead of being confined as formerly to the Sault Ste. Marie district, it now extends over an area 2,000 miles in length from east to west, and my original design of erecting a chain of institutions from Algoma to the Rocky Mountains, all under one supervision, appears to be on the eve of being carried out. I have at the present time the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes here in Algoma, with accommodation for ninety pupils; the Washakada and Kasota Homes at Elkhorn, in Manitoba, with accommodation for seventy pupils, and land already purchased and buildings about to be commenced at Medicine Hat, in Assiniboia. As my application this spring for a Government grant towards Medicine Hat failed, I thought it well to make a trip to England to see what the Missionary Societies there and English friends would do for me. I took two Shingwauk boys, Willie Soney and Zosie Dosum with me, and we spent five weeks travelling in the Maritime Provinces, and a little over three weeks in England. The net result of our trip (apart from any grants which the societies may make us) was $1,586. Of this, I am applying $86 to our Shingwauk building fund, $350 to Elkhorn maintenance, and $1,150 to Medicine Hat.

Our Sault Ste. Marie Homes.

These Homes, the Shingwauk for boys and the Wawanosh for girls, have both of them been more than full throughout the year, and all has gone on most satisfactorily.

Our buildings consist at present of the Shingwauk Home (stone), chapel (stone), industrial building (stone), hospital (stone), stables (frame), barn (frame), farmer's cottage (frame), factory (frame), foreman's cottage (stone); Wawanosh Home (stone), laundry (frame), laundress' cottage (frame), stable (frame).

Our present staff are local superintendent, male school teacher, matron, female servant, work woman, lady in charge of hospital (service free), foreman of factory, bootmaker, gardener, farmer; and at the Wawanosh, lady superintendent and teacher, matron, laundress, gardener.

The pupils continue to come half the day to school and to spend the other half of the day at industrial employments. The boys are taught farming, carpentering, painting, bootmaking, weaving, gardening, tailoring and telegraphing; and the girls cooking, baking, house work, sewing, knitting and laundry work.

Our health record for the year has not been as good as I could have wished. Our hospital was occupied all through the winter months, and, during my absence in England, four of our pupils (two boys and two girls) died; all of pulmonary complaints, the sequel of "la grippe."

With this year's Government grant of $2,500 for building purposes I am erecting a frame building a little distance east of the Shingwauk Home, the lower part of which will be utilized as a drill shed and recreation room for the boys and the upper part as an assembly room. I am also adding a west wing (stone) to the Shingwauk Home, the lower part of which will contain a new kitchen and boys' bathrooms and lavatory, and the upper part an additional dormitory and a reading room. With these additions we shall I consider have accommodation for 100 pupils at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes.

Next year I would like to dispose of the present Wawanosh Home—which is three miles away—and build a new girls' home, on a somewhat larger scale, a little east of the Shingwauk. We would then make the new assembly room (60 x 30 ft.) our school room (at any rate temporarily) for both boys and girls.

Our Elkhorn Homes.

Great credit is, I think, due to my staff of teachers at Elkhorn for their patience and perseverance in working up the Washakada and Kasota Homes amid great difficulties and much discouragement to their present satisfactory condition. Beginning with eight or ten pupils about a year and a half ago, and getting new ones only to have them run away or be taken away within a few days, and making many a fruitless journey at considerable expense to the different Indian Reserves, we have at length succeeded in securing an attendance of about forty-six pupils, and everything is at the present time going on most satisfactorily. We were disappointed in not receiving an additional grant towards the erection of buildings and the purchase of stock for our farm, as this throws back our agricultural operations for a year and has made the cost of living more expensive than it need have been. I hope, however, that the Department will make us a grant for this purpose next spring. Our present staff, consists of local superintendent, matron, lady teacher, junior assistant, and general servant, and will before long require to be increased, but at present we have to be as economical as possible, as the funds available for maintenance have not been equal to our necessities by several hundred dollars.

Medicine Hat.

After paying the two first instalments on the land which we have secured as a site for our new Home and meeting sundry expenses, such as supervision, plans, &c., we shall have a balance of $2,100 available for building purposes. We intend to commence at once with a $4,000 building and put up as much of it this season as the limited means at our disposal will allow. We received no Government grant for Medicine Hat this spring, to our great disappointment, but we hope better things are in store for us in 1891.

Statistics.

I have prepared the following statistics in relation to my work among the Indian children since its first inception, sixteen years ago, up to 1st May, 1890.

We have received thus far four hundred and forty-two pupils, two hundred and eighty-six of whom were boys and one hundred and fifty-six girls. They belonged to the following tribes: Three hundred and eighteen Ojibways, twenty-one Sioux, thirty-two Crees, nine Mohawks, thirty-two Ottawas, ten Delawares, fourteen Pottawatamies, two Blackfeet. They came distances varying from eight to one thousand six hundred miles—from Garden River, Sarnia, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Parry Island, Kettle Point, Manitoulin Island, Walpole Island, Moravian Town, Mississauga, Blind River, Serpent River, Spanish River, Lake Superior, Bay of Quinté, Rama, Saugeen, Lac Seul, Bird Tail, Oak Lake, St. Peters, Moose Mountain, Indian Head, Swift Current, and Crowfoot Reserve. During the sixteen years our schools have been in operation thirty-nine pupils have run away and fifteen pupils have died. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to obtain reports from Indian agents, missionaries and others, of those of our pupils who have left us. So far returns have been sent in for one hundred and thirty only. Of this number ninety-six are reported doing well, twenty-four indifferently and ten badly.

A New Society.

I may mention in conclusion that in April last we succeeded in setting on foot the "Canadian Indian Research and Aid Society," the inaugural meeting of which was held in Ottawa. Sir William Dawson kindly consented to act as President for the first year, and the Governor General has done us the honour to allow his name to appear as patron; the names of the members (at present one hundred and twenty) are mostly those of influential persons, and the society bids fair to be a success. My little monthly publication, "Our Forest Children," will, in October next, give way to the "Canadian Indian," of which Mr. H. B. Small and myself have been appointed editors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD F. WILSON,
Chief Manager, O. I. H.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 29th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report for the year ended the 30th June last, together with a tabular statement respecting the affairs of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga.

There were ninety-six births and sixty-six deaths during the year, giving an increase of thirty.

The sanitary condition of the band was satisfactory; there were no contagious diseases on the reserve.

The Caughnawaga school was successfully conducted during the year, and those pupils who attended it regularly made good progress.

In general, the affairs of the band are prosperous, and the Indians have taken to agriculture more than usual.

Both the village and the reserve have been free from trouble and disorder.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS, 19th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians in my agency, for the last year, have had a fair average crop, and in general are prospering fairly well. Last winter was a busy time with them in supplying demands in the line of basket making. They had ready sale for all they could make, which amounted to several thousand dollars. During the year there has not been any epidemic among them, but several have died from lung disease, which seems to follow their race. The total Indian population of this agency is one thousand, one hundred and ninety, as follows: Men, two hundred and thirty eight; women, two hundred and fifty-five; boys, three hundred and sixty; girls, three hundred and thirty-seven. The amount of interest money distributed among them for the last year was $1,949.62; other distributions, $1,615.42. I may also add to my report that the Rev. Mr. Mainville is very attentive to the wants of the Indians under his charge. On the 11th of May last, I visited the church and found there eighty-two children, who were taught catechism and singing, to which they paid strict attention. He is endeavouring to impress upon the parents the advantage the children will derive from regular attendance at school. As usual, the grand procession was held on Sunday the 8th day of May last. They had a fine day and a large gathering. At one time four steamers were moored at the wharf. The procession was well conducted by the Indians, as they take a great interest in the occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, QUE., 12th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

During the year, diseases of various kinds were prevalent on the reserve, causing much sickness and a heavy rate of mortality. Whooping-cough and croup occasioned the deaths of several children, whilst influenza, which doubled the death rate among the white people of Maniwaki and vicinity, was the direct and indirect cause of many deaths among the band, the hereditary proneness of the Indians to pulmonary ailments, causing them to be more susceptible to the malign influence of "la grippe."

There were twenty-five deaths and eight births during the year, which with five members placed on the list who had been absent some years, leave a net decrease of twelve, the numbers being three hundred and thirty-six on the pay-list, as against three hundred and forty-eight in the spring of 1889. There are also one hundred and two members of the band not on the pay-list, being habitually absent from the reserve for several years, which makes the total membership four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of the deaths fifteen were adults and ten children, and were caused as follows: influenza and complications five, consumption five, pneumonia three, old age two, paralysis one, whooping-cough and croop seven, infantile diseases two.

The Indian school has been in constant operation since my last report, except during vacation, which is taken in winter, it being the most suitable time for closing the school. The attendance is gradually increasing, although it is not yet so good as could be desired. The progress of the pupils is satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. McCauly, is efficient and pains-taking. I visit the school at least twice a month. It has been visited by the Catholic clergy of Maniwaki on several occasions, and also, by some of the magistrates residing in the village: this denotes the interest taken in the cause of Indian education.

The crops last season were fairly good. There was no wheat sown, the spring being too cold and the sowing season too late for that cereal.

The result of last winter's hunt was beneficial to the Indians engaged in it, prices for beaver and other fur being remunerative.

Last summer, when the hunters returned to the reserve, Chief Simon Otjik, acting under my instructions, visited each Indian residence and had the sanitary regulations of the Department enforced by causing the removal of all deleterious substances from proximity to the dwellings, and by having the premises cleaned. The Indians were at the same time informed that they would be furnished with lime for white-washing. A great many availed themselves of the offer, and whitewashed their dwellings. Last August, when the Baskatong Indians were here to attend the annual festival, I had eighty three members of the band vaccinated. This summer I propose to have all requiring the operation vaccinated.

At a council meeting held last September, the band appropriated $1,000 out of their funds for public works on the reserve. Among these is a proposed new bridge over the Bitobee Creek, the one now in use having become unsafe for travel. This bridge, which will cost $500, is under contract to Chief Simon Otjik. The balance of the appropriation will be expended on wire fencing and in repairing the Bitobee and Desert front roads.

The reserve policeman, John Hays, is a very efficient peace officer, and the knowledge that he is in the position of Dominion constable here exercises a salutary effect on those members of the band who are disposed to be turbulent.

There seems to be this summer a change for the better in respect of the drinking propensities of members of the band. Cases of drunkenness are not so frequent as in previous years. This state of affairs may perhaps be attributed to the fact that last March I fined a hotel keeper of the village $50 and costs for furnishing intoxicants to Indians, which probably deters others from violating the law in this respect. This was the first case in five years in which I was enabled to obtain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. The informer, however, became so unpopular not only with the liquor sellers but with the Indians also, that he was compelled to leave Maniwaki.

It is to be regretted that these unscrupulous evil-doers who, for a little filthy lucre, ruin the poor Indian body and soul and cause him to relapse into a state worse than the original barbarism of the race, cannot be more frequently punished.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

North Temiscamingue, Que., 28th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The progress of the Indians during the year has been satisfactory. They are gradually enlarging their clearances; they had a very fair yield of potatoes and a

little grain. Some of these Indians are more inclined to hunt or to work for others than to farm for themselves. The school has been very fairly attended. I regret to state that the children had whooping cough and influenza, which were the cause of seven deaths during the winter. The free use of intoxicants amongst these Indians is not diminishing; it is believed that they obtain liquor at Baie des Pères, about twenty-five miles distant.

The church on the reserve is nearly completed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, QUE., 16th July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, accompanied by tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June.

I have very little to say in regard to hunting; the Indians of this band engaged this year in the same occupations as those of preceding years. The majority of them spent most of their time making baskets and in other fine work, which they intend selling in the United States and in Ontario during the summer. These wares are easily sold and bring in a considerable amount, which the Indians use in improving their homes. Nearly all farm a little.

I am glad to be able to say that the behaviour of the Indians has been excellent; the abolition of licenses in the neighbouring French village removing the opportunities for getting liquor, while the vigilance of the chiefs and some severe penalties inflicted on whites who furnished liquor to the Indians, greatly helped to suppress the excesses which we had to deplore in former years. I will conclude by stating that the Abenakis Indians of this band are, as a rule, hard-working, sober and peaceable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. E. ROBILLARD,
Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, 1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 31st August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement relating to Indian Affairs of this agency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1890.

This division comprises several reserves and bands of Indians, situated as follows:—

King's Clear Reserve.

This band of Indians, owing to the extent of their reserve, namely, four hundred and sixty acres, possess farming advantages superior to all other Indians of the agency. To meet their requirements, in the early part of May past, I made a thorough inspection of their farming lands, after which they received from the annual allowance seeds, guano, &c., to the amount of $200. These, with one or two exceptions, were practically farmed, and judging from present appearance will produce a fair yield. Last year the farming produce raised (excepting the hay, which was fully a third

short, owing to the continuous dry weather) was a good average, and added largely to their support. The other industries engaged in are the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. These are usually sold at Fredericton and amongst the farmers in the vicinity of the reserve.

During the year the school has been under the supervision of Miss J. E. McNutty, a capable teacher. The attendance of pupils has been very regular. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, history, &c., in which a number of the children are proficient. The average attendance for the year was fourteen and three-quarters. Cleanliness and comfort of the school room received every attention, and every want in the way of school books was amply provided for.

Sanitary measures received thorough attention from this band in early spring last. No garbage is permitted to remain about their premises after the middle of May, and whilst these Indians, like others of this agency, are subject to many ailments and hereditary diseases, yet I am pleased to report that but one disease of a contagious nature appeared in their midst the past year.

The behaviour of this band, particularly of those who reside permanently on the reserve, is good. The use of intoxicants is seldom known. If liquor is brought into this place by Indians or others, it is soon discovered. This state of affairs must be attributed to the Rev. Wm. O'Leary, who resides on the reserve, and whose influence in the interest of Indians must be respected.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This band is located directly opposite Fredericton. This reserve contains but two and one quarter acres of land, and is mostly covered with buildings. Consequently they have no farming lands, other than a few garden patches, the produce of which from seeds supplied each year only serves for temporary use. Since the decline of the moccasin trade, which has been almost driven out of the market by the manufacture of oil tanned shoe packs, a business that is carried on extensively at Fredericton, the Indians experience great difficulty in selling theirs, except at very reduced rates. As a rule, this band engages in no employment other than the manufacture of Indian wares, and the loading of wood boats with deal, at the mouth of the Nashwaak River. The latter work is plentiful in summer and good wages are derived therefrom, but it is very laborious. The aged and feeble Indians, who are unable to take part in the work above referred to, are entirely dependent upon the Department's yearly allowance and the substantial aid received from their white neighbours, with whom the kindliest feelings always exist.

The school at this reserve is taught by Miss M. H. Martin. The attendance for the the year was very fair, the average being fourteen and three-quarters. The subjects taught are much the same as at King's Clear School. A few of the children are smart and apt scholars in most of the branches taught, others are very dull, particularly in arithmetic; all however, are experts in copy writing, drawing, &c. The school room received every attention necessary in the interest of health and the comfort of the children.

The sanitary measures which were ordered by the Department to be in enforced in connection with reserves, were attended to in the latter part of May last, by the removal and burning of refuse from yards and premises. As a rule more attention is paid to cleanliness in and about dwellings than formerly.

In spiritual matters these Indians are well provided for. Recently a church has been erected in the vicinity of reserve by the Rev. Father Kiernan, late of Montreal, who manifests a deep interest in their welfare.

Woodstock Reserve.

The Indians in and about Woodstock number ninety-two—a slight increase over the returns of last year. Six families reside on the reserve, whilst the remainder are living at upper Woodstock, and in other sections of the country. The principal employment

pursued by all is the manufacture of Indian wares, which are readily sold in the town of Woodstock and in Houlton, State of Maine. Those living on the reserve have excellent opportunities to farm if they so desired, but with the exception of one or two Indians who endeavour to raise enough potatoes to supply their needs, and who are furnished yearly with the necessary seeds, they prefer their usual occupations to that of farming. Amongst these Indians there are five families who in consequence of old age and other infirmities, are always destitute ; these for the past winter and spring received every care as far as the funds would permit, and notwithstanding the exposure that they and even others are subject to, I have to report but little sickness amongst them for the past year.

The remaining portion of the Indians of this agency is located in small bands at Oromocto, Sunbury County, upper and lower Gagetown, Queen's County, Apohaqui, King's County, Carleton, St. John, St. George's and St. Andrews, Charlotte County. These Indians pursue the same occupations as all other Indians of this agency. Their wares are sought after and readily sold to farmers and traders in their respective localities. A few of these every spring seek and receive some seeds, chiefly potatoes, the produce of which forms a part of their living.

The total population of this agency for the fiscal year is four hundred and seventy-four, being seven less than that of the previous year. This is due to the removal of a few Micmac Indians from Apohaqui. The births were twelve, and the the deaths nine; of the latter three were adults, the others being children from one to two years of age.

In general, whilst I am unable to report many improvements in connection with reserves, yet in other respects, namely, in morals, habits of dress and temperance, changes for the better are evident.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 31st August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the Counties of Madawaska and Victoria, N. B., for the year ended the 30th June, 1890.

Tobique Reserve.

This band numbers one hundred and eighty-seven. The births for the year were eleven and the deaths seven ; of those who died two were adults. These Indians, with but few exceptions, are very industrious. Their reserve being situated in a lumbering district, a large amount of work is always available. The Indians at this employment are skilled labourers. During the past winter forty or more of the young and able-bodied men were engaged in the woods, stream driving, rafting and running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton ; for this they generally receive wages ranging from $1.50 to $2 per day and board included. Another profitable employment from which they receive good wages is their acting as guides for the hunting and sporting class. Those who remain at home and take no part in the above employment give their attention to the manufacture of Indian wares, which are readily sold on either side of the line at profitable prices.

Towards the latter part of May last, and after the driving and rafting season was over, they returned home and gave their time to farming. For this purpose I supplied them with seeds, principally potatoes ; these were planted, as witnessed

during my recent visit to the reserve, and at present promise well. Last year they raised a thousand bushels of potatoes, besides other crops, and most of them had sufficient to answer their wants until seeding time.

The school for the first six months of the year was taught by Miss Hawkes. The latter part of the year it has been under the supervision of Miss Davis. Since the removal of the first named teacher, the attendance has largely increased. The present teacher is a very earnest worker, and is doing her utmost to advance the pupils in their respective studies. The average attendance for the year was over sixteen. Last fall a woodshed and a privy were erected in connection with the school, which were much needed. This school is largely under the supervision of the Rev. J. J. O'Leary, who takes a deep interest in both the educational and religious training of the children.

Since my report of last year building improvements are visible on this reserve. Amongst those are the erection of a new hall, under the authority of the Department, which cost $800. The Indians have marked their appreciation of this expenditure by placing a new organ in the hall at their own expense which cost $150. Two of the band have also erected two houses, one finished, the other nearing completion, which, when completed will cost at least $1,000. These with repairs, painting, shingling and interior improvements to their church, payment of which is provided for by the Indians from their interest funds, coupled with the neat and painted dwellings of other Indians, will make the reserve one of the prettiest situatied on the St. John River.

The health of the Indians for the past year was very good. The deaths for the same period were few, and were all the result of natural causes.

Edmundston Reserve.

This band numbers but five families, and a total of but thirty. They are occupants of the best tract of land in Madawaska County. They are not good farmers. Each spring they receive $30 worth of seeds from annual allowance, chiefly oats, potatoes and buckwheat. These seeds, for the want of teams, are usually farmed on shares by their white neighbours, who as a rule derive the most benefit from the crops raised, which, in consequence of the fertility of the soil, are always good. If these Indians would only abandon Indian pursuits altogether and confine themselves entirely to farming, their condition in a very short time would be one of independence.

The births and deaths in this band for the past year were equal, namely, one of each.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Temporary Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith my tabular statement on Indians of Annapolis County for the year ended the 30th day of June, A.D. 1890.

I have very little change to report as to the condition of the Indians of this agency. None of them live on the reservations; there seems, however, to be a steady improvement morally, and on the part of the young women a desire to learn housekeeping; some of them occasionally go out to service, and their work is well and faithfully performed.

Last winter there was a good deal of sickness, but this summer all have been remarkably healthy.

I have no deaths to report during the past year, but on the other hand an increase in births of three.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS, Sen.,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT NO. 15, BARRINGTGN, N. S., 25th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my first report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians in the County of Shelburne, for the year ended the 30th June, A.D. 1890. The Indians who reside in this agency number in all fifty-eight souls; but very few of these own the lands on which they reside, and consequently they do not take any material interest in cultivating the soil as a means of supporting themselves any further than to plant some potato and vegetable seeds given them in the spring, and in that work their women take an active interest. Some of the Indians find employment in the lumber woods, in saw-mills, and at other kinds of labour. They are good labourers when employed by white men, but, when left to themselves, they seem to lose some of their ambition, and are inclined to roam. They have neither horses nor oxen; but three or four of them own small pieces of land, on which they have erected frame houses of an inexpensive size and finish, in which they live pretty comfortably. Some of these are very tidy and worthy of special notice. There are two milch cows and three pigs owned among them. A few days ago I visited some of the Indians to whom I distributed seeds early last spring, and I was much pleased to see that they had very fine vegetable gardens and some that they had good potatoes growing. There are no separate schools for them in this county, but our schools are free. I urge them to take advantage of that fact, but they do not take very kindly to school. They are a well behaved and somewhat industrious people, which justifies the hope that they may ere long become entirely self-sustaining.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. T. FERGUSON,
Indian Agent.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., 13th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The Indians of this district have, during the past year, pursued their usual avocations with little or no variation.

The crops were fairly good, and although the potatoes suffered from blight, several families on the reserve raised enough for their use through the winter.

There was considerable sickness during the winter, resulting in nine deaths. There were six births, making a decrease of three, which leaves the population of this district one hundred and fifty.

I am pleased to report that they have been almost entirely free from sickness the past summer, and that the Indians get good remuneration for their labour and wares.

The school on the reserve has not been so well attended as in former years, owing somewhat to the indisposition of the teacher, who suffered severely with "la grippe" last winter; consequently, the school was closed for some time, but I hope the coming session will be more prosperous.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.

KENTVILLE, N.S., AGENCY No. 2, 15th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890. In this agency there are no reserves or Government property, with the exception of thirteen acres at Cambridge which is a barren sandy plain, not suitable for farming, as the land is poor, and there is but one family living upon it; the rest are scattered over the county, owning small patches of land consisting of from one to twenty acres. The Indians as a rule are quiet and industrious. There was considerable sickness during the winter, owing to "la grippe" breaking out amongst them. Otherwise they seem to be remarkably healthy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

DISTRICTS NOS. 3 AND 4,
CALEDONIA, N.S., 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement.

With a few exceptions, the Indians of Queen's County are not much in advance of last year in agricultural pursuits. Abraham Jeremy, a young man living on Lot No. 1 of the Port Medway Reserve, is, I am happy to state, an industrious and respectable Indian. He has a well cleared farm, works it properly and supports his mother and brothers. His example shows how comfortable others of his class could be, had they the same energy and perseverance.

The Indians of Mill Village, like those at Milton, plant the seed given them by the Department, leaving the after-care of their crops to their wives and daughters. They earn considerable money at fishing, hunting and coopering. The women do their share in supporting their families by making baskets, &c. The general health of the Indians of this county is good, which undoubtedly is in a great measure due to the observance of the sanitary regulations of the Department. As there are a large number of children at Milton, the want of a school-house is seriously felt. The public schools are within reach, yet the Indian child does not take kindly to such a school; one of the many reasons being the cold reception given him by other children who have better clothes and whiter skins. Past experience convinces me that the Indian schools, equipped and maintained by the Indian Depart-

ment, are the only institutions at which Indian children can make any progress in learning.

As regards Lunenburg County, evidence of good progress is noticeable in one section especially.

The Indians living on the reserve at New Germany are a working class of people, and are, in consequence, happy and prosperous.

Charles Foster is delighted with the pair of oxen given him this spring by the Department. It is a welcome gift to the poor man, as he stood in need of them. The school is well attended. The teacher is a painstaking young lady, anxious for the progress of children.

I have not much to say in regard to the affairs of the Indians residing at Bridgewater and Gold River. They earn a living principally in working about the mills, at fishing, and at times hunting. They are not as industrious as could be desired, and will not work if they can avoid it. They are all a quiet, inoffensive class of people, attentive to their religious duties.

The oxen given to Charles Foster and the books on criminal law and the subdivision of Indian reserves, are all the Government property in my possession.

I have the honour to be be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, N.S., 18th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1890.

I have, first, to report an increase of three in the Indian population of this agency; there having been four births and one death.

During last winter the Indians suffered very much from the prevailing epidemic "la grippe," and its effect upon them is even now painfully noticeable in the form of coughs, hemorrhage of the lungs and such pulmonary complaints.

As regards farming operations, I would report that they have been fairly satisfactory for the past year. Some of the Indians have done very well, whilst others seem to be rather indifferent about farming and confine themselves principally to coopering, hunting and fishing. They devoted considerable attention to fishing last summer, and did very well by it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9, N.S.

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I., 23rd August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

My report this year must necessarily be brief. Apart from the information conveyed in the tabular statement, there is nothing of special interest to which to call the attention of the Department.

In industrial habits I discern a very marked and gratifying improvement among the Indians residing on the reserves. They give more attention to farming

than they did in the past. Last spring, five spring tooth harrows were purchased by those who take the most interest in the cultivation of the soil; they also purchased imported apple trees, which they planted in their gardens.

I am sorry to have to report that the crop last year was, as anticipated, below the average; more especially the oat crop, which was almost a failure. This, however, did not discourage them, for they sowed in the spring as much seed as usual. There is, this year, promise of a good yield.

The Indians residing on the reserves are, with one or two exceptions, sober.

The children attending the school on Lennox Island are making fair progress. Two boys left this school three years ago and have attended the district school of Port Hill, where they have had a better chance to learn the higher branches. They will be able to teach in a few years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE INDIAN AGENCY, 18th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information my annual report with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge during the year ended the 30th June, 1890.

The Rosseau River Band.

This band has not improved very much in the way of agriculture: very few of them do anything in the way of farming. On the reserve proper the wheat last year was very light, on account of the extremely dry season; when threshed it yielded but one thousand bushels. The present year's crop looks very well and will yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. The potatoes and other vegetables on this reserve also appear to be doing well.

A large majority of these bands occupy their time in the summer season digging snake-root, for which they receive fair remuneration, and during the winter they go about hunting. Last season they sold about six thousand pounds of snake-root from which they realized twenty-five cents per pound. They have improved very much in general appearance and were well clothed when I was making the annuity payments this season. This no doubt was owing to the amount of snake-root they sold.

Only three of the Indians assisted in putting in this year's crop. Antoine, one of the councillors, ploughed thirty-five acres, Nahpeecash, the chief's son, ploughed forty-eight acres and harrowed for two days; and Norbert, Antoine's son, drove the oxen all the time they were putting in the wheat. This year Nahpeecash, Antoine's son, and Ahpeetahkusequape each broke ten acres of new land for themselves without assistance from the Department, further than the keeping of the implements in repair. The chief who remains on the reserve proper, and whose name is Wasuskookoon, or Rat Liver, has been very sick since the early part of last winter. His trouble seems to be consumption and he cannot live very long.

The Long Plain Band.

This band in 1889 raised altogether eight hundred and ninety-six bushels of wheat, seven hundred and ninety of which were grown on the common farm, and one hundred and six bushels were grown by five of the Indians for themselves. They have sown this year altogether about ninety-two acres, eighty-five on the common farm, and the remainder by individual Indians. The crop looks well and will aver-

age from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre. These people planted sixty or seventy bushels of potatoes, which promise well, as do also their garden vegetables. This band digs no snake-root as there is very little of it growing in this part of the country, and they get but few fish; they make a living by farming and working for the farmers in the surrounding country.

The Swan Lake Band.

The majority of this band remain at the gardens at Hamilton's Crossing; a number of the band, eight or nine families in all, made up their minds in the spring to go to the reserve at Swan Lake where they received their annuities. They got thirty bushels of seed potatoes, which they planted.

The wheat crop last year, owing to the very dry weather and destruction by the gophers, was indifferent, the yield being one hundred and seventy-five bushels. This year I got the twenty acres which were broken last year, together with the thirty acres of old land (making in all fifty acres) sown with wheat. The crops when I last saw them looked pretty well, although late; they suffered from want of rain in the month of June, but when the early rains of July came they revived.

I hope that in the course of a few years the majority of this band will be found on the reserve, where they have plenty of wood, water and hay, which cannot be had at the gardens.

I am glad to be able to report that there was no sign of any liquor having been used by the Indians on any of the reserves during the payments of annuity.

The births exceeded the deaths this year by nine; three adults and seven children died, and there were nineteen births.

There is only one school in my agency and that is on the Rosseau River Reserve; the pupils make very slow progress, owing to non-attendance; when the parents go away to hunt or dig snake root they take the children with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE, MAN., TREATY No. 1, 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

St. Peter's.

The crops this year are very good. Hay is above the average, and the Indians are prepared to put up a large quantity. They now own over thirty mowers and rakes, and as haymakers cannot be beaten. Last winter they sold over three thousand dollars' worth, and kept enough to winter their stock besides; of course, last year was an exception, as hay was very scarce in many parts of the province while it was abundant here, so that they received as high as ten dollars a ton for it in the stack, while it did not cost them over a dollar to make it.

They now own nearly one thousand head of cattle and sixty-four head of horses. It is a pleasure to look at these animals this summer, fat and sleek, and really above their eyes in many places in grasses and vetches; no pasture in the world could be better.

There are six schools supported by the Government, on this reserve, which are fairly well attended by the Indian children but still far from what one would desire, as the parents are in many cases careless and make excuses that they live too far away from the schools or that they have to take their families with them when they go hunting, fishing, &c.; but still there is an improvement.

The aggregate attendance in the Protestant schools last quarter was four thousand eight hundred and eight; the number of pupils on the roll was one hundred and forty-one. The Roman Catholic aggregate attendance was six hundred and seventy-nine, and the number on the roll was fifty. Besides this there are now over forty children attending the industrial schools.

Brokenhead.

This band is making a fair living; they have had good hunting and fishing during the past year, their crops are looking well, their hay is good, and their cattle could not look better.

They met with a heavy loss this year, when two of their councillors died, John Raven and Wayashishsing; they were both good men, one a christian, the other a pagan; their places will be hard to fill, as they were conscientious, sober and industrious men. Wayashishsing, before he died, called his family and friends around him, and made his family promise him, in the presence of all, not to leave the house, and to continue to make improvements on his place; and that they were only to mourn for him two days. This is a great advance for a pagan, and one which I hope will be followed; as heretofore, when one of the family died, they left the house, gave away all their property, cut up and scarified themselves, and did nothing sometimes for months, and then, asit were began life again some distance from their old home. This is one of the great drawbacks to the prosperity of the pagans, and I am glad to say that the family of Wayashishsing faithfully carried out his wishes. It is the first and only instance of the kind I know of.

Mr. Black, the teacher here, is most conscientious in the performance of his duties; although the attendance is small, he has some of the most advanced scholars in the agency.

Eight years ago there was not a child who could speak English on this reserve; to-day there is hardly a child amongst the christians, who will not speak in English to me; but as yet the pagans are very backward in sending their children to school: Mr. Black's shool is the only one at which pagan children have attended in my agency, and I do not believe they would be allowed to go if it were not for the biscuits; this is a great temptation to the children when the parents are short of bread, as a quarter of a pound of good biscuits is not to be dispised for lunch. At the same time some of the men are evincing a desire that the children should learn some of the ways of the white man.

Fort Alexander.

This band is advancing in civilization and prosperity; every year they are becoming more industrious, slowly increasing the size of their gardens and beginning to remain more at home. They raise a large quantity of potatoes and garden vegetables, which makes them quite independent.

Last winter they sold over sixty tons of fish, which they caught under the ice, and for which they received from two to three cents a pound in trade, andtheir fur hunt amounted to over $3,000.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Over sixty children from my agency are now attending the industrial schools at St. Pauls, Elk Horn and St. Boniface. In this connection I may say it is most difficult to persuade parents to allow their children to attend these schools, and almost harder to prevent them from taking the children away after they do allow them to go. Their constant companionship with their children in their every day life makes their absence felt much more than it would with us.

Last winter influenza attacked the Indians under my charge and a number of the old people died. At one time, I am sure, five hundred were laid up with it, and in many cases have not recovered from the effects yet, and I notice an increase of consumption and scrofula as a result.

This necessitated frequent visits from Dr. Orton, who attended them most faithfully, and the use of a very large quantity of medicines.

I have had to fill, since last January, nearly one thousand prescriptions, which duty was and is a heavy tax on my time. With the exception of the cases referred to, the general health of the Indians is good.

I am also happy to report that the Indians are becoming more temperate, and in consequence I have had less trouble with intoxicants than in previous years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY—TREATY NO. 2,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 19th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

I regret to say that the past year has been one of unusual hardship for the Indians of this agency, owing to various uncontrolable circumstances; and if it had not been for the help the Department extended to the most needy and deserving the consequence might have been serious.

In the neighbourhood of Fairford two lumber shanties were in operation, which gave employment to a number of the members of Fairford Band and to other Indians in the vicinity. This, to a considerable extent, relieved the pressing necessities of those obtaining work; but the majority of the members comprising the different bands who had not this advantage were in very needy circumstances, attributable to various causes, a few of which I will mention:

Fur-bearing animals being very scarce, the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders did not give credit, as in previous years; for it is customary for traders to advance an Indian from $50 to $100 at a time, provided the prospects of obtaining fur are good, and when this amount is paid a like sum is again advanced, which would represent a sum of $8,920, divided among the bands of this district. The prospects of a good catch of fur being very poor, this favour was not extended to the hunters, causing them to be very much pressed for necessaries.

The fishing also proved almost an utter failure at Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan River, of what in former years was a source of revenue to these Indians of over $3,500, and this added to the loss in fur of $8,920 making a total of $12,420 of a shortage in the income of the bands, left them in very reduced circumstances, especially as an epidemic of influenza, "la grippe," was prevalent among the members at the same time.

I am happy to state that with the help given them they were successful in tiding over their difficulties, and I have reason to hope that the coming winter will be more prosperous than the last.

There are nine schools in operation, with the exception of the Crane River school, which has now been closed since December last, the teacher having resigned owing to ill health. These schools are ably conducted, and good progress is made by the pupils, but those at Lake Manitoba and Sandy Bay or Little Saskatchewan, fail to come up to the standard. The teachers of those schools are, however, to resign and I hope more able ones will be appointed. The general attendance during the year was good, considering the severity of the weather during the winter and the many cases of illness.

Boarders are kept at the schools on Lake Manitoba, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves; the quarters provided are good, the pupils are well fed, properly clothed and, as a rule, well cared for.

These boarders are taught, in addition to their other studies, rural economy and industry, housekeeping, knitting, &c., &c.—in fact, these schools are somewhat on the plan of the Industrial Institutions on a small scale.

At first the parents were reluctant to part with their children, but they now see that it is for their own benefit and are willing to give as many as can be taken.

I am also pleased to report that several of our pupils of Fairford and vicinity are in attendance at the Industrial School at St. Paul's, English Church, Manitoba. I had the pleasure of visiting them last winter, and was pleased to learn from the Principal that our pupils were the first, not only in study, but in discipline and good character, which shows that our Indian schools in this district are progressing indeed, notwithstanding the many disadvantages that the teachers have to encounter.

The crops last year, although in some reserves giving promise of a good yield, did not come to much, owing to the drought; but this spring the Indians, with few exceptions, have farmed more extensively. At my inspection of the gardens at the payments I was pleased to note the evidence of care, the potatoes and corn being free of weeds, properly hoed and giving promise of a good return.

With trifling exceptions the houses and stables are clean and neatly kept. The school houses are in pretty good repair as a rule.

The cattle are increasing rapidly, and are always well provided with hay. On two reserves a shortage took place the past winter, and on my remonstrating with the members of the band in the matter, they gave as a reason that on account of the deep snow and the extreme cold the cattle never left the stables, while formerly they were in the habit of feeding in the swamps, and they had therefore to be fed three times instead of twice a day. Several cattle were slaughtered by members, who, however, replaced them.

The implements and tools are well taken care of.

The general health of the tribes is good.

Several bands express their gratitude to the Department for permitting a medical man, in the person of Dr. Orton, to visit them, and they state that his treatment of the sick was successful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY—TREATY NO. 3,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 24th July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and by hunting and fishing, the rice gathered last summer, and their crops of potatoes, have been self-supporting, with the exception of a few old and infirm Indians, who have been supplied with provisions during the winter.

The Indians saved enough potatoes for seed, and have planted a larger area than last year.

I visited the two schools during the winter, and the children at Assabasca are improving.

The frame of a schoolhouse has been put up and a contract will be given to finish it.

Islington is the only reserve in this agency from which the Indians will allow their children to be sent to the Industrial School.

The general health of the Indians has been good, with the exception of several cases of "la grippe" last winter.

There were two accidental deaths, one the Chief of Rat Portage Band, and the other an Indian, who was frozen while under the influence of liquor.

The water in the Lake of the Woods is high, and I am sorry to report that there is no prospect of a rice crop.

The water is kept up by the dam and has drowned the rice fields.

The Indians complain of the scarcity of fish in the Lake of the Woods since the American fishermen on Garden Island have been using pound nets. There are no fisheries in Canadian waters. I have been informed that in June they took five tons of sturgeon from the pound net at one visit, besides other fish. We have no control over these fishermen.

The fish are brought here in a refrigerator, stored and shipped in winter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING INDIAN AGENCY,
NEAR FORT FRANCIS, 29th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1890, with a tabular statement in duplicate.

The Indians on this agency, numbering eight hundred and sixty-five, as paid this year, are divided into thirteen bands, seven of which are located on Rainy River, between its mouth and Fort Francis, eighty miles up stream. Five bands are found at different points on Rainy Lake, and the remaining two on the Rivière La Seine and Lac La Croix.

The last named Band is more isolated than any of the others and the most difficult of access, being about seventy-five or eighty miles from the agency headquarters. Having reached Kettle Falls, at the south-eastern extremity of Rainy Lake, there are two routes available to gain the reserve, viz., by making a detour south through Detroit and Ne-ma-can Lakes, and so coming into Lac La Croix—otherwise, instead of keeping Ne-ma-can Lake, we pass out of it, entering a river of the same name, which leads us more directly to the reserve. The latter is the more laborious route of the two, owing to the numerous rapids and portages to be passed in ascending the river, but is considerably shorter than the other.

In school matters I have not much progress to report. The restless and wandering habits of the Indians take them away from their reserves so frequently with their families as to render it impossible to secure a regular attendance, and this, added to the frequent change of teachers, accounts for the backward condition of the schools. The teacher at Hungry Hall was dismissed early in March last for general incompetency and neglect of duty, and the school remained vacant until after the close of the fiscal year. I may remark that it is now in operation, Mr. Robt. Miles, from one of the western Indian schools, having been appointed. Mr. Chas. Hollands, of Little Forks, resigned his position on the 1st of June. On account of the illness of the late Thos. O'Keefe, the Coutcheching school was closed during the first week in March. After his death, which occurred on the 15th of April, the Winnipeg office was notified and Mr. Fitzpatrick, late of the Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4, opened the school on the 1st inst.

The schoolhouses referred to in my last year's report, and estimated for, had not been built up to the end of June; one reason being the sickness and death of Chief Na-ta-wee-com-is-king (Redgut); the other the prevalence of influenza and the absence of a portion of the band during the winter. On the Nick-ick-es-menes-

can Reserve, however, they had put up the walls of a school building at treaty time, and with the aid usually granted by the Department they expect to have the building ready for occupation early in the winter.

The epidemic of influenza, or "la grippe," so generally prevalent last winter, visited most of our bands, but it seemed to be of a mild type, as only two or three fatal cases resulted from it.

The abundant rice crop of last fall was an important item of supply to the Indians, not a few of them gathering sufficient to last them on into the present winter. Many of them, of course, were not so thrifty, and their stock is now all consumed, while their more enterprising brethren have plenty.

The potato crop, on this agency, was also very good, so that with the fish caught in the fall, the moose and cariboo taken during the winter, and the sturgeon in the early spring, the Indians have had plenty to carry them through the winter and spring comfortably.

There are, on the agency, a number of old and infirm Indians, and these, together with the sick, have been supplied from the stock in my hands for that purpose.

Referring to the rice crop and other supplies, I may state here in passing, that the number of white-fish reported as taken last fall was ten thousand two hundred and eighty-five; the number of moose and cariboo killed, two hundred and fifty; the value of furs taken last year, $9,625; and the quantity of wild rice reported on hand from last year was nineteen thousand two hundred pounds.

This latter item, with a good crop of potatoes now coming on, and the usual white-fish catch, and the winter hunt of rabbits, deer, &c., would appear to be sufficient to maintain the Indians fairly well during the coming winter. Of course, added to the above, will be the proceeds of the chase for fur-bearing animals.

In agricultural operations, I cannot report much advancement. Nothing but potatoes and corn was planted this year, excepting in an instance or two. I have observed that when grain is sown it is usually neglected until too late in the fall before being harvested. These Indians generally take a month or more after the annuity payments for visiting, dancing, &c., so that grain or harvesting is deferred until too late. The old habit of dancing seems to be taking hold of the Indians to a great extent, and interferes seriously with their general improvement.

Not a few of them originally belonged to American bands about Red Lake, Minnesota, and are connected with them, so that a continual interchange of visits is kept up with our River bands, and this fact is, in itself, a great drawback to them.

Some of our bands are giving attention to the erection of a better class of houses and are also gradually beginning to furnish them with cooking and heating stoves, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

Their personal effects, houses and stables, are as follows:

Number of houses on the agency			96
do	wigwams	do	94
do	stables	do	38
do	canoes	do	204
do	oxen, Government property		27
do	do private property		13
do	cows, Government property		29
do	do private property		11
do	other animals, Government property		29
do	do private property		10
do	horses		28
do	pigs		39

In sanitary matters, some of the bands are noticeable for the clean and tidy appearance of their dwellings and surroundings, while others regard attention to such things as oppressive and uncalled for.

In some things we have been successful in pursuading the Indian to take a step or two forward in the way of improvement and reform, but there is one bad habit which seems to grow and increase amongst the River Bands at least—I mean intemperance. The facilities for obtaining liquor have, during the past year, greatly increased. There are two houses at Fort Francis now where liquor is sold; the numerous boats plying on the river carry it, and unscrupulous white men traffic in it—the result of all is that the Indian is supplied with liquor whenever he can obtain the money for its purchase. This possibility leads him, often, to sacrifice his game, furs, garden produce, or any other merchantable commodity he may possess, for whiskey.

It is most difficult to bring the matter home to the guilty parties, as an idea seems to prevail along the river that to be an informer in such cases is dishonourable, while the white settlers do not care to meddle in the matter, fearing the resentment of the Indians and of the whiskey dealers. Another difficulty is that we have not a constable or lock-up nearer than Rat Portage, so that the offenders feel measurably safe in carrying on their trade.

The great necessity for the establishment of some repressive measures has been represented to the proper authorities.

The influence of a dozen agents and missionaries combined would fail to induce the Indians to refrain from drinking so long as liquor is so plentiful and so easily obtained by them.

I regret that, owing to ill health, this report, with some other work, is in arrears.

I have been able to work only for short periods at a time, since my return from the annuity payments, and if I have not submitted a more detailed report, and at an earlier date, I trust it will be overlooked, in view of the reasons assigned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. McCRACKEN,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY NO. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 28th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June last, with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on that date.

Leaving Fort William, with my assistant, on the 3rd July we proceeded to Savanne, and on the 5th paid the Indians of the Lac des Mille Lacs Band their annuity on their reserve at Poplar Point and examined and distributed the supplies. The crops here were a failure last year, but they saved enough potatoes to plant a small garden, which looked well. This band made good hunts, and had no scarcity of provisions.

We arrived at Sturgeon Lake about noon on the 10th; paid annuities and distributed supplies. There is no crop on this reserve, but the Indians have cleared a small piece of land and have asked for some seed for next year. There are quantities of game here, and as they always make good hunts they live well and are happy.

We returned to Savanne, and from thence proceeded to Wabigoon, which reserve we reached on the 15th. The gardens here looked well, and the cattle were in

good condition. Paid annuities and distributed supplies; Indians all well satisfied. There was one death and five births in this band.

The Eagle Lake Band have made many improvements since my last visit. The councillor has built a very nice house, and several others are in course of construction. They have a quantity of lumber on hand and have promised to build a schoolhouse. The gardens are well kept, and last fall they sold enough potatoes to buy three tons of hay, of which they were short for their cattle. They also had an excellent crop of wild rice. The water is very high this year, and the Indians are afraid the rice crop will be a failure; this would be a great loss to them.

The Lac Seul Band had good crops last year, and they have planted potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, corn and wheat, which are all well advanced. The cattle are in good condition, but the Indians are afraid they will not be able to save sufficient hay to carry them through the winter, on account of the high water. I examined the schools on this reserve and found the children progressing favourably. The Rev. Mr. Anderson preaches both in Indian and English, which is of great benefit to the Indians. They held a council and elected Keefick councillor in place of Augequoneb, who died at Trout Lake. There were several deaths in this band last winter from "la grippe."

I must say I notice a great improvement among the Indians of the Wabuskang Band. The chief is putting up a house which, when finished, will be the best on any of the reserves in my agency; he is a good workman, and made all the furniture for the schoolhouse himself. I examined the school and found the children doing remarkably well, considering the short time the school has been opened. The gardens here are well advanced, and everything clean and tidy about their homes. After paying annuities, we distributed supplies. This band is in good health, happy and well satisfied.

We arrived at Grassy Narrows on 26th July and paid annuities and distributed supplies. The crops were well advanced and the cattle in good condition, but the Indians are afraid their hay crop will be very small, owing to the high water. The school here was closed, as Mr. Kelly left at the end of the June quarter. There were five deaths and one birth in this band since my last visit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS,
30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I am pleased to be able to make on the whole a favourable report of the progress, prosperity and good behaviour of the Indians under my charge.

On account of the dryness of the season the crops were light, but we were able to save about six hundred bushels of wheat for seed for this spring, all of which was threshed by the Indians with the flail.

This spring the acreage seeded is as follows:—

Reserves.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Total Acres.
Day Star's	43	6		3	¾	5½	3	4	65¼
Poor Man's	102	14	4	10		5	3	4	142
George Gordon's	142¾	18½	3¾	12	6¼	6½	6	4	199¾
Muscowequan's	74	10	11		1	7		4	107
Yellow Quill's						8	2		10
Totals	361¾	48½	18¾	25	8	32	14	16	524

This is an increase over last year of one hundred and seventy-four acres. Nearly all the fields were newly broken last summer and were carefully ploughed and harrowed this spring; the soil was in perfect order. All these new fields required new fences; rails and pickets for which were cut by the Indians during the winter, and the fences which were built are most creditable. Harvest has just commenced and the prospect of a large yield is good on all the reserves.

The Indians had great difficulty in procuring hay last summer, and were somewhat short during the winter. On account of the great depth of snow and the fact that nearly the whole country was swept by prairie fires, the cattle could not pick up towards spring as in former years; several head of cattle were lost—mostly calves which were born too early—the older cattle died, I believe, from some kind of disease, which, as soon as the spring set in and the grass became good, altogether disappeared. We have on these reserves one hundred and seventeen cows, eighty-one oxen, five bulls and two hundred and forty-two young cattle, under the control of the Department, besides forty-one which are private property; in all four hundred and eighty-five head of cattle, all of which are in splendid condition. The Indians take very great pride in these cattle and give them every care during the winter. Water being scarce, some of the animals had to be driven many miles to water on some of the reserves. The Indians have dug wells with very good success; they build comfortable, warm stables, and the hay is drawn in and nicely stacked and fenced in close proximity to the stables.

The Indians are building much better dwelling-houses than formerly. A marked improvement can be noticed in this respect. The mud shanty has given place to the house built of dove-tailed logs with pitched roof, well thatched, and in some cases plastered with lime inside and out. All this work is done by the Indians under the directions of the farmers, and in the fall of the year the houses are all whitewashed, giving the reserves a very pretty and clean appearance. There was a good deal of sickness last winter when the "influenza," which was very prevalent all over the country, carried off many of the consumptive people. I find that since last year there were thirty-four deaths and thirty births. I am glad to say that the Indians keep themselves, their children and their houses much cleaner than ever before, and the soap supplied by the Department has been put to a good use. Many of the women have learnt how to knit, and with the yarn supplied, make their own stockings and mits. Butter-making is becoming general; one old Indian showed me a tub he had packed for winter use. Their great drawback in this district is their inability to make anything by the sale of hay and firewood, and as there is no hunting, they are not able

to get all they require by their own exertions. Until they can grow large crops, or outside work offers, they will continue dependent on the Government for a living.

The supplies received from the contractors during the year were of excellent quality, and in most cases equal to sample.

The general behaviour of the Indians under my charge has been good; no case of misdemeanour has been brought to my notice. The agency and reserve were thoroughly inspected last August by Mr. McGibbon, who, I trust, saw some progress amongst the Indians and on the reserves as compared with former years.

The total amount of money earned by the Indians of this district for the year amounted to $787.42.

The schools on the four reserves are doing fairly well; those on George Gordon's, Muscowequan's and Day Star's Reserves particularly so.

Muscowequan's school (Roman Catholic), which is under the teachership of Mr. F. W. Dennehy, is doing very well. The experiment of allowing him to keep a limited number of children there as boarders has proved very successful. During the year the children, although slightly less in number, have continued to do very well. The parents are beginniug to send them to school more regularly, and, in consequence, the attendance has been much more constant. The progress made by the pupils has been very fair, especially among the boarders. Most of them can now speak English so well that they often employ that language when at play among themselves. I learn that most of the children have been removed to higher classes during the year. Mr. Dennehy has a good deal of influence with the parents and is a great favourite with the children. Soon after his appointment, four years ago, he made it his first duty to master the language, which, no doubt, accounts for his success.

Day Star's school: Mr. James Slater, teacher, is doing very well indeed. There are not many children of school age in this band, but, with one exception, they are all on the roll. Chief Day Star is a great help to the school. He and Mr. Slater and I often hold meetings to discuss school matters, and to these meetings the old chief attaches much importance. The progress of the children is very creditable. They keep themselves clean and tidy, and the school room is always a picture of neatness. Mr. James Slater has a very nice garden, which gives him plenty of vegetables, which, with the biscuits allowed by the Department, make a comfortable meal for the children at noon.

Poor Man's school: I am sorry to say this school is not doing so well as those previously mentioned. Mr. Hardyman, the teacher, does all he can to convince the parents of the benefits to be derived from education, but they are slow to understand. The chief is in favour of the school and sends his children regularly, but the other members, although they agree that it is a good thing, do not exercise their parental authority, and the children are allowed to do as they like. However, I hope the attendance will be better during the coming winter, that being the best time of the year for the children to get to school.

George Gordon's school is under the care of the Rev. Owen Owens. The attendance for the year was very good in spite of the fact that many of the children suffered from influenza and its after effects: the average for the year was more than half the number on the roll, and the progress of the pupils was fairly good, and in the case of the boarders very good. Some children have been moved, in accordance with our syllabus, from second to third and from first to third standard. The Indian pupils are doing quite as well as, if not better than, the half-breeds. I feel sure the boarders will repay the trouble and expense incurred on their account. The boys have had stable work to do and in summer a large garden to attend to. The girls, under Mrs. Owens' care, are doing well in cooking, baking, knitting, butter-making and general housework. I learn from Mr. Owens that sufficient material for clothing was supplied by the Department and by charitable persons and societies in the east, and that the children were well clad during last year. The school building has been plastered outside, the school room wainscotted and the

dormitories better lighted and ventilated than formerly, and outhouses and fences have been built. The children at this school appear to be cheerful, willing to learn, and happy.

The Indians of the different bands are busily employed during the winter months, in addition to feeding and caring for their cattle, in making such articles as axe and fork handles, ox harness and collars, rush mats, ox hames, bobsleighs, hay rakes and racks. I am glad to be able to report that the employés in this district are painstaking and hardworking officials, who take a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians under their immediate charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HILTON KEITH,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4,

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 1st September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

We had just completed the delivery of over three hundred tons of hay when the reserves of Muscowpetung and Pasquah were swept by a prairie fire on the 9th October. This fire originated at the Canadian Pacific Railway, about eighteen miles south of the reserves, and, owing to the high wind at the time, spread so rapidly it was with difficulty the buildings on the reserves were saved; our loss of hay was five hundred and seventy-two tons. This necessitated the removal of Pasquah's Band to the Touchwood Hills, and although so late in the season they succeeded, before the winter set in, in cutting one hundred tons of hay and building stables for the cattle and houses for the families who remained there to look after the stock. Our hay was all well protected by fire guards round every stack, but the sparks from the burning timber in most cases ignited the hay from the top. As an extra precaution, this year we have ploughed a fire guard eight furrows wide on the boundaries of the reserves, making the total of about forty-five miles.

At present the general health of the Indians is very good, and the monthly reports of the medical officer, Dr. Seymour, who is most attentive, are very encouraging. During the early part of the winter an epidemic of measles of a very light type made its appearance among the children, but I am happy to say only two or three cases proved fatal. Later on the influenza, so prevalent in the east, reached the reserves and proved fatal to a number suffering from lung complaints.

The number of children attending the schools has increased during the year and they are making good progress. As an instance: a lad fourteen years of age was in the tent during the annuity payments to Muscowpetung's Band, and mentally he had kept account, and came within $5 of the total amount paid.

The subdivision of the reserves has induced a number of Indians to locate their farms and commence improvements of a permanent nature.

The individual earnings for the year of the three bands, viz., Pi-a-pot, Muscowpetung and Pasquah, which have come directly under my notice, from the sale of hay and wood, working, freighting, &c., &c., amount to $5,217.

The stock is in fine condition, and the increase most encouraging.

The crops this season are turning out splendidly, and the Indians are contented and happy with the prospect of enjoying the fruit of their labour.

Fish and water fowl were plentiful in the Qu'Appelle Lakes, and during the open season the Indians secured a large quantity.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's Band) received assistance only during seeding and haying, supporting themselves the remainder of the year by their own exertions. These Indians are in great demand as farm hands during the harvest season. Last year I had applications for forty more than could be supplied; they were working principally on the Bell Farm at Indian Head and the Kaye Farm at Balgonie.

My staff has rendered me efficient assistance throughout the year.

I enclose herewith the usual tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., 18th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the condition of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June last.

The farming Indians of Kee-see-koo-wenni's Band at Okanase or Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61, are slowly but steadily progressing; a number have as good houses and stables as many of the settlers, and take as good care of their stock. Their grain and potato crops now give promise of a fair return for their labour. There are a number of lakes on the mountain, in which fish have been plentiful of late years, and about one-half of the band gain a good livelihood from these waters and by hunting. The school on the reserve is now in charge of Miss M. S. Cameron, and the children who attend are progressing rapidly.

Many members of the Way-way-see-cappo Band were at one time of the opinion that it was the duty of the Government to supply them with all the necessaries of life, and it has been a difficult task to wean them from this dependent spirit; but I am glad to report that many of them now prefer to earn a living by their own exertions.

They had plenty of hay last winter for their cattle, and are now putting up sufficient for next winter; they have also ploughed considerable old land this summer for cropping next season, and "Billy Long Claws," with the assistance of his brother "John," burned a kiln of lime, part of which will be used on their own buildings, and the remainder they will sell. Thirteen children from this band have attended the Indian boarding school here; those that have done so regularly are improving rapidly.

There are only a few families remaining on the Silver Creek Reserve, No. 63; about fifty members of this band have resided near the head of the Valley River, which lies between the Duck and Riding Mountain, for several years past, and where they have gained their own livelihood by fishing and hunting. The number has also been lessened the past three years by the removal of several families to Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve, No. 62, where they have the advantage of getting hay and wood more easily. Those on the reserve have good houses, stables and fields; the grain, with one exception, is good, so also are all the root crops. One exceptionally fine field of grain is that of "John Tanner." It contains about thirty acres, and from appearances I judge it will yield forty bushels of No. 1 hard wheat per acre.

The Rolling River Band lost by death the past year "South Quill," who was their nominal chief.

This band, with few exceptions, have not shown much more disposition to remain on the land set apart for them as a reserve than formerly; but I hope they now will, since the Department has recently added four more sections of land to the reserve, which considerably improves it.

The Bird Tail Sioux Band, No. 57, had a very light crop last season, the drought being the direct cause; but this season was a favourable one for light land such as theirs, and, although they have a less number of acres under crop, the total yield will be very much greater. Hay was also very light last season with them, and this with the short straw crop made the fodder supply limited last winter, and a few cattle in charge of indolent Indians were in poor order, but they soon regained their usual good condition early in the summer.

The band at Oak River fared poorly last season, the drought and the "gopher" having injured the crops, but this season has been favourable, and they will have a good return for their labour. The hay also was short, but this season there is abundance for all their cattle. The school under the auspices of the Episcopal Church is maintained, but I regret to report that the Indians do not see the benefit that their children would derive from it if they were allowed to attend regularly.

The Sioux at the Oak Lake or Pipestone Reserve, No. 59, have done much better the past year or two than formerly; they are endeavouring to get better buildings for themselves and their cattle. They have about thirty acres in wheat, which is fairly good; of this quantity "Waoke" has ten acres. They procured all the seed themselves.

The band of Sioux at Turtle Mountain, No. 60, have not made any progress of late, and I fear they will not so long as they remain on their present location, which is only a few miles from the International boundary line, and where they are constantly visited by Indians from the States.

The boarding school at this place is yet in operation, but the attendance, as at many other schools, is not as regular as it ought to be. The parents of many of the children take them away for long or short periods for trivial reasons, and the progress of the children is thereby greatly retarded. Those that have attended regularly have made good progress.

The health of the Indians the past year has not been so good as usual; a number are afflicted with scrofula, and they, like almost all others, suffered with the prevailing complaint of last winter "la grippe." A number died from these two complaints, and a number yet feel their effects.

The behavour of all bands during the year has been good, and, on the whole, they have made fair progress; and although I cannot report that they are self-sustaining, yet the food assistance given during the year has been less than two hundred and fifty sacks of flour and one thousand pounds of bacon, which is evidence that a great part of the nearly one thousand souls under my charge are self-sustaining.

A tabular statement and an inventory of Government property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
FILE HILLS, 1st July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, accompanied by the tabular statement, and an inventory of all Government property under my charge at that date.

The payment of the annuities, on 10th July, 1889, passed off quietly, after which the Indians, who (as is customary with them on these occassions) had camped off the reserves, returned to their homes, and in a few days were in readiness for haying operations.

At the time of writing my last annual report I stated that we were suffering from the effects of a long-continued drought, and that prairie fires were still unextinguished.

These two circumstances had a very marked influence on my subsequent plans and operations for the remainder of the season, because the hay crop on Little Black Bear's Reserve was a total failure, and nearly so on Peepeekeesis' reserve. I was, therefore, obliged to send the Indians of these two bands (Little Black Bear's and Peepeekeesis') to Beaver Hills, about thirty miles north of the agency, where hay was found to be more abundant. The Indians of Star Blanket's and Okaneese's Bands were able to secure, on their reserves, such quantities as, with the old hay left over from the previous year, were sufficient to bring their cattle through the winter.

The Indians who were sent to Beaver Hills worked with great energy, and before the close of the season had in stack what would have been more than ample for all their requirements but for the prairie fire before referred to, which, despite the most earnest and untiring efforts of the Indians to stay its progress, over-leapt every guard and barrier and consumed more than two hundred tons of hay. Notwithstanding this lamentable loss, these Indians, who in the fall removed with their families to Beaver Hills and remained there for the winter had, by careful feeding, enough hay to bring through—in a very creditable condition—all their cattle, except thirty-four head, which were sent to Pelly Agency in November to be wintered there at the expense of the Indians who own them, and who by supplying the Department, from their own herds, with beef for destitute Indians, raised sufficient funds for the purpose.

The effect of the drought was not confined to the hay crop alone, but was equally disastrous to the grain crop and roots, which cannot be considered to have been other than a failure. The following is a brief statement of the agricultural operaations of the season .—

Crop.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Wheat	One hundred and fifty	One hundred and eighty-four.
Oats	Thirty-six	Eighty.
Pease	Five	
Potatoes	Twelve and a-half	Two hundred and sixty-five.
Flax	Eight	Nine.
Turnips	Six	Fifteen.
Carrots	One and a-half	

During the winter the universal epidemic "la grippe" did not pass my Indians by, all were more or less afflicted, some very severely; but I am happy to be able to report that, with the medicines at my disposal, I was enabled to afford timely relief, and, without calling in the aid of a physician, so successful was the treatment, that not a single death occurred from this cause.

In the early spring measles made its appearance among the Indians. This ailment, also, ran through all the reserve, and my efforts in relieving those afflicted were with one exception attended with the same gratifying results as in the case of those who suffered from "la grippe." I am sorry that I cannot report a like speedy recovery from other forms of sickness. The death rate for the year, especially during the winter months, has been unusually large. No fewer than forty-seven having been taken away; of these thirty-five were cases of consumption. During the same period there have been twelve births.

A matter for congratulation in connection with the affairs of these Indians, is the very marked improvement in the dwelling-houses that are from time to time, being built; many of the Indians showing a desire to imitate the white man, by having separate sleeping apartments, and by building high roofs to admit of rooms up stairs, with upper and lower floors of tongued and grooved lumber.

I regret to report that the Indians have not shown a more willing disposition to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities afforded them for sending their children to school. The average daily attendance for the year has been five. It is very gratifying, however, to know that the few pupils who are attending the boarding school, are making most satisfactory progress, under the care of the principal, Mr. Alex. Skene, who is possessed of more than ordinary teaching ability, and is a thorough disciplinarian.

In August, 1889, the agency was visited by Mr. Inspector McGibbon, who examined carefully the various contract supplies, which had been received up to that time. I drove with him over the different reserves, and I trust that he found the Indians had made considerable progress since his former visit.

In the fall of 1889, an enlargement of the agency dwelling house was made, by raising the roof of the kitchen and putting in a five foot wall, thus giving an additional upstairs room, eighteen by twenty-four feet. The office which was originally situated on a line with the agency dwelling-house has been removed to a site twenty feet south of the warehouse. By having office and warehouse in close proximity, I am enabled to effect a great saving of the time formerly taken up in going to and from the two places for the scores of different articles that are daily called for by Indians.

An ice-house, twenty by thirty feet and seven feet deep with log walls, has been erected and filled with ice. The value to the Department of this additional building will be very considerable, for, besides the convenience of having, during the hot weather, an abundance of ice for domestic and other purposes, I am now in a position to store away, if necessary, a whole carcase of beef, and to preserve it until needed without the loss of a single pound.

During the month of June, 1890, the implement shed, erected in the fall of 1887, was enlarged and improved, and moved back into line with the warehouse. The additional room afforded by this change will enable me to put away and properly shelter all of the Department's tools and implements, while the substitution of siding for the rough lumber which composed the walls of the first building will exclude not only rain and snow but the burning rays of the summer sun, the latter being quite as destructive to woodwork as the former.

In the latter part of April, spring work was commenced, and was finished during the month of May, and I am pleased to be able to state that there is every prospect of a good harvest, owing to the copious showers of rain that have fallen. The following is a statement of the crop under cultivation this year :—

	Acres.
Wheat	150
Oats	20
Spring rye	30
Potatoes	12
Turnips	5½
Carrots	3
Gardens	4
Onions	1

Early in May I received from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa one hundred and four ornamental trees, which were carefully planted in the agency grounds and garden, and are at the present time in an apparently healthy condition.

I regret to have to report that the prospects of securing on the reserves sufficient hay for the rapidly increasing herds are anything but encouraging. This is owing to the destructive prairie fires which overran the country last summer and fall, and which burned so deeply into the soil as to destroy the roots of the prairie grass. The probability is that hay must be sought for, as last year, outside of the reserve, at some point where an encampment can be made for the winter, and where the Indians can remain during the season to feed and otherwise care for their stock.

The increase of Indian cattle is very encouraging, and the indications are, that the time is not far distant when many of the Indians will have surplus stock to sell, or otherwise dispose of and will, by this means, be enabled to procure for themselves the necessaries of life, and thus, to some extent at least, relieve the Department of their support. The calves dropped this spring numbered sixty-six and there are now three hundred and forty head of cattle on these reserves.

During the winter, those Indians of Little Black Bear's and Peepeekeesis' Bands, who were at Beaver Hills wintering their cattle, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by their close proximity to birch timber, to secure a quantity of that material, out of which they made several very necessary and useful articles, such as waggon tongues, fork handles, axe handles, &c. This is a line of industry which I have constantly endeavoured to foster and encourage, for I am strongly of the opinion that by this means the Indians will soon be brought to realize that they are quite competent to make themselves scores of things that they have formerly been accustomed to receive from the Department free of cost.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that the employees under my charge have done all in their power during the year to further the interests of the Department and of the Indians, at the same time not forgetting the practice of economy in all its branches.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. L. REYNOLDS,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, INDIAN HEAD AGENCY, 11th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, and enclose herewith tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge and the approximate value of the same.

I have much pleasure in reporting that these Indians are making rapid progress towards civilization. Although all crops were light last autumn, owing to the very dry summer, the Indians did not complain, but first paid the thresher, and then stored their seed with me. Some had very little left after this, but at the same time it shows that they are doing all they are able to support themselves by farming. These Indians were proud last spring that they did not have to ask the Department for seed of any kind.

The most industrious went out to work last fall for white farmers, pulling flax, &c.; this has been a great help to those who had light crops. The money earned in this way was spent in purchasing blankets, lumber for flooring, and stoves.

A marked improvement may be noticed in the new houses which are being built this year; they are larger, have higher roofs and present a neater appearance. Several new stables have also been erected during the year, and every preparation has been made for the comfort of the stock during the coming winter. The increase of both sheep and cattle last spring was satisfactory.

Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of this agency last August, and seemed satisfied with the improvements made.

The annuity payments were made on the 16th of July, and passed off quietly, there being no complaints.

It is pleasing to be able to report that these Indians worked hard last spring, and were more willing to do their work well than ever before, both old and young assisting in seeding and planting.

They have put in the following crops in good order: one hundred and thirty acres of wheat, fifteen acres of potatoes, ten acres of oats, twenty acres of turnips,

seventeen acres of barley, nine acres of pease, five acres of carrots, four acres of corn, two acres of onions and five acres of other garden seeds.

The health of the Indians has been fair during the past year ; some had influenza, which was hard on them for a few months ; their health improved with the warm weather.

They feel thankful to the Department for the fresh beef allowed them.

They have built ten new houses on this reserve during the past year, making a total of eighty-three, seventeen of which are floored and look very comfortable, nine have cooking stoves in their houses during winter and are able to make good bread.

I am glad to be able to report a marked improvement in the women on this reserve, many of them having learned the art of carding and spinning wool ; nearly all the young women on this reserve are good knitters.

They received the contract last fall for knitting seventy-five pairs of mits for the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle, and did the work in a satisfactory manner; they also made, for the schools, one hundred and fifteen pairs of moccasins. This is encouraging, as they also keep themselves in good warm mits and socks during winter.

The school on this reserve has been closed since the teacher resigned last November.

The general behaviour of the Indians has been very good during the year.

The amount earned by individual Indians was $360.96, and nearly all of it was spent in the purchase of lumber for flooring their houses, cooking stoves and clothing.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that I have been ably assisted during the year ended by my clerk, Mr. Halford, who also acts as issuer and interpreter; he is most painstaking in the discharge of his several duties.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY NO. 4,
30th June, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge at date.

Buildings.

During last autumn a comfortable log house on a stone foundation was built on White Bear's Reserve to serve as a house for the interpreter stationed there, as a temporary storehouse, and for the use of the farmer and myself when visiting that reserve ; also a log stable with sod roof.

During the winter one hundred and twenty-five logs were taken out by White Bear's Indians for the use of the Department this season.

Crops.

The yield of roots and grain last fall was small, owing to the drought; but, nevertheless, two hundred and seventy-seven acres were planted this spring, being an increase of eighty acres over the area in crop last year.

A large proportion of this land was either summer-fallowed or freshly broken a year previous, and the prospect at this date of a large yield is very bright.

Cattle.

The cattle are increasing in number, and are being taken good care of, an ample supply of hay having been put up last summer, of which the surplus was sold to white settlers.

Health.

There has been, I think, a gradual improvement in the general health of the Indians. So many of them, however, are scrofulous that there are usually some cases of sickness (the outcome of this disease) on the reserves, and a good deal of time is occupied by me in visiting the sick and dispensing medicine.

Sanitary measures receive careful attention, and the keeping of the houses and surroundings clean is insisted upon.

Painting the face, a fruitful cause of disease of the eye among Indians, has been nearly given up by Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands; and dancing, which, as practiced by them, causes heavy colds, frequently leading to consumption, is indulged in to a far more moderate extent than formerly.

There is much need of improvement in these respects in the case of White Bear's Band.

General.

Both prairie and bush fires raged around Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Reserves last autumn, and burned over part of the reserves; but serious loss was prevented by the fire guards which have been kept ploughed west of the farms, and by the active exertions of Mr. Farmer Lawford and the Indians who worked night and day for some time.

A few more children have been sent to the industrial schools during the year, and efforts have been made to interest the Indians in the opening of a school on one of the reserves, but the gentlemen who interviewed the Indians on behalf of the Presbyterian Church found such discouraging opposition from them, that nothing has been done.

There have been no cases of crime or drunkenness among the Indians during the year.

During my absence on leave last summer, Mr. Graham, the agency clerk, was in charge, and spared no effort to keep the work of the agency running smoothly and is at all times industrious and painstaking.

Mr. Lawford, the farmer, works hard to make the Indians farm successfully, and thoroughly understands his business.

Mr. Murdoch Johnston has been stationed as interpreter at White Bear's Reserve for a short time and does all he can to get the Indians to work.

Mrs. Lawford gives the Indian women of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands instruction in knitting, butter-making, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

OONIKUP, THE PAS AGENCY.
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 12th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions dated the 10th of April last, I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1890.

In taking a retrospective view of the past twelve months, during which I have visited the various bands of Indians in this agency, both in winter and in summer, I am thankful to be able to report that the numerous gifts of the Government to the Indians, and the definite instructions regarding sanitary measures and many other matters affecting them, have, beyond doubt, had the effect of urging them to more determined effort to improve their condition, and gardens, houses and premises generally, present a more satsfactory appearance than at any previous time since they were placed under my supervision. No doubt as in everything else of a kindred nature there are some indolent exceptions who punish themselves by their careless indifferent habits. But looking at things in the main, I think the oft-repeated advice about cleanliness has at length, if not set in motion, yet at least, given an impetus to civilization in these parts, that will, it is hoped, be carried on to further and yet more desirable results. It is, however, much regretted that owing to the immense distances between some of the reserves in this agency, this matter cannot be followed up so closely as one could wish. For instance, from Grand Rapids to Cedar Lake, or as the reserve is called by the Indians, "Chemawawin," the distance is sixty miles; thence to Moose Lake Reserve it is probably forty-five miles; thence to The Pas it is not far short of eighty miles; thence to Shoal Lake at The Pas Mountain, I judge it to be ninety miles; thence to Red Earth over ten miles, and much farther in low water; thence back to The Pas and up the Saskatchewan River to Cumberland it is, I think, one hundred and seventy miles, and thence back to my office it is probably sixty-five miles. Each time, therefore, I visit all the Indians in this agency to pay them their annuities, and to teach and advise them to adopt habits of industry and cleanliness, it is necessary to travel a distance of upwards of five hundred miles in summer, but somewhat less in winter when we travel by more direct routes. But it is hoped that ere long the tide of advancing civilization will reach even this remote place, and render travelling easier and quicker, so that the bands may derive increasing benefit therefrom.

Regarding the general wealth of The Pas Agency Indians, it may be stated that those who live on higher ground, such as at the Big Eddy and The Pas Mountain, are increasing in substance more rapidly than their neighbours who have selected the lower swampy parts. The alarming attack of influenza which carried off so many everywhere, did not fail to search out latent diseases among these Indians. Consequently there is a slight decrease in number this year; the wonder is that so few succumbed. I consider the Indians should be grateful to their benefactors who, under God, have been the means of preserving them from the fatal consequences of the sickness commonly called "la grippe;" for, had the epidemic attacked them in by-gone days ere they were cared for by missionaries and the Government (both being aided by the Hudson's Bay Company), it is highly probable the mortality would have been very great. But the bands are now fairly on the way again, and comparatively free from sickness.

Regarding the Indian schools in this agency, I am thankful to be able to report that since the regulations have been in force for monthly examinations and reports, a decided step in advance is apparent. I would especially notice the Big Eddy school on The Pas Reserve, where the pupils are making very fair progress in English.

I will now make a few remarks regarding each of the bands under my supervision.

Grand Rapids—first on the route, but not in progress—is not advancing as it should, seeing that it is the nearest reserve to civilization, and where the Indians can obtain some employment during the summer months on the arrival of steamers. Neither have they sufficiently interested themselves in the education of their children. On my visit there this summer the matter was plainly laid before them, resulting in their banding together, and in a short time repairing and cleaning the schoolhouse, and commencing to put in force sanitary measures, which I am sure will prove a benefit to themselves. I would fain hope they are at length awake to the importance of cleanliness, and to the interest the Government takes in the education of the young.

Farming on this reserve is carried on under difficulties, owing to the lateness of the spring, on account of the ice on the lake. But the soil is good, and root crops grow well.

The next reserve is situated on the west shore of Cedar Lake, where the Indians can obtain all the fish they require. The land is rocky, but what soil their is, is excellent. The progress of this band is somewhat slow but they show decided interest in the welfare of their children. There are individual cases of advancement, and one member of the band has been sent to Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Proceeding further inland, we come to Moose Lake, on the north-west shore of which the Indians have selected their reserve. Here the inbred habits of many years' standing seem to cling to the natives with no ordinary tenacity. But, careless indifferentism has at length given way; and in place of heaps of rubbish, the level ground appears, and the Indians have commenced to use lime for their houses. Moose Lake Band is moving in the right direction.

We next come to the reserve called by the Indians "Oopaskwayow," on The Pas, on account of there being at this point a passage for the water (and there the main Saskatchewan runs) through a high ridge of land extending from north to south for many hundred miles. The Pas Indians are the most advanced in this agency. They have made progress in farming, building, cattle raising, and in practising sanitary measures; and they are good workers, wherever they can find employment. They are preferred to others on steamers.

There are many agents at work for the advancement both spiritually and temporally of The Pas Indians, and it will be well for the band if it learns to appreciate all that is done for its welfare. I would here mention the fact that a commendable service has been rendered for the good of these Indians by the wife of the C. M. S. Missionary at their reserve, in teaching the girls to knit useful articles of clothing for their own use.

The next reserve to be noticed is that at The Pas Mountain. Here, however, the band is divided, part living at Shoal Lake and the remainder at Red Earth, about ten miles further along the foot of the Mountain. At Shoal Lake I do not perceive much general advancement, except in the raising of cattle. There are, however, individual cases of decided improvement, but at Red Earth, where most of the Indians are still heathens, the advancement made towards self-support is remarkable. It is an excellent place for farming and cattle-raising, and in these two things this band excels. One Indian informed me that he planted last spring thirty bushels of potatoes, and at my visit to the Mountain last winter I learned that some families were still using potatoes grown the year before last.

Last on the route, and perhaps last in advancement on the reserve, comes Cumberland. But it should be stated that most of this band who desire to farm have removed to a more fertile part near La Corne. Those who remain still prefer habits of a nomadic character rather than land improvements. The chief, however, has the best garden and house, and is endeavouring to persuade his Indians to occupy the Reserve.

Finally, I beg respectfully to report that never since I have been among Indians (now over fifteen years) have I observed more evident signs of a desire to advance, and to carry out the instructions they receive from "the great master," meaning the Government. I do not affirm or wish to imply that these Indians are perfect; they are far from it, and there are still many who are careless and improvident. But I am persuaded there is a general step in advance, and would fain hope that the machinery in motion for the development of these bands will be abundantly blessed for their temporal and eternal welfare, so that they may thankfully bless God for present benefits as to this life, and in the great future may give glory to the Lamb who died for them; the means of obtaining the former and the glad news of the free gift of the latter, have all been presented to them without money and without price on their part by the instrumentality of the white man.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. READER, *Indian Agent.*

ONION LAKE INDIAN AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN, 30th June, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890.

During the past year the bands of Indians under my charge, have been very industrious and have performed their labours with good will. Most of their old customs have been given up, so much so indeed that although a thirst dance was held within a short distance, by some hunting Indians, a few weeks ago, none of the Onion Lake Reserve Indians attended it.

The general condition of the Indians is much the same as a year ago; there is, I observe, a much better spirit amongst them and an increased desire to better themselves.

The sanitary condition of their dwellings has been looked after, and an appearance of tidiness around their homes speaks well for the care and attention to sanitation shown by these Indians.

The general health of the Indians has been excellent during the year; there are a few old cases of scrofula and consumption, and vital statistics show births in excess of deaths.

There has been an increase in the number of Indians living on the reserve; a few families who lived by the chase found they could no longer make a living; they have taken to farming, and in each case show a disposition to better themselves, having already built houses and fenced in their gardens.

I am sorry to report that in 1889 the crops were a total failure; this did not, however, discourage the Indians. They went to work and ploughed their lands last fall and put their crops in this spring as usual.

We have had a very backward spring this year, having had little or no rain till June; but since the rains came, everything has changed, and, unless something unforeseen occurs, we may expect a pretty fair harvest.

The Indians are beginning at last to recognize the generous manner in which they are being treated by the Government, in receiving liberal supplies of clothing and rations; they also appreciate very much the resumption of treaty payments which had been stopped since the rebellion. There were a few hunting Indians who did not take treaty last year, having been absent at payment time and unaware that payments were resumed.

Although we passed through a very severe winter, the stock was well wintered, only a trifling loss having been sustained; all the animals are in splendid condition at the present time.

The Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches are well attended twice every Sunday.

The schools are also fairly well attended, the progress in either school is rather slow; the children being naturally bashful do not like to speak English.

Chippewyan Indians, Band 124.

This band do not seem to take to work; having always lived by the chase, it naturally comes hard on them; however, they have put in a small crop of barley, turnips and potatoes. A schoolhouse is in course of erection under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is to be hoped that the Indians will take an interest in the school and that their children will attend.

These Indians are slovenly in their habits, and with the exception of a few families do not take much interest in their sanitary condition. The statistics

show that deaths were in excess of births, which I think may be accounted for by the children being attacked with whooping cough and acute bronchitis last summer.

Their stock, principally the offspring of old treaty cattle, were well wintered and are in good condition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—TREATY NO. 6.

ALBERTA, 30th June, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the agency under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1890, together with the several annual returns required.

I relieved the late Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Mitchell, and assumed charge of this agency on the 15th May, 1890, but owing to my having been such a short time here, I am not able to report as fully as I could wish on several matters; in fact I am scarcely able to state more than the present circumstances of the various bands and their surroundings.

Saddle Lake Band, 125.—This band, together with Band 127, is situated in the vicinity of the agency and under the direct supervision of Mr. Farmer Grasse. The band comprises one hundred and four souls all told, of whom two are headmen. These Indians are energetic and seem anxious to do what they can towards helping themselves. Their buildings are of a good class, their fields well cared for, and they take an interest in their work and stock. They are progressing steadily and surely in the right direction, and take care of the oxen supplied to them by the Government, many of them owning considerable (for them) private live stock, for the welfare of which they seem very anxious. The Indians of this reserve, and in fact I may say this generally of the whole agency, live quietly at home, working and attending to their stock, and are not given to roaming. However, like the majority of their race, they require constant watching and attendance.

Wah-sat-an-ow Band, 126.—This band does not seem to make any progress; in fact, if anything, they are going backwards. There is no means of giving them the attention that could be wished; but this is due to their isolated position. Their farming operations are on such a small scale that it is little more than a name. A few of them, however, try to put in a small crop, and the majority hunt or fish as the fancy takes them. Situated as they are at present, I can see very little that can be done for them to give satisfactory results. The stock they have, however, is in good condition and well cared for.

Blue Quill's Band, 127.—This band occupy the far end of the reserve on which the agency stands, and are to all intents and purposes the same as Band 125 in all but name. The number of the band is small, but all its members are good and hard workers. Their houses are superior to the general run of Indian dwellings, and their stock in good condition. There is no trouble with these Indians, and they take a special interest in whatever they do, and can always be distinguished by the pains they take in their dress.

White Fish Lake Band, 128. James Seenum, or "Pakan," the only head chief in this agency, resides with this band and has great influence amongst them. Mr. Farmer Ingram has Band 128 under his charge and is making good progress with them. The agricultural operations of this band are satisfactory, and the blacksmith shop on the reserve is a great help to them in repairing their implements. The building of the grist mill that was commenced on this reserve, I am sorry to say,

has not so far advanced much; but I hope to be able to report favourably on this next year. The buildings are good and show good workmanship, and the stock is carefully handled.

Lac La Biche Band, 129; *Chippiwayans of Hart Lake, Band* 130; *Beaver Lake Band*, 131. I have been unable, up to date, to visit these northern bands, and can, therefore, say very little about them.

Band 129 only consists of a few families drawing treaty, and they do very little of anything.

The Chippiwayans, Band 130. I hear that these Indians are progressing, though they complain that the catch of both fish and fur is rapidly decreasing year by year, owing to the scarcity of game.

Band 131, *Beaver Lake.* This band, apparently, does not seem to be doing much in an agricultural direction. They subsist, like the other northern Indian bands, principally by hunting and fishing. They have come in occasionally for supplies, which in some cases have been granted them. I can see no inclination on the part of this band to remove to the Saddle Lake Reserve.

The general state of the crops of the agency is very good, and, with the present abundant rain which we have had, I have hope of a good harvest. Some trees sent by the Government Experimental Farm have been carefully planted, and the majority of them seem to have taken root well and are growing.

The fishing was generally very poor last year. The stock on the agency is in good condition and well cared for, and the Indians evince a great interest in it.

The health of the Indians is good generally, though I am given to understand that they suffered severely during the late epidemic of influenza.

They seem, taken as a whole, as contented as Indians can be.

There have been some good bridges built on several of the trails on the different reserves by the Indians, which make locomotion around these reserves a great deal easier.

Schools.

There are four schools in this agency, three of the Methodist denomination, and one Roman Catholic. Of the three former I am able to report, as I have personally visited them.

The school on the Saddle Lake Reserve is under the direction of the Rev. R. B. Steinham, and is making good progress I can say very little more of Mr. Steinham and his school than that he received the first prize for school management during the past year, a fact which speaks for itself.

Band 128 possesses two schools, one of which is in charge of the Rev. O. German. This school is doing well, but owing to a severe family affliction, the teacher has been unable to devote as much time to his school as he would otherwise have been able to do.

The other school has Mr. P. Erasmus for its teacher, and I am glad to be able to report on the state of efficiency to which he has brought his school and pupils. I have had no opportunity so far of visiting the school at the Roman Catholic Mission at Lac La Biche.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the assistance and co-operation that I have always received from the employees of this agency. The office work is very well done by Mr. O'Brien, the Agency Clerk. Mr. Farmer Grasse takes great pains with the Indians, and seems to get along well with them, and Mr. Farmer Ingram has his men well in hand.

I hope to be able to go more fully into matters next year when I have been longer on the agency, and consequently will be in a better position to report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS,
Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, PEACE HILLS,
HOLBROOKE P. O., 3rd September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

The failure of the crops in 1889 greatly discouraged the Indians and increased their destitution, both in food and clothing. The fall and winter hunt, on which most of them depend for means to clothe themselves, proved poor, very little fur being procured; deer were more numerous than usual, and a number were killed, which assisted the Indians to remain out hunting. and lessened the issue of rations. But their main dependence was on the Pigeon Lake fishing, where a great many Indians lived from 1st November until 1st March fishing, not only for themselves, but for those who remained on the reserves. The plentiful supply enabled me to keep the issue of rations much lower than I expected.

Those who remained on the reserve did good work: caring for the stock, making lumber, shingles, and building-timber.

When spring approached and seed for farming was assured to them, all were eager to work; the seed was all sown and planted, though later than usual, the snow having remained on the ground until the middle of April; frost and cold weather continued until the last of the month; ploughing commenced on 28th April; wheat and oats were sown immediately.

The weather continued cold until June, when warm weather set in, and the prospect of good crops pleased all.

A considerable quantity of new land was broken, and the old land was summer fallowed. Sampson's band broke forty-eight acres, Ermineskin's thirty-eight, Louis Bull's twenty-six, and Sharphead's two acres.

Boards, house logs and shingles were made by Sampson's and Ermineskin's Bands; the latter band did much better than it had done for some years past, both in working their farms and assisting themselves during the winter.

Louis Bull's band have, as usual, done good work; Sharphead's band did very little but hunt. The health of this band is improving. A small crop was put in this spring, and they state that they will farm more in future.

School attendance was very poor during the summer of 1889, as children went with their parents hunting.

Through the winter a better attendance was secured, and more interest was taken in the schools by the parents on Sampson's and Ermineskin's Reserves; the children of Louis Bull's band were with their parents at Pigeon Lake through the winter; this summer attendance has been fair, and progress is to be observed in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography while the children are in school, but outside of the schoolroom they do not seem to know any more than those that have never attended, with the exception of the girls who have been taught sewing and knitting, in which they are becoming very proficient and useful.

On Sharphead's Reserve, I regret to say, the school was not opened during the year.

The mortality has been greater than usual, although with the exception of "la grippe," very little sickness was seen; most of the deaths occurred amongst the aged from chronic complaints.

The attack of "la grippe" did not prove fatal in more than one or two cases; but the Indians seemed to recover very slowly from it.

When necessary the Indians have been attended by Drs. Wilson and McInnis, and in most cases with marked success.

The cattle wintered well, but the increase, though fair, is not so good as it should be. More interest is shown in taking care of the cattle than formerly, though abuse of work cattle is still too prevalent,

I cannot report much progress towards self-support, as the failure of the crops and hunting has left them still dependent upon the Department.

They are becoming more obedient and contented yearly, and evince a desire to assist themselves when possible; but situated as they are, so far from a market for produce or labour, they cannot do much.

Cleanliness and morality are gaining ground amongst them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
EDMONTON, 11th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th of June, 1890. I assumed the charge of this agency on the 5th of March last.

Under my charge are four reserves, as follows:—

Chief Enoch's Band, Reserve No. 135, is composed of Prairie Crees and Stony Indians, who have been working well on their land this summer.

Last spring a prairie fire destroyed nearly all their houses, stables, fences and some of their agricultural implements; the failure of their crops rendered them very poor.

They were also visited with "la grippe" during the winter, but are now as healthy as ever, which fact is due probably to the great help given them by the Government in food, clothing and medical attendance.

The appearance of their crops is very good this year, and has encouraged them to break an unusual quantity of land this summer; they have also put up several new comfortable houses and stables.

They have a good many fat cattle, and they take great care of them; they are now cutting hay, which is in abundance this year.

There are some very nice gardens on this reserve, where all kinds of vegetables of very fine quality can be seen, the Department having supplied them last spring with seeds of different kinds.

There are two schools, one Roman Catholic and one Presbyterian, where the Indian children are taught, not only to read and write, but to perform manual labour of different kinds.

The agency buildings, the number of which has been increased this summer by the erection of an ice house and a powder magazine, are situated in the centre of this reserve, on the shore of Sandy Lake.

Chief Alexander's Band, Reserve No. 134, is composed of Wood Crees and Stony Indians, healthy and powerful, who are becoming civilized, are good Christians and good farmers; they have an intelligent chief, who has great influence over them and who, with the help of their Instructor, Farmer O'Donnell, makes them farm on a comparatively large scale.

This year they sowed two hundred acres of land, and were so encouraged by the appearance of their crops that they broke about seventy-five acres during the summer.

They suffered from prairie fire, losing some of their stables and fences, but everything has been replaced and many houses, stables and fences added. Some of these Indians are great hunters, and last hunting season realized a considerable amount of money; but fur-bearing animals are decreasing in number.

The crops were a failure last year on their reserve, and if the Government had not helped them this spring by giving them seed wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and vegetables of different kinds, they would have had no crops this year, and would have been discontented and discouraged, instead of being, as they are, happy, contented and working well.

They have a good day school, well conducted and fairly well attended, but their great ambition is to have an industrial school on or near their reserve, where they could send their children to learn manual labour of different kinds.

Alexis Band, Reserve No. 133.

This band is formed of Stonys and a few Cree Indians; their reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake St. Anne.

Till now they have been hunting, fishing, and doing very little farming, but are now decided to farm, as they see that fur-bearing animals and fish are getting very scarce. They lost nearly everything they had in last spring's fire, even the ploughs and harrows, which were put up carefully in their stables, were burned, as the fire destroyed nearly all their houses, stables and fences.

The small quantity of grain they put in the ground this spring looks well and will be a great help to them if it comes to maturity.

About a quarter of this band who live at White Whale Lake are in the same circumstances.

They have all been sick with "la grippe" during the winter and a few of them died.

This band, although less civilized than the other bands under my care, are nevertheless, good Christians.

Michel Calahoo Band, Reserve No. 132.

This small band is composed of Iroquois who are becoming civilized. They are good farmers and have sowed this spring a good many acres of land; their crops look very well and they expect a good harvest. The Government had to help them this spring by giving them seed grain.

They have good houses, stables, and a good many cattle and horses. With good harvests they would soon be able to support themselves.

There is no school on the reserve, but they send their children to some schools in the neighbourhood.

In conclusion, I may say that I think the Indians are improving, particularly on Alexander's Reserve; this is due to the efficiency of Mr. O'Donnell, the Farm Instructor, who is most industrious and painstaking in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHS. DECAZES,
Indian Agent.

CARLTON AGENCY, 6th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1890, and to inform you that the condition of the Indians of this agency has been on the whole good and satisfactory.

The treaty payments of last fall were made by Mr. A. J. McNiell, clerk from Duck Lake Agency, and were conducted satisfactorily. Of the Pelican Lake Band, then first admitted into treaty, thirty were paid annuity. The remaining seventy were absent hunting, but will, it is expected, present themselves at the next treaty payments.

Owing to the very dry weather the crops of last season were indifferent. A few only of the Indians secured seed wheat for this spring, and many had no return for their labour. The potato and barley crops were entire failures.

The Bands of Mistawasis and Ahtakakoop, who largely depend on their crops for a livelihood, and who were further impoverished by the scarcity of fur-bearing animals in the winter, were unable to supply themselves from their own earnings with sufficient clothing.

The Indians of Meadow Lake and of Stony Lake passed a hard winter also, as there was little fur to be had and larger animals were scarce, while the snow was unusually deep making travelling after game very labourious work.

"La grippe" reached this agency in January, and most of theIndians were prostrated by the epidemic, which continued its course to the north, but apparently lessened in virulence as it travelled further in that direction. Four deaths occurred from its effects at Sandy Lake and one at Muskeg Lake. At Stony Lake and Meadow Lake its effects were limited to confining its victims to bed for a few days.

In spite of these adverse circumstances a good deal of work was done on the settled reserves during the winter. The people of Sandy Lake put up wall-high six dwelling houses and two stables, all of hewn logs and of respectable dimensions, and took out and drew to the temporary site of the saw-mill seven hundred saw-logs. On Mistawasis' Reserve seven new buildings were erected and five hundred logs made and drawn. At Muskeg Lake one new dwelling-house was completed and a school-house of the dimensions of twenty-two by eighteen feet was erected by the Indians, who also took out four hundred saw-logs.

Owing to the unusual drought of last summer, hay was scarce and the crop of straw being very short and the winter long and hard, the live stock came out in spring in a very poor state, but in the beginning of June the rich grass of this locality had already rendered them in good condition.

The spring was later than usual, seeding commenced about the second day of May, and the weather was then still cold and remained so during June, and not until July was there any rain. From that time the crops grew rapidly and from their appearance at this date we expect a good harvest. Hay is plentiful, and we shall have abundance for the winter.

In December the machinery for a saw and grist mill was received here by Sibbald & Co., and was placed in position in the new mill building. Four hundred bushels were ground and the flour turned out was very good. The grist mill will prove a great benefit to the Indians who in former years had to haul their grists over fifty miles. The saw-mill was put in position at Sandy Lake early in June, and thirty-three thousand feet of lumber sawn for that band. The sawyer was then ordered to Onion Lake to erect a grist-mill at that place.

The schools of this agency are progressing favourably, more especially the school at Sandy Lake where the attendance is regu.ar and the pupils well behaved and fairly advanced in reading, writing and arithmetic, under the able management of Mr. A Seymour, teacher. There are now only three schools on the agency, that at Stony Lake having been closed at the end of March, on account of the smallness and irregularity of the attendance.

The Indians of this agency are well behaved, sober, and many of them industrious. Had they an opportunity of obtaining employment from outside sources, they would materially better themselves. I must also state that I have not heard of one instance of immorality among the christianized Indians. Their greatest fault is improvidence, very few of them will provide for the morrow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, SARCEE AGENCY,
30th June, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The oat crop on the Sarcee Reserve was light and only a few Indians raised any potatoes. However, they were able to save enough of the former for seed, and with the addition of some seed potatoes supplied by the Government, were able to put in a good crop this spring. The Stonys were also assisted with seed potatoes. There is a noticeable improvement in the Indian fencing every year, and the crops were well put in, cultivated and harvested. Some summer-fallowing was also done in order to try to destroy the "wild mustard" weed, which has for a long time been troublesome on both reserves. Such produce as the Sarcees had for sale brought good prices in Calgary.

The Indian houses, now that they are so improved, present a very neat appearance when whitewashed, and the Indians regularly attend to the instructions concerning the sanitary condition of their dwellings and surroundings.

The Stonys had a more successful hunt this year than during the previous one, though the cold weather and deep snow prevented it from being as successful as it otherwise would have been.

The treaty payments passed off quietly on both reserves, and I am glad to see that the Indians are not spending so much of their money as they did formerly, in useless finery, but in clothing, provisions and hardware.

The Sarcees commenced last summer to cut hay on their reserve, but though only on a small scale, I have not the least doubt it will result in far better attempts in the future, as the few who tried it were much pleased at the price they got for it.

A new day school has been built on the Sarcee Reserve. The walls were erected by one of the Indians and are of hewn logs. The average attendance at the day schools is not so large on either reserve as it should be, and though I find more are attending than last year, there still remains the difficulty of enforcing regularity. However, the teachers on both reserves are doing all in their power to promote this good work, and in time no doubt results will speak for themselves. In those children who attend at all regularly it can truly be said there is a marked improvement.

The McDougall Orphanage is well looked after by Mr. and Mrs. Youmans and one has only to listen to the pupils during school hours to know that their education is not neglected. The children in this institution are also taught farming and stock raising, and appear to enjoy the outdoor exercise.

An office has been built at the agency, which is a great convenience.

Some of the Sarcee women have commenced to learn to knit, and their work is very creditable to them.

This reserve was visited by the Indian Commissioner and Inspector McGibbon during the year.

Dr. N. J. Lindsay has for another year attended to both reserves, and his regular visits are much appreciated by the Indians. Apart from the "influenza epidemic" the health of the Stonys has been good, but I cannot say the same of the Sarcees, of whom many have died since last year, some of the deaths being caused by this epidemic.

After a great deal of persuasion I have at last got the Stonys to take more interest in their cattle, so that the last two "round up's" have been thorough. If the last winter had not been so severe I am sure there would have been a good increase, but, like the settlers in that district, they lost a great many calves in the severe spring snow storms.

I was compelled to have one Sarcee woman removed from the reserve and placed in charge of the North-West Mounted Police on account of insanity. She has since been transferred to the Selkirk lunatic asylum.

A great many of the Stonys are leaving the old villages, taking up fields separately and building good houses and stables alongside. On both reserves I notice a steady improvement and willingness to work, not only for themselves, but also for settlers. Such work as cutting logs, posts, rails and firewood keeps a great many of them from being idle during the year. The Stonys have also whip-sawed a lot of lumber, which they use in improving their dwelling houses.

The Rev. Mr. Stocken has commenced Sunday services on this reserve, and the attendance has been, on some occasions, very good. The behaviour of the Sarcees has been exceptionally so, and we all trust Mr. Stocken will meet with that success which he so thoroughly deserves.

In every direction I see progress, and, though slow, it is nevertheless satisfactory, and when the deplorable state to which contact with civilization has brought the Sarcees is taken into consideration, it cannot be expected that any rapid strides in the way of advancement will be made.

In conclusion, the Indians under my charge have been well behaved and have given me no trouble at any time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY, MACLEOD, 20th July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

As was anticipated, crops on this reserve were practically a failure. Even though we had several heavy rain storms in July, the grain had been so badly scorched by the sun and high winds, that it never recovered. The greater portion was scarcely worth cutting; that which was harvested was light and shrivelled and entirely unfit for seed for the ensuing year.

The crops harvested were cut by the Indians with scythes, cradles and sickles. The straw was very short and the work was laborious. So soon as the grain was harvested, the Indians threshed it with flails, and in two instances, trod it out with horses. I had the oats well fanned, and gave permits for sale to those having a surplus, the price obtained being one and a-half cents per pound.

The potato crop was even worse than we expected, the yield being poor and the tubers small. At the agency I took in about one hundred bushels for seed. No permits were given for sale.

The crop harvested and threshed by Indians was: 768 bushels of oats and 640 bushels of potatoes.

During June and July, I finished branding the ponies belonging to the band. This took a good deal of time, and it was difficult to induce the Indians to consent, but now I will brand their colts annually.

During the fall we tried to get some ploughing done, but the ground was too hard and dry and we had to abandon the effort.

In the winter a small party of Indians were sent to the timber to get out saw logs, but the snow was so light and deep that they had to return.

I am pleased to report that "The Dog" and "Big Rib," two fugitives from justice, surrendered to "Red Crow" and "Running Wolf." Chief "Red Crow" took "The Dog" to the Mounted Police at Macleod, and was followed in a day or two by

"Big Rib," whose father, "Running Wolf," sent him in by "Man Talks" to the Officer commanding at Macleod. They are now serving their original sentence of five years in the Penitentiary.

Chief "Red Crow" also took in other Indians for bringing stolen property into Canada, the Indians being sentenced to such varied terms of imprisonment as their crimes deserved.

The winter was exceptionally severe, especially so in January and February; the snow was deep and the cold intense. Procuring fuel was the only occupation possible.

At this time cattle went into the bottom lands on the reserve for shelter, and several cases of cattle-killing were reported. We kept a sharp lookout and finally succeeded in causing the arrest of a young Indian. At his trial he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary; he had been at this work for some time. Making an example of him had a good effect. Other Indians who were found out decamped across the line into Montana and have not yet returned.

Spring opened later than in any previous year during my residence in the Territories. The ground was hard and dry, making ploughing heavy work. Notwithstanding this, and the bad harvest, the Indians were anxious to get to work. Several individuals commenced for the first time, some ploughing with their own ponies. We succeeded in seeding:

Oats	168 acres
Wheat	2 do
Potatoes	24 do
Gardens	27 do

The temperature continuing low and there being no rainfall, crops did not start well. There was scarcely any growth until June, when we had heavy rains.

Hot days, cold nights and high winds retarded growth. The land was so dry from last year's drought that a twelve hours rain made little impression.

We have sixteen new fields under cultivation this year.

A great many Indians went to the timber to get out house logs, fence posts and rails.

Upwards of fifty new pine log houses were built by Indians. These are better built and neater than the old cotton wood ones which they replace.

Three schools have been in operation this year :—

The Episcopal Church school at Red Crow's Village: this village being the largest on the reserve, the attendance, numerically, has been the best; the children are attentive and are getting on fairly well.

The Roman Catholic school at Running Wolf's village has been well attended and progress here is noticeable. The Rev. Père Legal is a most painstaking teacher, and his knowledge of the language is of great assistance to him in making explanations. I visited the above schools regularly and can see marked progress; both schools are opened and closed with prayer.

The Methodist school at the agency has not been well attended; the Indians live further from the school than those whose children attend the Episcopal and Roman Catholic school, and are more inclined to move about. As the children attended irregularly when the school was opened, I cannot report any progress. The school buildings are large and good. This applies more particularly to the Roman Catholic and Methodist schools, both being frame, warm and well ventilated.

Mr. Wells has recently received school desks from Ontario, and I hope to have a good report of this school next year.

The Church of England opened another school at "Bull's Horns'" village, on the 12th May last. Mr. Hinchliffe, the teacher, is recently out from England, comes highly recommended, and will, I hope, render good service.

The children attending these schools are provided with a luncheon on school days, of soup, alternated with boiled rice and biscuits. The little ones appreciate this meal.

In connection with the school at Red Crow's village, Mrs. Hillier, the teacher's wife, has started a knitting and sewing class, which is well attended, the girls liking

the work. They knit stockings, cuffs, mits, and mufflers, the work being very neatly done. Mrs. Hillier takes great pains with them.

The wife of the Episcopal Missionary also holds a sewing class at her residence, the children being taught to cut out and sew their own dresses, some of the work done being particularly neat.

The Department supplies the yarn, knitting needles, serge and thread.

During the year there were eighty-one births and one hundred and twenty-seven deaths.

On the whole the behaviour of the Indians has been good. In some individual cases Indians are desirous of improving their condition. Chief Red Crow built himself a good stable and put up twenty tons of excellent hay.

The annuity payments passed off in an orderly manner.

Contract supplies were all of good quality, and were delivered in accordance with the contracts.

My staff has given me every assistance in carrying out the work of the agency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. POCKLINGTON,
Indian Agent.

PEIGAN AGENCY,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, August 1st, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890.

The annual treaty payments took place in October, and passed off in a satisfactory manner; the number paid was eight less than in the previous year; only four chiefs received pay as such, the vacancy caused by Morning Plume's death not having been filled. During the winter I regret to say that North Axe, the head chief, died; he is missed on the reserve as he was a very intelligent man, and, although probably not more than forty years of age, had influence with young and old alike. He was one of the chiefs who three years ago went to Eastern Canada and visited Ottawa and other places. He is succeeded by Crow Eagle, who is a much older man, and one who has been a minor chief since the treaty with the Peigans was made; he will prove himself, it is thought, a worthy successor to North Axe.

One new agency building only has been completed during the year, namely, an office, a large and comfortable room twenty-three feet by eighteen, but the Indians have a number of improved dwellings as evidences of their advance in civilization and their industry during the year; the new houses are built of good pine logs, obtained from the Porcupine Hills about fifteen miles distant, and a great improvement is shown in the manner in which they are built. There are Indians on the reserve who can make as neat corners on a log building as any white man in the district. Three Indians purchased shingles with their own money and have put substantial shingle roofs on their dwellings.

The year's crops were not successful; potatoes were almost a failure, and oats (the only kind of grain sown) did not yield more than half a crop. White farmers were not more successful than their Indian neighbours. This spring the agency field has been worked on shares with an Indian, an experiment which it is hoped may prove successful.

The cattle on the reserve have done most satisfactorily: on the 30th September last the total herd numbered one hundred and forty-one head, five head died during the winter; forty-one calves have been born this spring and there are a few more

to come yet. This percentage of calves is of course very large, and is due to the fact that hitherto when steers have been sold, they have generally been replaced by young heifers.

There are now two mowers on the reserve, the private property of Indians, purchased by them with the proceeds of the sale of steers, and a considerable quantity of hay will be put up this summer for sale, one Indian having a contract to cut and rake two hundred tons or as great a part of that quantity as possible.

The Department has very wisely this year purchased a stallion for the agency, and from the fact that the Indians have such a large number of pony mares which hitherto on account of the want of good stallions have bred nothing large enough to work or indeed to be of value for anything, there should in a few years be quite a number of animals large enough to plow, haul freight and perform any work required. The horse purchased is a suitable animal, being a half-bred Clydesdale, not too large, bred by the Stewart Ranche Company. One Indian "Takes-the-gun-last," has purchased a yearling stallion colt for himself, paying Mr. Loring, the breeder, one hundred and twenty-five dollars for him. The colt is by a thoroughbred imported horse from a heavy Canadian mare.

Last winter a number of the Indians were again at work in the timber on their limits in the Porcupine Hills and succeeded in getting out a large quantity of house logs and posts and rails, and they whip-sawed a few thousand feet of lumber; they were, however, considerably interfered with in their work by the depth of the snow. The few Indians who went hunting did not meet with much success. A good deal of money has been earned by individuals, as much as fifteen hundred dollars, in working for white men, more especially by herding horses and cattle for ranchers in the vicinity of the reserve. During the year the Peigans have been well behaved, but few instances of crime having occurred; and a French settler named Bastien, living on the western borders of the reserve, was convicted, through the instrumentality of two of our most advanced Indians, of selling liquor to Peigans.

The health of the Indians during the year has been good, and the total deaths for the twelve months only numbered nineteen, while the births for the same period numbered twenty-six.

Two day schools, one Roman Catholic and the other Church of England, have been in operation; but I regret to say that the attendance at either of them has not been very encouraging, partly owing to the fact that the Indian settlements are so scattered and the distances to the schools in consequence is so great.

The Church of England Mission has recently started a boarding school, but it is yet in its infancy, and its measure of success cannot be predicted.

The employees at the agency have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and we have been able to perform the work on the reserve this year with a smaller staff of white men than ever before. Mr. Smith still holds the position of foreman, G. F. Maxfield that of clerk and issuer, and M. Smith that of cook and assistant issuer.

In conclusion, I may say that the progress shown during the year by the Indians is encouraging.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. R. SPRINGETT,
Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 15th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

Various changes have taken place amongst the employees since my last report. Farmer J. M. Scott resigned, and W. M. Baker was appointed in his place and has done the necessary work at the North Reserve with only Indian assistance. J. G. Scott, Agency carpenter, resigned, and has not been replaced. J. C. Wilson, issuer on the Lower Reserve, resigned, and T. B. Lauder was appointed. There have been no changes among the other employees, and all give satisfaction in their different positions.

The Indians have taken great interest in their work of breaking and fencing new fields and summer fallowing old ones; timber being so scarce the rails received from Banff were much appreciated.

The Indians are very willing to work the oxen, the only difficulty is that they have not a sufficient number. I have advised them to sell some of their horses, and buy oxen for themselves, as their horses are too small for the work.

They are beginning to understand the benefit of having separate fields. The enclosed tabular statement gives the acreage under cultivation, and other information.

The coal mine on the reservation was worked by a miner and Indian assistants, and enough was taken out to supply the two reserves and the agency and forty tons were hauled to the Industrial School, High River, with ox teams driven by Indians.

One case of selling liquor to Indians was brought before me, the accused, a saloon-keeper at Gleichen, was fined $200 and costs, which closed up the saloon.

During the year this reservation was visited by His Excellency Lord Stanley and suite accompanied by the Hon. E. Dewdney, Sir Lester Kaye, Bishop Grandin, Father La Combe, O.M.I., Rev. John McDougall, and the Indian Commissioner.

Inspector McGibbon made his usual thorough inspection of the reserve.

The school teachers as usual have had difficulty in securing regular attendance at the day schools, although indefatigable in their efforts. The missionaries have been earnest in their endeavours to convert the Indians, but the difficulties they encounter are hard to overcome. Rev. J. W. Tims has written a Blackfoot "Grammar and Dictionary," for which he deserves much credit.

I do not think the Indians have been so troublesome to the white settlers as they were last year; it is impossible at all times to keep them on the reserve but every effort is made to do so; the Mounted Police at Gleichen have been doing good patrol work.

I regret to have to record the death of Chief "Crowfoot" on the 25th of last April; he is much regretted by the whites who knew him and by all the Indians. He was always willing to do what he could for his people and they appreciated it; he was a loyal man to the Government, and regarded the Honourable Mr. Dewdney as his best friend to the last; on his death-bed he advised his people to pay attention to what the Indian Commissioner and the Indian Agent advised them to do, as it would be for their good.

The health generally of the Indians has been about as usual; they have been attended regularly every month by Dr. N. J. Lindsay.

I am satisfied with their general conduct, and the desire shown by them for improvement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

REGINA, N.W.T., 12th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report covering the period from September last to the present time.

During the past year two industrial, two boarding, and thirty day schools have been inspected and reported on by me. Recommendations have been made in regard to the distribution of bonuses to teachers; to furnishing the Regina Industrial school; to granting prizes to pupils in Indian schools; to adopting a new system of school returns; and to many minor matters.

Two industrial schools in British Columbia also have been organized and opened in obedience to orders received from the Department.

Hereto is appended a statement giving in less space than is possible in the body of a report some interesting particulars in reference to day schools visited by me since the date of my last annual report. In this report a few general remarks upon education in the various districts are all that it is proposed to offer.

Moose Woods Sioux (near Saskatoon.)

The school maintained at this point by the Methodist Church, with Government aid, accommodates a very limited number of children. Thirteen, I was informed, was the number of children of school age on the reserve. As the school is a good one, it is to be regretted that the number is not greater.

Duck Lake District.

Much remains to be done in this district in the direction of bringing children under educational influences. It contains at least one hundred and fifty children of school age. Of this number forty-eight are enrolled in two Protestant schools, which attain an average attendance of twenty-eight. Two Roman Catholic schools have recently been opened. It is difficult to see how a very much larger attendance than the present is to be immediately secured, as many of the Indians are still nomadic, but, no doubt, some means can be found to lessen the number of children who are growing up in ignorance.

The school at James Smith's reserve, near Fort à la Corne, was re-opened last autumn, and I learn that it is the intention of the Department to provide one for Peter Chapman's Band in the same neighbourhood. This beneficent determination will be much appreciated by the Indians, who are quite alive to the benefits to be derived from education.

Carlton District.

Education in this district has not, it is to be feared, made such progress as it formerly did.

The Stony Lake school, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians there and to other causes, failed to obtain a sufficient attendance to justify its continued existence. It has been closed.

The Atakakoop Reserve school, formerly one of the best in the Territories, has been affected by two changes of teachers, and the school on Mistowasis Reserve has had a very bad year, owing to many circumstances. The changes recommended in the school building and furniture for the first named reserve were partially carried out; but those suggested for the latter had not yet been commenced at the time of my visit.

William Twatt's Band remains without a school. There are two reasons for this: first, the disinclination of the Indians to have their children educated, and second, the nomadic habits of the Band.

It is computed that there are about one hundred and fifty children of school age in this district. Of these fifty-nine are enrolled at two Protestant schools, which attain an average attendance of thirty-nine. In addition to these, a Roman Catholic school is in operation.

Battleford District.

The state of school work in this district, especially so far as enrolment and the attainment of good average attendance go, continues to be satisfactory. On those

reserves on which are Protestant schools there are about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty children of school age. The enrolment on these reserves is ninety-eight; the average attendance seventy-three.

The school buildings on Moosomin's and Red Pheasant's Reserves remained unimproved at the time of my visit, but I learn have since been altered. That at Thunderchild's was changed. In place of the hut used the previous year, stands a well-finished, neat, conveniently planned building, well-furnished, bright and attractive. I understand that a similar change has been made on the first named reserves.

With better buildings and furniture, more effective work will, it is hoped, be done.

The Red Pheasant school presented most marked improvement. It afforded me much pleasure to recommend Mrs. Price, the teacher, for a bonus, and it is gratifying to find that the Indian Commissioner, upon whose report the Department grants bonuses to teachers obtained recognition of Mrs. Price's good work.

Moosomin's Reserve school also deserves mention as one that is fast improving.

The Battleford Industrial school was duly inspected by me in November last. A large addition to the building has been erected. A good deal of the work in connection with this addition was done by the carpenter and his boys. In carpentry pupils have advanced most satisfactorily. This industry is the principal one of the school, and in it the most successful technical instruction has been given. The blacksmith's and farmer's classes demand improvement, and more extended industrial training for the girls is much needed.

In the schoolroom both boys and girls had done well. The management of the institution remained much the same as in the previous year, but in some respects had been improved. No retrogression was observed. The staff was found unaltered.

At the time of my visit there were thirty-three boys and seventeen girls in attendance. Several boys were away for indefinite vacations.

The organization of the school, effected with some pains in 1888, had been in some ways properly maintained, whilst in others it had been allowed to lapse. Trouble was taken to indicate again what should be done, and it is confidently hoped that this year more completeness will be found in the school's work. Some improvements in ventilation and the sanitary condition of the school were much needed, and I am glad to learn that the Commissioner has taken steps to have them made. Too great care cannot be taken to preserve good hygienic surroundings for Indian pupils, as they are prone to suffer extraordinarily from disease.

Onion Lake District.

Mr. Indian Agent Mann's efforts at this point have resulted in establishing two well equipped schools on the reserve, one Roman Catholic, the other Protestant. The latter has an enrolment of sixteen and an average attendance of ten. The school building is in good order, proper repairs having been made during the year. Furniture, however, is still needed.

Saddle Lake District.

Such improvement was found in the Saddle Lake school that Mr. Steinhauer, the teacher, received, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, the first departmental bonus. He carried out faithfully the suggestions made to him a year before. His pupils showed excellent and thorough progress. The schoolhouse had been enlarged as recommended.

The Goodfish Lake and Whitefish Lake schoolhouses needed improvement. Furniture for both was also required.

In the Saddle Lake District there are about one hundred and forty children, but as they are on seven different reserves, four of which average only forty-two souls each, it is difficult to extend educational privileges to all. The three largest centres are the sites of the schools above mentioned, which have an enrolment of one hundred and an average attendance of eighty-nine.

Edmonton Agency.

Here there is only one Protestant school, but it promises to do good work. The enrolment of pupils on its books is twenty-six, and the average attendance is seventeen. It is being converted into a boarding school by the Presbyterian Church, in whose hands it is. A new schoolhouse is being erected to take the place of the one destroyed about eighteen months ago by fire, and a house for the accommodation of boarders has been put up by the church authorities at their own expense.

Peace Hills District.

Here are two good schools, both under the management of the Methodist Church. On the reserves on which they are situated, and on the Stony Reserve, are to be found about one hundred children of school age. Out of this number sixty-seven are enrolled and there is a daily average attendance of twenty-seven.

General observations during Inspections.

It is impossible to enter minutely into the affairs of the Indian schools without having certain facts impressed upon the mind. On one or two of these I wish to touch.

The standard course of study adopted by the Department is beginning to be better understood by teachers, and is having its effect on the schools. Its simplicity is one of its best points. Had it lacked this, it could not have come into use.

There are marked indications that class time-tables suited to the course of study should be brought into use.

The principal difficulty in inducing Indian children to speak English lies not so much in want of memory or general unwillingness to do so, as in the fact that their vocal organs are as yet unfitted for the production of certain sounds of our language. The result of this is failure to imitate sounds which the ear has carried to the mind accurately enough, and from that failure discouragement arises. Hence it is all important that every teacher should constantly give exercises that will develop in the vocal organs power to produce those elementary sounds in our language which the Indian untaught cannot produce.

Object lessons, and colloquial exercises are too much neglected. Both are most essential to Indian education.

Many teachers are not yet sufficiently particular as to the cleanliness of pupils. As the Department has to such an extent furnished lavatory supplies to the schools, the failure of any teacher to insist on their use is most reprehensible.

The alteration which led to giving seven bonuses of lesser instead of four of greater value has been effectual in bringing these valuable marks of appreciation within reach of a greater number of teachers, and a desire to compete for them has become manifest. Some loss of effect lies in more publicity not being given to the distribution of them.

The books, material, and furniture supplied by the Department are generally of a most satisfactory kind.

New school buildings exhibit every mark of advancement and improvement. The crowded, dingy, and too often dirty huts which in earlier days were all that could be built, are fast disappearing, and in their place neat, clean, well-aired, well-appointed—though inexpensive—buildings are being erected, and the schoolhouse is becoming, as it should be, one of the leading features of the reserve.

Remembering as I well do, a day when the Indians of the North-West were nomadic in their habits and almost without exception hunters and warriors—that but a decade has elapsed since the Government was called upon to adopt a parental policy towards them, and did adopt one, one cannot but see cause for congratulation that in such a short period fifty per cent. of the whole number of children possible is being educated; that on nearly every reserve the schoolhouse is to be seen, and

the school bell heard; that hurrying feet tell that in the red child, as in the white, lies that thirst for knowledge which is the mainspring of development and improvement, and that a school system is being slowly founded which will secure the greatest good in return for the outlays designed for Indian improvement. Ten years is but a short space of time in the history of a race, but in that period, short as it is, marked advancement has been made in Indian education. It was formerly not uncommon to hear reserve day-schools spoken lightly of as being useless and ineffective. Schools starting under almost every conceivable difficulty in the midst of a savage race, without conveniences, and too often without trained teachers, did not compare favourably with the standard of comparison frequently chosen, viz:—well-appointed white schools. But gradually things have changed and to-day there are many rural schools in the white districts that fall far behind the schools of this Department in appointments, and there are scholars in white schools who fall just as far behind some of the Indian pupils in conduct and progress.

Indian day schools are beginning to justify their existence, and boarding and industrial schools to show to what extent Indian nature may be trained.

I wish that it were possible to describe to the Department the results of the enlightened policy of education which has been pursued; but this cannot well be done in any report. They are to be felt, indeed, more than they are to be seen, in the daily life of the Indians. The impressions made when in the Indian habitation the school child is seen sweeping the floor, knitting by the fireside, washing, sewing, counting over, in English a catch of fish, or spelling to its fellows words of our language; when a preparation for "school" is observed, or pride is shown by parents in their children's small accomplishments, afford positive assurance that good is being done but cannot well be summarized. Pupils may be examined and their attainments in books be reported, but to estimate the real benefits of educational effort we must go far beyond this and observe the many effects it has produced which, as I have said, are hard to portray, but which may everywhere be more or less noticed by one who, like myself, has been in constant touch with the Indians since the Government commenced its endeavours to enlighten them. Of course there are still those who are skeptical as to the results of Indian education, but such are those who expect too much, and forget that "Rome was not built in a day."

Turning for a moment to British Columbia:—The schools started at Kuper Island in the Cowichan Agency, on Vancouver Island, and at Kamloops, on the mainland, are very much appreciated by the natives, and will undoubtedly do much good. In organizing these schools under your directions every endeavour was made to avoid what has been found troublesome and ineffective elsewhere, and to give them a constitution that would be truly workable and serviceable. It is earnestly hoped that this has been done in a manner that will prove itself to be complete. Mr. Indian Superintendent Vowell, and in his absence Captain Moffatt, of the Victoria Indian Office, extended to me every possible kindness and assistance in my work in British Columbia, facilitating as much as could be the carrying out of the Department's wishes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. ANSDELL MACRAE,
Inspector Protestant Indian Schools.

RESERVES.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Improvement since last Inspection.	Management of School.	Organization.	Grading.	Course of Study, how followed.	NUMBER EXAMINED AND THEIR STANDARDS.						Cleanliness of Pupils.	Cleanliness of School Premises.	Remarks.
	Buildings.	Furniture.	Stock of School Material.						Number.	In Standard I.	In Standard II.	In Standard III.	In Standard IV.	In Standard V.			
Moose Woods, Sioux	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	1st inspection.	3	3	3	3	11	4	7	...	.....	.....	3	3	Four marks indicate the highest excellence.
Duck Lake District.																	
James Smith's	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	do	.....	School just opened..			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
John Smith's	Good.	Good.	Good.	3	3	3	3	3	22	11	2	8	.....	1	2	3	
Carlton District.																	
Mistawasis'	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	22	5	2	.....	.....	1	2	
Attakakoop's	do	do	do	1	3	3	2	2	21	7	4	3	5	2	2	2	
Battleford District.																	
Stony	Good.	Good.	Good.	1	2	.....	2	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	
Red Pheasant's	Very bad.	do	do	4	3	4	3	3	16	7	4	5	.....	.....	3	3	
Thunderchild's	Excellent.	do	do	1	2	2	2	3	15	12	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	
Moosomin's	Very bad.	do	do	3	3	2	2	2	13	5	1	3	4	.....	2	3	
Onion Lake District.																	
Onion Lake	Good.	Bad.	Bad.	3	2	2	2	3	14	7	4	3	.. ..	.....	3	2	
Saddle Lake District.																	
Goodfish Lake	Fair.	do	do	1	2	3	2	3	18	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	
Whitefish Lake	Bad.	do	Good.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Saddle Lake	Good.	do	do	4	4	4	3	3	22	11	8	2	1	.....	4	4	
Edmonton District.																	
Enoch la Potac's	Excellent.	Bad.	do	1	2	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	
Peace Hills District.																	
Louis Bull's	Good.	Good.	do	....Too few scholars to judge.....					3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
Sampson's	Excellent.	Excellent.	do	1	3	3	1	1	10	3	4	3	.....	.....	3	3	

REGINA, ASSA., 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my inspections of the Roman Catholic Indian schools within the North-West Territories and the Manitoba Superintendency from the 31st of August, 1889, to the 30th of June last.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

There are two Roman Catholic schools in this agency, one situated on Poundmaker's, the other on Sweet Grass' Reserve.

Poundmaker.—I visited the school on the 26th of September, 1889. The building used as a schoolhouse (also as a church by the Roman Catholic mission) is not very good. Logs had been hauled for the purpose of erecting a new schoolhouse at the time of my last visit, but the work was not going on, nor was there any probability of its going on before the spring: the site for the school was not even chosen. The logs are big enough to make a sufficiently large building.

The teacher, Mr. J. Daudelai, has given much satisfaction. He was awarded last spring for the second time one of the bonuses given for the best conducted schools. He has been teaching here for over three years. Mrs. Daudelai shares largely in the management of the school by teaching the children to sew, knit, etc.

The attendance is not very satisfactory, owing to the unwillingness of some of the children to attend, and others being away from the reserve. The progress, however, is satisfactory, especially that of those who attend regularly.

There is an ample supply of school material and stationery.

The furniture is of the proper kind and sufficient for the needs of the school.

Sweet Grass.—This school, formerly under the patronage of the Episcopalian Church, and lately given over to the Roman Catholic Church, I visited for the first time on the 3rd and 4th of October, 1889.

The building, which is only two years old, is sufficiently good, and was mudded and whitewashed, whilst I was there. It is made of poplar logs, and is rather cold during winter.

The number of children on the reserve is large, and the attendance very good. The children were not very well advanced. There have been frequent changes of teachers here, which may account for the little progress made.

CARLTON AGENCY.

There is only one Roman Catholic school in this agency, which is situated on Petequakey's Reserve. I visited it on the 14th of October, 1889.

At the time of my visit the school house was closed for repairs and the children were taught in a small log house in the vicinity. It was then contemplated to put up an entirely new building on the reserve, the existing school house having been erected on the Roman Catholic Mission's property.

The Rev. Father Paquette is the teacher there. The tuition is given solely in the French language. The Rev. Father, however, intended securing the services of an English teacher. The programme of the standard courses of studies has not been followed very closely. The pupils are fairly advanced and the attendance is very satisfactory. The Indians seldom go off the reserve.

There is a sufficient supply of school stationery and material.

Besides the biscuit allowed by the Department, the pupils have a meal of boiled vegetables at noon. These are taken from a garden cultivated by the pupils themselves.

Boarders have been kept at this school for some time. They have very comfortable quarters and wholesome meals. They are taught gardening, caring for stock, and other things besides their class studies.

Duck Lake Agency.

Since I passed through this agency for the first time, a Roman Catholic school has been established for the reserves of Beardy and Okemasis. This I inspected on the 16th of October, 1889.

The house is not very warm, but good enough for summer. It is made of white pine logs and is well lighted.

The teacher, Mr. Ferdinand Ladret, who would otherwise be a satisfactory teacher, has but a scanty knowledge of the English language, and English has consequently only been partially taught. The teacher's wife helps her husband by teaching the pupils sewing and knitting Gardening also forms part of the tuition given.

The progress of the pupils was not very well marked, school having been opened only for about a year.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I visited this institution about the middle of the month of May last.

There was a good deal of activity there, in the shops, on the farm and in the gardens. Defects in the buildings were being remedied, and repairs were contemplated.

The floor in the boys' school room was to be replaced by a new one; the stairs leading from the boys' recreation room to their dormitory, which had become dangerous, have been renewed, and were to be covered with metal to protect them. The boys' dormitory has been wholly painted and kalsomined. The old chapel has been divided into two rooms, one used to keep the boys' playthings, balls, etc., and the other for winter closets. These, however, have not been used. The old refectory has been changed into a storeroom for the school stationery in use, and has been made to open into the boys' school room. The boys' recreation room has been provided with shelves for hats and coats. The parlour in the old building has been changed into a room where the Indians visiting are received. This had to be done to prevent them from wandering over the whole place. A large hot-house and conservatory has been erected on the east side of the dining room; it makes this room warmer in winter and brighter. A room in the girls' building having been taken for a kitchen, the room formerly used as such has been added to the dining room, enlarging the latter considerably. The attic of the old building has been divided into private rooms for employés and into storerooms for dry goods, thus leaving spare rooms for strangers on the second floor. The girls' former class room and work room have been made into one and are used as a dormitory by the Reverend Sisters. There is still much to be done.

A considerable amount of work has also been done in connection with fire protection and escape. One large tank has been placed in each of the old and new buildings. From each of these tanks it is possible to fill smaller ones—one, for instance, in the boys' infirmary, for the use of the conservatory; but this can only be done through the overflow pipe, so that in case of fire the tanks are sure to be full of water. Each tank is provided with piping on all floors, and with hose to attach thereto; every room in the house can be reached by the hose. Hand grenades have been distributed and hung in almost all the rooms. Railings have been placed around the stoves and other precautions of minor importance have been taken.

There are not so many boys working in the shops as could be wished. This is owing either to pupils being allowed to go home on holidays or on sick leave, which has sometimes to be permitted, or to the unwillingness of parents to allow their children to be employed at what they call "hard labour." A good deal of judgment has to be exercised by the Principal before placing a boy in any shop. The boy's tastes, strength, willingness, aptitude, and the willingness of the parents have to be taken into consideration. The boys have, nevertheless, done very well in the shops. Both the carpenter and blacksmith have heen kept very busy, and perhaps, for that reason, they have not been able to devote quite as much time as would have been desirable to the training of the pupils entrusted to them. There are more pupils on

the farm than in the shops, as naturally would be the case. Considerable work has been done in the carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops and the pupils engaged in these trades have done very well.

The health of the pupils during the latter part of the winter was not very good, owing to "la grippe;" ten or twelve died either at the school or at their homes, to which they had been removed. The majority of the pupils were ill from that cause, but otherwise there has been no disease of an epidemic nature.

The girls have been very successful in the various branches taught them in class or elsewhere. A considerable part of the clothing needed in the institution is made and the mending of the same is done at the school. The Reverend Sisters are assiduous in endeavours for their welfare. Five of the female pupils of the institution were married whilst I was there.

The buildings throughout had a very clean appearance.

Muscowpetung Agency.

The only Roman Catholic school in this agency is situated on Standing Buffalo's Reserve. I visited it on the 13th of May last.

Several improvements had been made since my last visit. The Roman Catholic Mission contemplated the building of a large stone house to give to the boarders better accommodation than had been found at that school before, but, being rather short of funds, the erection of this building was postponed for two or three years. At the time of my visit a log house, thirty feet by eighteen, was being built, to be used in the meantime. This will contain a girls' dormitory in the attic, and on the ground floor a room for divine service, one for a boys' dormitory, and one for the teacher's quarters and the staircase. Between the new building and the old school house a kitchen will be built to open into the teacher's former quarters which will be changed into a dining room. The old school room remains the same.

There were no boarders at the time of my visit; they had been sent home, to remain there until the new building was finished.

Stationery has been supplied in sufficient quantity.

There has been a change of teacher since my last visit. Mr. Christian Dohm has resigned, and Mr. Norman Leslie has been appointed in his stead. I believe the latter to be well qualified to teach this school. His wife will assist him in keeping and instructing the boarders.

The attendance has been very poor; the parents have little authority over the children, and are nearly always away from the reserve.

The eight pupils I examined were graded as follows: one in the third standard, three in the second, two in the first and two ungraded.

Touchwood Hills Agency.

On the 22nd of May last I visited the Indian school on Muscowequahn's Reserve, which is the only Roman Catholic school in the Touchwood Hills Agency. This is a joint day and boarding school.

The house is about forty-five feet by twenty. On the ground floor are the dining room and kitchen combined, the boys' class room and lavatory. The attic is divided into three rooms; the boys' and girls' dormitories, separated from each other by the teacher's room.

The teacher, Mr. Fred. W. Dennehy, has been awarded three or four times bonuses granted for the best managed schools; he has had a long experience as a teacher, and the school is a credit to him and to the Department. A housekeeper attends to the female boarders, does the kitchen work, and teaches sewing and knitting.

The furniture in the dormitories was comfortable enough, and a vast improvement on the Indian tent.

There were twelve boarders at the school. They were neatly clothed and looked healthy and satisfied. They have clothes for Sunday and week days, summer and winter. They have good blankets for the night. They are fed well and regularly.

The boarders are kept as much as possible at school, and allowed to go home only when it would not be wise to keep them at school. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework: the boys chop wood, work in the garden, carry water and watch over the cattle. Most of the boarders understand English. They have been successful in their studies, and appear to be very happy.

A regular routine is followed daily.

The attendance of the day pupils has been slowly falling off during the last two years; older pupils have left without being replaced by younger ones. The children living near the school attend regularly.

The children I examined were graded as follows: three in the fourth standard, four in the third, seven in the second, seven in the first, and four ungraded.

The programme of studies of the Department has been closely followed.

Fort Pelly Agency.

I visited the Roman Catholic Indian school on Keeseekouse's Reserve, Fort Pelly Agency, on the 29th of May last.

Several improvements had been made on the school premises, such as a lean-to used for the teacher's quarters. There is a good deal to be done before the place will be suitable for school purposes.

There is a sufficient supply of school stationery and material.

New furniture has been made for this school, composed of combined desks and benches.

The children living in the vicinity of the school attend very regularly.

The pupils present at the examination were graded as follows: two in the fourth standard, four in the third, two in the second, two in the first, and three ungraded.

The programme of studies has been followed in a certain measure, but not as closely as could have been desired.

The children are taught knitting and sewing by the teacher's wife; and the teacher, Mr. Jordens, does his best.

I left Fort Pelly on the 31st of May on my way to Winnipeg to visit the Roman Catholic Indian schools within the Manitoba Superintendency. I reached Winnipeg on the 2nd of June and left on the 3rd to visit the schools in the Clandeboye Agency.

Clandeboye Agency.

Fort Alexander.

I inspected this school on the 9th of June last.

Since my last visit some repairs have been made; the inside walls, for instance, have been sheeted with one-inch lumber. This lumber was, however, green, and it has shrunk leaving large crevices between the boards. The house is large enough for the attendance but is not well lighted, and the ceiling is too low.

The teacher has given satisfaction ever since he has been in charge of the school, and has been several times awarded bonuses for the best conducted schools. This is one of the best schools in the Manitoba Superintendency.

The standard courses of study have not been followed. The pupils were graded at the nearest, as follows: two in the third standard, seven in the second, eight in the first. Nearly twenty pupils were not graded or could not be. There had, of course, been a muster on account of the examination, and pupils who otherwise would not have come were present. The examination was not satisfactory, owing to irregularity of attendance caused by the wandering habits of the Indians.

Pequis.

I visited this school on the 12th June, on my return from Fort Alexander.

It does not appear to do very well; the children had had a week's holiday, and only four were presented for examination; one was in the first standard, the other three were ungraded.

The attendance is irregular; the average about seven or eight.

Miss Chearefils teaches here temporarily; she is provided with a permit to teach in the Manitoba Government schools.

The house is large and well lighted—perhaps a little cold in winter.

Clandeboye.

At the time I intended visiting this school the teacher had resigned and the school was closed, with no probability of being re-opened for some time. For this reason, I did not visit it, but left on the 12th of June and arrived at Rat Portage the same day to visit the schools in the Savanne and Coutcheeching Agencies. I left on the 13th June for the Grassy Narrows Reserve on the English River.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

There is only one Roman Catholic Indian school in this agency, situated at Roseau River. I visited this school on the 25th of June. It had been closed two days before for summer holidays.

The furniture, which had been reported as altogether unsuitable, has been replaced by other furniture, which is not quite what is wanted for school purposes.

There is here the same difficulty about fuel that is experienced in some other places. The Indians cannot be induced to bring any to the school.

The children were reported to have done very well. Only the English language is taught at this school.

The attendance is very irregular.

The stationery supply was not complained of.

St. Boniface Orphanage.

I visited this institution on the 27th June, 1890. Nineteen girls—selected mostly from the various reserves of the Clandeboye Agency—have been admitted here at various times during the past fiscal year. A per capita grant of $100 was made by the Department on their behalf.

The pupils have been taught the various subjects to be found in the Department's programme of studies, and also knitting, sewing, housekeeping, gardening, etc.

They were graded as follows: six or seven in the second standard; ten in the first, and the remainder, who have been but a short period at the institution, have not yet been graded.

Though the pupils have been here only about a year, their progress has been remarkable, and they compare very favourably with pupils who have attended other schools for a much longer period. I was very much pleased, and am satisfied that with proper care these children will prove to be not in the least inferior to white children. It must of course be taken into consideration that they are in constant contact with white children and that the same advantages are not to be found everywhere; they are also attended to in a way which could not be expected from an ordinary teacher.

The children were very nicely dressed, looked as clean as possible, and were not in the least bashful.

They are intermixed with white pupils in classes, dormitories, refectory and during recreation hours. The quarters occupied by them are very comfortable—better even than in some of the larger industrial schools under the sole control of the Department.

These children are never allowed any leave of absence.

This closes the list of my inspections for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1890.

As it has been said before, some inspections have proved to be very satisfactory; others, especially in the Manitoba Superintendency, have not been quite so;

houses have been found to be in anything but the condition in which they should have been, the furniture was sometimes found to be unsuitable; other minor defects have also been detected. It is true, however, that much has to be done and can only be done gradually.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BÉTOURNAY,
Inspector Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

RUPERTS LAND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. PAULS, MANITOBA,
MIDDLECHURCH P.O., 1st July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to the request of the Indian Commissioner, I have the honour to submit my first report on the work of this school since the beginning of the present year. The buildings were sufficiently near completion to allow the staff to enter into possession in November last, but the work of furnishing was not completed until January. On the 16th we received the first boys from Fairford and Fort Alexander, and during February the number increased to thirty-four.

Of the three children who have left the school, one has been sent home, we hope only temporarily, on account of ill-health; one boy, from St. Peter's, has absconded, and a girl has been allowed to return home for a time, owing to family circumstances.

The health of the children has been good, and they have quite escaped the various epidemics so prevalent elsewhere. Two of the pupils suffered from pneumonia but recovered. The staff of the school is at present as follows:—Myself and Mrs. Burman as principal and matron; Mr. J. R. Lawler, assistant principal and teacher; Mrs. Prince, assistant matron; Mr. A. W. Buckland, mechanical instructor; Mr. E. Sewal, farm instructor, and a cook. There has necessarily been a very great deal of work involved in commencing operations, and I desire to record my deep sense of the unfailing devotion of the different members of the staff. Each one has shown the greatest anxiety to make the school a real power for good amongst the Indians.

The work carried on has been very varied in character. No attempt has been made to teach any particular trade, owing to the want of shops, &c.; but, at the request of the Indian Commissioner, the pupils have had a share in much of the work that has been carried on.

This includes laying platforms round the house; building plain and ornamental fencing round the house and stables; erecting a storehouse, two porches, and workshops, and in making changes in the attic and basement.

There are over three hundred and eighty acres of prairie and meadow land belonging to the school. The farm work has included the erection of three and a-half miles of wire fence, sowing and planting twenty-six acres of land, laying out the grounds, and levelling yards and approaches, &c.

The crop consists of fourteen acres of oats, five of barley, one of grass for a play ground, two of potatoes, and four of vegetables, small fruits, &c. By the kindness of the Director of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, I received two hundred large and seedling forest and fruit trees, which were carefully planted and most of which are doing well. In addition we planted one hundred and fifty native trees and small fruit bushes.

Under the able management of Mr. Lawler, the class work has gone on very well indeed, and there is a marked improvement in the scholars in regard to knowledge, deportment and appearance.

Only the most approved methods of teaching are adopted, and it is our aim to give, with special instruction, as much general knowledge of men and things as possible. With an increase in number to seventy, I hope we may be able to engage, as school mistress, some lady competent to teach the Kindergarten methods, which, I venture to think, would be suitable for our work.

The girls have taken part in every branch of domestic work, and have made good progress in sewing and knitting.

Making due allowance for the many disadvantages incidental to the opening of such an institution as this, we have every reason to feel encouraged by the results of our six months' work.

It is also gratifying to all concerned to find a growing desire on the part of Indians in this superintendency to take advantage of the opportunities offered to the children here.

In conclusion, I desire to express my warmest thanks to Mr. E. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, and to Indian Agents Messrs. Muckle, Martineau and McKay, for their kind assistance in procuring pupils and carrying out the purposes which this school was designed to serve.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. BURMAN,
Principal.

KWAWKEWLTH INDIAN AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, B.C., 27th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement, with list of Government property in my charge on 30th June, 1890.

The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been generally good, but a number of old people died during the winter owing to the unusual severity of the weather and also to the epidemic of influenza which visited all the Indians here, and there has been a considerable diminution in their number in consequence.

I am sorry that I cannot report any improvement among these Indians: they seem to have given themselves up again to the "Potlach," which has absorbed the whole of their time and energies during the last ten months, and in consequence they have earned very little money, though they could all have obtained remunerative employment at the different canneries had they chosen to work. I think, however, that there is a desire for improvement among numbers of the young men and women, but circumstances have combined to encourage the older people in their attempts to prevent any progress being made. It has been a great disappointment to many of the younger ones that the proposed industrial school has not yet been commenced. Several had applied for permission to build on the new reserve at Alert Bay in order that they might get away from the influence of the old people; but as I have received no definite instructions in regard to it, I could not comply with their request.

I have visited nearly all the different bands during the last year.

At the oolachan fishery at the Ta-nak-teuh village at the head of Knight Inlet, where formerly thousands of Indians used to congregate, I found only about fifty, besides the actual residents. They do not require so much oil as formerly and they find it easier to go and purchase it than to stop a long time and make it themselves though the fish are as numerous as ever: two of my men, who borrowed a net, nearly filled a good sized canoe in two hours.

Early in June, I visited the Lieu-kwilta Indians, all of whom I found assembled, with the Na-kwak-ta Band, at the We-wai-ai-kai village at Cape Mudge, for a "Pot-

lach." They are the most reckless, but at the same time the most energetic Indians in the agency, and, if they could have more constant supervision and liquor could be kept from them, they would soon become greatly improved, as they have a splendid reserve and a few of them have built decent little houses and mad ean attempt at cultivation; this year, however, owing principally to the excessive price of potatoes they have not planted any. The logging camps in the neighbourhood, while affording employment, are a great snare. The camps at which the Indians obtain liquor are so far away that I am unable to do more than pay them a casual visit. With one exception the behaviour of the Indians in the agency has been fairly good, and this was caused by the introduction of a quantity of liquor into the village here, but the offenders were subsequently brought to justice and fined.

I regret to say that three Indians in this agency have been arrested for the murder of a white man and of an Indian. Two were sentenced to five years' penal servitude and the other to two years.

Altogether, this year has not been very encouraging to those who have either the spiritual or the temporal welfare of these Indians at heart, but if they could be induced to make a start in the right direction, I feel sure that their progress would be rapid as there is plenty of good material to work on. The mission saw-mill has afforded a good deal of employment, chiefly in getting logs, but, unfortunately, the demand for lumber has fallen off, so nothing is being done in this way now.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,

Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCIES,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 25th August, 1890.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my report on the affairs of the Indians of the Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890.

In my report for the year 1888-89, I mentioned the great damage done to the grain crops in certain localities, by grasshoppers; these were more than usually destructive during the summer of 1889; their ravages fell most heavily on the grain fields and pasture lands of the Nikola Valley. The winter of 1889-90 was very cold, and lasted two months longer than does the ordinary winter in this country.

These disastrous events resulted in a heavy loss of live stock. The N-hlakapmuh were great sufferers in this respect: nearly one-half of their old stock, and the whole of the previous season's increase, died of cold and starvation. The supply of seed oats and wheat furnished by the Department last spring helped the Indians to some extent; they put a fair proportion of their cultivated lands under grain, and have good prospects of securing an abundant harvest for 1890-91. A form of influenza, popularly called "la grippe," was epidemic throughout these agencies during the winter. Medical advice and assistance were given to the Indians, whenever the services of a regular practitioner could be had. Seventy-nine of the Nhla-kapmuh Indians died of this disease; the victims were mostly the old and decrepit men and women, and the very young and sickly infants. The Indians generally, of these agencies, have added to the value of the improvements on their lands, and excepting their losses in live stock, they have increased the value of their personal property and the value of their buildings; they have extended the areas of their cultivated lands, and having laid in a large supply of dried and salted salmon, they did not suffer from the want of food during the winter. So far from being discouraged by the casualties of the past year, they are endeavouring, with renewed vigour, to make better provision against future

contingences. One of the results of the past year's reverses, is the opening of their minds to the advantages of subdividing their reserves; the more industrious and skilful are being convinced that they can better improve their condition by having complete and personal control over the proceeds of their own labour.

I have surveyed several sub-divisions this summer, plans of which will be submitted for record, as soon as the formal votes of the Indians therein interested shall have been taken according to law.

The following is a detailed statement of the present condition of each band belonging to the different tribes who inhabit these agencies, grouped in accordance with the Reserve Commissioner's minutes of decision:—

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Nhlakapmuh Tribe—Spuzzum Group.

Spuzzum Band.

These Indians saved most of their live stock. Comparatively few of their people died from the influenza epidemic. They cannot add much to the extent of their fields; they are, however, taking to fruit culture, for which much of their broken land is admirably adapted. They secured a large stock of salmon; and made good wages by chopping firewood for the railroad company, and by working for that company in the section gangs.

Kehalus Band.

This small band is gradually merging into that of Spuzzum. The able-bodied men occupy most of their time in working for the railroad company. They had an abundant supply of fish during the winter. They are taking to fruit culture.

Skuwha Band.

An accidental fire burnt up the small hay crop, the fencing, and a dwelling house belonging to these Indians. They saved their root crops and collected fish sufficient for their winter provision. They have built a new dwelling, and matters are progressing favourably. The men work for the railroad company.

Chataway Band.

Only one family belonging to this band remains permanently on the reserve. The other members frequent the reserve during the summer, and, after having secured all the fish they require for the coming winter, they alternate between Boston Bar and the Cold Water. Several of the Kuinshaatin families also procure their winter's salmon at the Chataway fisheries. The Chataway Reserve is not adapted for farming; fruits and vegetables may, however, be advantageously cultivated there.

Boston Bar Group.

Skuzzy Band.

The Skuzzy Indians live mainly by working for the railroad company and fishing. They have a very small area of arable land. They did not lose many of their people by influenza. Most of their able-bodied men have removed to the Kapatsilsan Reserve, adjoining the North Bend Railway station, where they can readily get work when their services are required. They have a good fishing station at the mouth of Skuzzy Creek, and secure salmon in great abundance during the fishing season. During the summer months they pasture their horses above the timber line, on the high mountains west of the Frazer at North Bend, and winter them at the Grass Reserve in the Nikola Valley. More than one-half of their older horses, and the whole of the increase of last year, perished during the storms of last winter.

Tkua-yaum Band.

This band is fast diminishing in number; about one-half of these Indians have located themselves at Kuinshaatin, where they were allotted lands and a grass reserve. Notwithstanding their forethought in cutting their grain for hay as soon as it was attacked by the grasshopper, they lost a large number of their horses by starvation. They had an abundant supply of salmon, and, as soon as spring opened, they traded off their surplus stock of this article with the Penticton Indians for horses, and are likely in a short time to provide themselves with a sufficient number of these animals. They earn good wages on the railroad, and are seldom in want of food and clothing. Their reserve on the Fraser is small, the land is sterile. They are making the best use of the good land which they have at Kuinshaatain. The influenza caused numerous deaths amongst them.

Kapatsitsan Band.

The Kapatsitsan Reserve lies contiguous to the lands of the railroad company at North Bend station. The men of this band get constant employment on the railroad, and are steadily increasing the value of their land improvements and personal properties. They do not keep many horses; therefore their loss in live stock last winter did not press heavily on their other resources. A large section of the surface of this reserve was mined for gold about twenty-five years ago. Beneath these workings there are yet untouched strata which might be worked profitably.

M-pak-tam Band.

These Indians are neglecting their lands. Owing to the want of repairs on the old Cariboo waggon road their reserve is difficult of access. They are consequently obliged to take their wives and children with them when they seek employment at the labour centres; and although they have some good land, a small crop of potatoes includes nearly all their farm produce. They are industrious, and provide themselves amply with the means of subsistence. Their land is well adapted for fruit culture, and I am urging them to follow that industry as a specialty.

BOOTHROYD GROUP.

Chomok Band.

A few narrow flats of small extent along the shores of the Fraser is all the available land these Indians have. They are making good use of it. The Fraser River is easily crossed in canoes from their location, and when not employed at home they get work on the railroad.

Speyam Band.

These Indians have three hundred and seventy-four acres of land, nearly the whole of the surface of which consists of large boulders, sand and cobble stones, sustaining a scanty growth of stunted pine trees, with a few large firs along the water courses. The reserve is well watered, and might grow a considerable quantity of fruit. There are some well-wooded bottoms of limited extent, but holding rich soil, which, when cleared, produces excellent vegetables. These fertile plots are being gradually brought under cultivation. The clearing of these places requires much time and a great deal of very hard work. As the Speyam Indians live along the line of the railroad, they get plenty of employment at good wages and are in fairly good circumstances.

Kamus Band.

The Kamus Indians have very little land fit for tillage. I am endeavouring to settle some of them on the Su-uk Reserve, where a few vacant sub-divisions can be had. They are industrious and enterprising. They work for the railroad company

and make some money by mining. The Salmon River, a stream which discharges into the Fraser on its right bank opposite their reserve, furnishes them with an unfailing supplv of good salmon and trout at all seasons of the year. The Indians state that the *Salmo Quinnat* and a large salmon trout known in this country as the steel-head, ascend the Salmon River at intervals, at all seasons. There are large lakes at the head of this river. The old Cariboo waggon road is still open for traffic between Kamus and Lytton.

Su-uk Band

These are mostly old people, who spend a great portion of their time in visiting their neighbours of N-katsam and Kamus, thereby living largely on the hospitality of their friends; the women grow potatoes and vegetables, and the few young men work on the railroad. I am endeavouring to settle some of the Kamus Indians who have no land on the vacant lands held by this band.

N-Katsam Band.

These Indians have some good land which they have reclaimed from the forest, and from which they raise good crops. Besides grain and vegetables, they harvest small fruits, melons, cucumbers and pumpkins; they have also planted out the trees which bear the larger fruits. They have a ready market for all their spare produce at Keefer's railway station, which is opposite their reserve, across the Fraser. Crossing the Fraser at this place is a somewhat arduous undertaking, on account of the height and steepness of its banks. The N-katsam Indians work for the railroad company and collect some gold by mining. They procure large quantities of edible roots from the mountains back of Keefer's station. The service-berry and the hazel-nut grow abundantly in their neighbourhood. They have an excellent fishing station between their reserve and that of Kamus. They lost some cattle last winter. Owing to the extended duration of the snow they exhausted their stock of fodder long before any spring grass became available. Some of their people died from the effects of "la grippe."

SKAPPA GROUP.

Skappa Band.

Owing to influences arising from their intermarriages with the neighbouring bands and other accidental circumstances, these Indians do not winter at Skappa proper, and cultivate a very small portion of that reserve. Most of them are settled on the Stiehanny Reserve, at the foot of Jack-ass Mountain, where they are doing good work on their lands in raising hay, vegetables and fruits. A few of them have settled on the Nikola Grass Reserve. There is very little cultivable land on the Skappa Reserve proper; what there is should, however, be utilized, and I am recommending such of the Lytton Indians as have no land to arrange with the Skappa Band for the use of such ground as the latter can spare.

Hlak-hlak-tan Band—(Kanaka Bar).

These Indians raise very little grain; they make some hay, and have begun the cultivation of fruit trees. The larger portion of the surface of their land was mined for gold some thirty years ago, leaving it uneven, stony and unfit for tillage, although small fruits, apples, pears and plums would probably thrive well if properly attended to. These Indians secured an abundant stock of salmon last summer, and were not in want of the necessaries of life during the winter.

Siska Band.

A number of the Indians of this band have settled on the Sh-ha-ha-nik Reserve, Nikola Valley. Owing to the difficulty of carrying water to the Siska Reserve, very little of the land is under cultivation.

The Siska Indians who remain on the reserve live mainly by working for the railroad company, by forwarding goods for traders, and by gold mining. They had a sufficiency of fish for their winter's provision.

Halaha Band.

This band consists now of one family, the remnant of what was once a large band. These Indians cultivate a plot of fertile land on the Pooyehl Reserve with good results.

LYTTON GROUP.

Kittsawat Band.

This small band has a small reserve, most of it unfit for ploughing. Some of its members have begun to cultivate vacant land on the Upper Skappa Reserve.

In the mountain east from the reserve there is a deposit of steatite of the pot stone variety, highly prized by the Indians for making tobacco pipes, in the fashioning of which the Kittsawat Indians are experts. They deal in stone pipes, and also sell pieces of the stone in the rough condition.

N-Kya Band.

These Indians have a rough looking reserve; nevertheless, they raise good crops thereon, and are in a thriving condition. The little plots of soil existing between the large boulders of syenite, which are strewed over a large section of their grounds, are remarkably fertile and produce good vegetables in great plenty. The N-Kya Indians have a few level "benches," on which they raise good crops of grain. Their reserve is well suited for vine culture. These Indians are well behaved, owing chiefly to the good example and good counsels of their chief—Thomas. The appearance of these Indians crossing the Fraser in their canoes every Sunday morning—well conducted and well dressed—to attend Divine service at the Episcopal Church on the Lytton Reserve offers to the mind of the observer a prospect at once encouraging in the present and indicative of future higher improvement on a sound and permanent basis.

Tl-kamcheen Band (Lytton).

The ground occupied by the Lytton Indians has always been the headquarters of the N-hla-kapmuh Tribe, and the influence of this band is still felt amongst all the other bands which speak the same dialect. "La grippe" carried off ten per cent. of these people last winter; those who died from its effects were either very old, infirm, or diseased, or were very young. These Indians have added to the improvements on their reserves. They lost a large number of their horses, but still have enough left to meet their present requirements. They contemplate bringing water to some fertile lands on the "benches" of Tako-sap and Klee-tlee-kat; but owing to their loss in horses, they at present lack the money required to buy lumber for fluming. They are enclosing their meadow lands at Bitany, and will put up a good stock of hay this summer. Many of them have become expert in the use of picks and shovels. and are employed as road makers on the provincial waggon roads and on the railroad. They took an abundant supply of salmon last summer, and collected a few thousand dollars worth of gold.

Spapiam Band.

These Indians have only a small area of good land, but they make the most of it. They had fair crops last summer and were well provided with fish.

N-humeen Band.

These Indians suffered more from "la grippe" than did their neighbours at Spapiam. They have very little good land and live chiefly on what they earn by working on the roads, fishing and gold mining.

N-kuaikin Band.

The best land of the N-kuaikin Reserve was washed away by gold miners about thirty years ago; what remains is being worked to the best advantage by this band, which is well provided with the necessaries of life.

Stryne Band.

These Indians continue to improve their reserve; they lost most of last year's increase of their horses, but saved nearly all their old stock. They had a good supply of salmon. Their crops were not disturbed by the grasshoppers. Their reserve is sandy and sterile, the soil is very unproductive. They collect some gold, carry goods for traders between Lytton and Lillooet, and work on the railroad. Pieces of copper ore, of good quality, have been found in the Fraser drift, at their reserve.

N-kaih and Yeot Bands.

The reserves held by these bands adjoin one another; the Indians are doing good work on the limited extent of productive land which they occupy; they have a few fruit trees which are bearing well.

N-kl-palm Band.

This band occupies two reserves above Yeot on the same side of the Fraser. The chief and his family became demoralized by the use of whiskey and opium supplied to them from an adjacent Chinese mining camp; five of the family, including the chief, succumbed to the effects of "la grippe" early last winter. The irrigation ditch had its sides washed away and requires fluming. The Indians had good crops and an ample supply of fish. Some good magnetite and antimony sulphide occur in this neighbourhood.

Skaap Band.

These Indians are not improving much as farmers; their supply of irrigating water being very limited; they work for the neighbouring settlers and have a sufficiency of the necessaries of life.

Nesykep Band.

These Indians lost their old Chief, Kol-tso-pa, two years ago. Last year his son and successor died. They are now practically without a leader, and the band is becoming broken up for the present. Those of them who have been farming still remain on the reserve cultivating their lands. Those who have left the reserve find work amongst the Lillooet settlers; they take plenty of fish and are well supplied with food.

NIKAOMIN GROUP.

Nikaomin Band.

Most of the members of this band have removed to Sh-ha-ha-nih, on the Lower Nikola, where they have well-tilled fields, producing good crops of grain and vegetables. A few families live at the Nikaomin Reserve and grow potatoes on the banks of the Nikaomin Creek, and oats on the high lands at Enhalt. The attacks of the grasshopper obliged them to cut their oats for hay.

A lode of iron ore, which occurs on the Nikaomin Reserve at Thompson Railroad Station, has been applied for by a mining company. The Indians are willing to surrender the land applied for on certain conditions, which they specify and which shall be duly reported. They secured a large supply of salmon last summer.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.

There are very few descendants of the original Sh-ha-ha-nihs now alive. Most of the present occupants of the reserve are recruits from reserves in the Fraser valley and from Nikaomin, where sufficient land for the support of the occupying Indians could not be had. These Indians have added to the improvements on the reserve; they have increased the value of their personal property, excepting in horses, of which they lost many. They collected a large supply of salmon. They had to make hay of most of their grain to save it from grasshoppers. They had good crops of potatoes.

From the Sh-ha-ha-nih Reserve, near its lower end, was formerly taken the obsidian, of which the surrounding tribes of Indians made their arrow-heads, spear-heads and other stone implements.

SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP.

N-kamcheen Band.

This band has its headquarters a short distance below Spence Bridge, but most of its farming and pasture lands are at Twal Valley, six miles northward from Spence Bridge. Ten years ago a landslide carried about ten acres of one of their fields across the Thompson River and deposited the mass about one-quarter mile below the village, where it now lies. The land occupied by this detritus was applied for last year by the Indians, and has been allotted to them, very much to their satisfaction. They intend levelling the plot and converting it into gardens. They saved a little wheat from the grasshopper, but had to cut their oats for hay. They take the salmo-quinnat and the steel-head at intervals, and especially on dark nights, at all seasons. They kept a few sheep, but, having no provender, they were obliged to sell them. They may take to rearing sheep again, as their country is favourably situated for that purpose.

Pemynos and Pakeist Band.

These Indians have a large reserve at Pemynos, most of which is mountain side and cannot be ploughed; the little level land they had along the Thompson is cut in two by the railroad; they have some high "benches" of limited extent, which they till with satisfactory results; the land allotted to them in Highland Valley last summer gives them great satisfaction, as they can now lay in a sufficient stock of hay for their cattle's winter food.

Spaptsin Band.

These Indians had a small patch of fertile land along the Thompson River, the remainder of which they work to good advantage; the best of it was taken for right of way by the railroad. Their old chief died last summer and the band is breaking up.

OREGON JACK GROUP.

Paska Band.

These Indians have some good land at and near Oregon Jack Creek, but owing to the scarcity of water, they can work but a very small portion of it; they raise a little grain, and vegetables sufficient for their winter's consumption.

Nepa Band.

The Nepa Indians are short of water, but arrangements may be made by which their present scanty supply may be increased; until they have more water, they cannot extend their improvements on the land.

They earn their livelihood by working for the neighbouring settlers and by hunting; they are well housed and appear to be in good circumstances.

Shuswap Tribe—Bonaparte Group.

Stlahl Band.

These Indians have a large reserve which they cannot improve, because of the want of water. The chief is old and useless, and lives on the gifts of his friends. The young men want a leader. Should a supply of water be procured for them, each one would settle on his own sub-division of the reserve, and reap and enjoy the fruits of his labours according to his own will. The old chiefs, after attaining a certain degree of progress, by their prejudices and disposition to rule their tribesmen in every particular, become highly detrimental to the continued improvement of the bands they head.

Tluh-taus Band.

This band continues to add to the extent and value of its improvements on the reserve. The Indians lost a number of their horses, but they have still enough left to meet their requirements. They are good herders and obtain ready employment on the neighbouring farms and stock ranges, when they are not occupied with their home industries. They would till more land were their services less in request. They maintain themselves in comparatively easy circumstances.

Kamloops Group.

Skichistan Band.

This is an active and industrious band of Indians; unfortunately some of these Indians are inordinately fond of whiskey. Aided by the local police, I have been trying to suppress the sources whence they have been procuring, apparently unrestricted supplies of intoxicants, and latterly we have been successful in checking and in almost stopping the operations of the principal culprits in this illicit traffic. These Indians have added to their land under cultivation. They lost the year's increase of their live stock, but most of their old animals were saved. They had to make hay of their grain to prevent the grasshopper from devouring it.

Kamloops Band.

The Kamloops Indians lost over twenty of their old people and young children by "la grippe." They are steadily adding to the value of their land improvements, and although they lost numbers of their live stock, they have otherwise increased the value of their personal property. They had a good hay crop, some grain, and a plentiful harvest of potatoes; they cured a large quantity of fish, and passed the winter in good condition. They are much elated at having the industrial school on their reserve, and were arrangements made for the accommodation and support of more scholars, the present number might easily be quadrupled. Their progress would be accelerated, were their lands more judiciously subdivided; the chief and the old men however, retain the power of dividing the lands in their own way, without asking the approval and consent of the younger members of the band; and as yet no one member is in legal possession of his holding. They collected about $3.000 worth of furs, and sold a large quantity of firewood.

Chuk-chu-kualk Band.

This band, composed as it is mostly of hunters, is not advancing much as a farming community. The necessity for these Indians taking vigorously to the soil, has not as yet come; there are no settlers between their reserve and the Rocky Mountains; many sections of that wide region abound in game and fish are plentiful in the mountain lakes. Under such circumstances, the Indian prefers to lead a nomadic life, as being more consonant with his nature and habits. The reserve is forty miles distant from the nearest market; these Indians have not, therefore, the same incentive to cultivate their lands as have their brothers who are located along the line of railway.

Shuswap Group.

These Indians still retain the idea that they should own the whole of the lake country, and yet they have not skill and industry enough to overcome the difficulties of clearing and farming much of the fertile woodlands which have been allotted to them. The ease with which they can secure a sufficient supply of food for the winter, when the salmon abound, has engendered in many of them, idle and improvident habits; there are, however, some industrious and deserving individuals amongst them, and, on the whole, they are making favourable progress.

Halant Band.

Of the Shuswap group, this band is the most advanced in agriculture, and during the past year added ten acres to the extent of its cultivated lands. It has increased the value of its land improvements, and the value of its personal property, excepting live stock. The Indians of this band are negotiating for the services of a portable saw-mill, to make lumber for the improvement of their dwellings. They earn money by supplying the town of Kamloops with saw-logs, firewood and fence rails, taken from the public lands on the shores of the great Shuswap Lake.

Halt-kam Band.

The Halt-kam Indians have less good land than have the Halants. The recent allotment of the Walker claim to the Indians who formerly occupied it has been a great boon to them, and should stimulate them to exert themselves more strenuously than they have done heretofore towards improving their pecuniary and social condition. These Indians deliver large quantities of firewood to the wood dealers at the town of Kamloops, for which they get good prices.

Kuaut Band.

The principal industry pursued by this small band is that of supplying saw-logs and firewood to the dealers of Kamloops. Most of its land is either heavily timbered, or rocky, sandy and otherwise sterile. Some of the timber lands are fertile, and these are being gradually cleared and planted. Although deficient in provision for domestic and bodily comfort, this band is well supplied with food.

On the great Shuswap Lake are extensive formations of crystalline limestone which may in time furnish the raw material for an extensive stone-cutting industry, a trade which, if taught at the industrial school, might in time give to the young Shuswaps of this group the opportunity of making for the markets of the world valuable commodities in marble, wrought from rough material taken from their native mountains.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Similkameen Group.

Chu-chu-way-ha Band.

Several of the Indians belonging to this band fell victims to the effects of "la grippe." The loss in live stock was heavy; otherwise, these Indians added to the value of their land and to their personal property. They had average crops. They were, however, obliged to make hay of their oats and of some of their wheat to prevent its consumption by the grasshopper. After five years' steady returns it is demonstrated that wheat, oats, barley and potatoes may be ripened at the Nine Mile Creek Reserve in ordinary seasons.

At the mouth of the Similkameen River, in United States territory, are falls which prevent the ascent of the salmon up the Similkameen. The Indians state that when the Okanagan River is very high, occasionally salmon are caught in the Similkameen as far up as Princeton at the Tulameen Forks. I have several times urged the Indians to construct a fish-ladder at the falls and thus provide themselves with a supply of salmon to be taken at their doors.

Keremeus Band.

These Indians have increased the value of their land improvements and of their personal property excepting the item of live stock. They have added to the value of their buildings and to their acreage under cultivation, and are well provided with the necessaries of life.

Shennoskuankin Band.

This band, although not so progressive as are its neighbours further up the Similkameen, still maintains itself above the region of want. These Indians spend much of their time with their friends south of the international boundary line. They were careless about their horses during the winter and lost a large number of them.

OKANAGAN GROUP.

N-kam-ip Band.

This band is slowly but steadily diminishing in number; the surviving individuals are, however, working well. They have comfortable log houses, and seem to be in easy circumstances. The young people are not healthy, pulmonary consumption being prevalent amongst them.

N-kam-ap-lix Band.

These Indians raised good crops of grain and roots, and wintered their live stock well. One of the band has had a small grist mill constructed, but as yet the machinery has not worked properly. Some of the Indians have provided themselves with mowing machines and sulky ploughs, and they have increased the number of their wheeled vehicles. They are discussing the question of enclosing their reserve with wire fencing, but have not as yet raised sufficient money to buy the wire required. They had some trouble with gold-miners, who unwittingly staked off a number of claims on the reserve at Cedar Creek; the majority of the band is willing to surrender the land for mining purposes, but the terms proposed do not accord with Departmental regulations in that behalf made and provided. The chief and his clique oppose the surrender. These Indians sold a large quantity of grain and some surplus live stock. Some of them are becoming comparatively rich.

Penticton Band.

These Indians continue to thrive and to improve their condition. They are somewhat badly off for improved farming implements, and have no remunerative market for their surplus grain. Livestock is the only product which they can sell at a profit at present. Their fruit trees look thrifty.

Spahamin Band.

The Spahamin Indians lost heavily by the ravages of the grasshopper; they had to make hay of their grain crops, and even then they had very poor returns; their pasture was destroyed; their loss in livestock was very severe. They are now fencing in large sections of their reserve. The young men are good herders, and as such they can readily find employment. Should the silver mines at Stump Lake prove remunerative, these Indians will find a ready market for all the farm produce they can raise.

The Okanagans did not suffer so severely by "la grippe" as did the Shuswaps and N-hla-kapmuhs. The loss of live stock in the Okanagan valley was not above the average, excepting that of the Spahamin Band; and with this exception the Okanagans passed the winter without experiencing any serious casualties.

NIKOLA GROUP.

This group includes the N-hla-kapmuh of the Middle and Lower Nikola, excepting the Sh-haha-nih Band.

Kuinshaatin Band.

This band suffered heavy losses in live stock, and damage to grain by the grasshopper. However, the men are not discouraged. They went to work this spring with energy and in full hope of recovering from the effects of their privations in a short time. It is only one day's hard riding from their village to the Fraser at Boston Bar. At the latter place they provided themselves with an ample stock of salmon for their winter's consumption.

Kuiskanaht Band.

The headquarters of this band is on the left bank of the Nikola, below the mouth of the Speous. This band includes some of the Skappa Indians. They cross the mountains from Speous to Skappa and there lay in their stock of fish for the winter. Last summer six locations of sub-divisions were made by young men of the band on the Grass Reserve. These latter Indians have been promised that should they settle on and permanently improve their locations they will in the course of the coming year be provided with Departmental location tickets for such locations as they may hold in legal possession.

Naaik Band.

This band has passed through a year of losses, arising from the ravages of the grasshopper and from the rigours of a long winter, besides having to bear the disagreeable results of religious controversy. I have advised these Indians to take broad views in respect to the religious question, the excitement regarding which, has, for the present, expended itself. The destruction of their grain was a practical difficulty, which was mitigated by the supplies of seed oats and wheat furnished for them by the Department. I surveyed five sub-divisions of the reserve on the application of the holders, and shall forward for approval the plans thereof as soon as the whole band has voted thereon according to law. These Indians require a bridge to cross the Nikola River within their reserve. They contemplate building one next winter. They also intend to dig an additional irrigation ditch. They saved their crops of pease and potatoes.

Nziskat Band.

Nearly all the horses belonging to this band perished. Of their crops, a little maize and forty bushels of potatoes included all that they harvested. The men of the band have scattered themselves and are working for wages wherever they can get employment. They appear to be quite capable of supporting themselves and their families.

Zoht Band.

The members of this band also suffered from the effects of the grasshopper plague. They had sufficient means to enable them to pass the winter without suffering from hunger, and are arranging to extend their farming operations by clearing more land.

Spellamcheen Band.

These Indians belong to the Shuswap Tribe. They experienced last winter's epidemic without suffering any diminution in their number. They have augmented the value of their land improvements, of their personal property, and of their buildings. They have increased the number and effectiveness of their farming implements, among which a mower and a sulky plough are conspicuous. They have added to the number of their live stock, and they had abundant crops. The Spellamcheen and N-kam-ap-lix Indians, together, delivered at the Enderby flouring mills ninety-six tons of wheat. I surveyed two sub-divisions of the reserve for two applicants.

The Indians of these agencies were highly gratified by the visit which they received last summer from the Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY, B.C., 28th July, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

During the month of July the Deputy Superintendent General, Mr. Vankoughnet, paid a visit to this district. Soon after his arrival, he chose a site for the Indian industrial school on the banks of the St. Mary's River, not far from the Catholic Mission, on ground given by the Bishop.

The Indians belonging to the St. Mary's Reserve were nearly all away at the time of Mr. Vankoughnet's visit, and the time at his disposal did not allow him to visit the Tobacco Plains and the reserves on the southern boundary of the district. He passed through the reserve at the Columbia Lakes, and afterwards drove out to a reserve laid off for a branch of the Shuswap Tribe who reside in the Kootenay country. He was pleased with their farms and crops, which compare favourably with those belonging to the white settlers around. They are better workers and have more application than the Kootenay Indians.

Early in September the construction of the industrial school buildings commenced. The foreman and a couple of men had been employed for some weeks previously dismantling the police barracks, so that the lumber, windows, and such material as was suitable for the purpose might be used in the construction of the school buildings.

Everything that could be of any use either in the school buildings or in the construction of outbuildings was hauled over from the barracks, a distance of about seven miles. As it was impossible to procure planed lumber in the district, finishing material for the ceilings, partitions and interior work had to be sawn on the St. Mary's Reserve.

On April the 5th the buildings were finished, with the exception of painting. Far removed from the railway and convenient means of transport, the cost of all kinds of building material was high.

The main buildings, three in number (central building, with boys' and girls' homes on either side) present a pleasing appearance. The school rooms in the central building are light and handsome with folding doors between the two rooms. The buildings have been enclosed with a substantial board fence on three of the sides; on the front side posts and rails have alone been placed, to be finished hereafter with picket or such other fencing as may be deemed best. The enclosure is sufficiently large for play-ground or garden and for back yards.

The past year has been an unfortunate one for these Indians. An exceedingly dry summer which burnt and dried up the grass on the ranges was followed by a very hard winter, the snow remaining on the ground for several months. The loss in cattle and horses by the St. Mary's Band was very large. The Indians at the Tobacco Plains and at the Columbia Lakes lost but few animals.

The present by the Government to the poorer families of money sufficient to purchase a few horses was a great help to them.

The general depression throughout the Upper Kootenay Valley during the past two years has been very much felt by these Indians, a number of whom formerly made a little money packing and hiring out their horses. During the past spring no money has been in circulation.

There has, I regret to say, been several cases of stealing by Indians.

The area under grain and potatoes on the St. Mary's Reserve is very much less this year owing to the scarcity of seed. The crops, however, look unusually well.

On the Tobacco Plains Reserve there is more land under cultivation than ever before and there is every prospect of a good crop. The turbulent and restless conduct of the Indians south of the international boundary has been the source of much trouble on this reserve which is situated immediately on the boundary line.

The crops on the Columbia Lake and Shuswap Reserves are above an average.

There has been no epidemic or infectious sickness amongst these Indians during the past twelve months. The number of deaths of adults and children has, however, been larger than usual. The increase in the Upper Kootenay has been very small, the births in number but little exceeding the deaths. In the Lower Kootenay Valley there has been a slight decrease in the native population.

The Flatbows or Indians of the Lower Kootenay Valley, lost a number of horses during the past winter. They are, however, canoe Indians, and those that own horses are few in number. The prosperous state of this part of the district (West Kootenay) owing to the development of the rich silver and lead mines on the Kootenay Lake and the construction of a short line of railway from the lake to the Columbia River, near the mouth of the Kootenay River, cannot but be beneficial to the Indians in enabling them to make a better living. There can be no doubt that when prosperity visits a district the native population share in it, and that poverty amongst the white residents means destitution amongst a number of the Indians.

Mr. Grotiman, of the Kootenay Valley Company, is about to have a survey commenced of the flats, meadows and swamps at the head of the Kootenay Lake, preparatory to carrying out his project of lowering the water level of the lake. Should this plan be feasible and be well carried out, it will do away with the present annual overflow from the Kootenay River above the lake and enable the Flatbow Indians to cultivate their reserve.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY, B. C.,
LESSER DOG CREEK, 1st September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of Indian affairs in this agency, together with the usual annual tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The epidemic of influenza, which so generally prevailed during last winter, visited with more or less severity all the reserves in this agency, and in a few cases resulted fatally.

The deaths during the past year have exceeded the births by twenty-six.

In the reserves around Lillooet the extreme dryness of the past summer caused a scarcity of water for irrigation, and a small crop was the result; in some instances the crop was a total failure.

Providentially the run of salmon was most abundant, more so than the oldest Indians could remember.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Indians in this part of British Columbia cannot, as formerly, live upon and be satisfied with salmon, potatoes and berries. They are habituated to the use of flour, and they feel the want of it quite as much as would the whites. In fact, had these Indians enough agricultural

land to enable them to raise sufficient flour for their yearly consumption, only enough salmon would be caught to form an addition to their supply of food, and not, as formerly, to be the chief article of diet for the succeeding year.

Fortunately the present season has been a contrast to that of last year. Rain has been abundant everywhere, and the crops on nearly all the reserves are good.

The run of salmon, although commencing later than last year, has been nearly as abundant, and berries have been plentiful.

Quesnelle Reserve.

This, the most northerly reserve in the agency, was visited by me on the 19th May, and I remained there five days.

The old chief died last winter, but as most of the band were absent on their spring hunt. I was unable to appoint an acting chief to replace him.

The crop put in on the Rich Bar part of the reserve, part of which was fenced and broken last year, turned out well in spite of the dry season, and three acres more have been broken and seeded this year by the same Indian.

I hope that his crop will be so abundant that others of this very indolent band will be induced to farm there next year.

There are many very old and destitute in this band, requiring every winter supplies of food from the Department.

The deaths, up to the time of my visit, had been five, and the births four.

Alexandria Reserve.

This reserve is situated on the waggon road, thirty-six miles south of Quesnelle.

At my visit, 26th May, the Indians were absent on their spring hunt.

The influenza visited this reserve in a severe form; and although only four died, many were attacked so severely that, had it not been for the attention bestowed upon them by Mr. McInnes, who lives near the reserve, there is no doubt that many others would have succumbed.

The dry weather affected last year's crops considerably; but these Indians are such energetic workers that they are never in want. Between trapping and hunting, and working as farm hands for the whites, they always succeed in making a good living.

There were four deaths and two births during the year.

Soda Creek Reserve.

This reserve also is situated on the waggon road, twenty miles south of Alexandria. There is also a portion of the reserve, consisting of a large hay farm, situated eighteen miles further south and also on the waggon road. In former reports I have mentioned the energy in work displayed by this band.

I found ten acres of new land fenced, and partly broken and seeded, the work of two quite young men. I saw also some fair blacksmith work, done by a self taught lad with a set of tools which had been thrown away.

The crop of hay, as well as the grain, suffered greatly last year on account of the dry weather; but that of this year promises to be good.

The deaths during the past year were six, the births three.

From this reserve I proceeded to visit the Chilcotin Bands on the west side of Fraser River.

Anahem Reserve.

This reserve is the farthest off, being about eighty-five miles from Soda Creek by the travelled road, and fifty-five miles west of Fraser River.

On account of the frequent breaking of their ditch, these Indians have changed the position of part of their old fence; and have enclosed about one hundred acres of new land, which can be irrigated from the bed of the stream. About forty acres of this have been broken and seeded; and at my visit the crop had a good start.

The influenza was very severe upon these Chilcotin Bands; this one alone losing twelve of its number. The births, however, were fourteen. All the young men were absent on their spring hunt.

Last year's crop was very poor, on account of the irrigating ditch breaking repeatedly.

Stone Reserve.

This reserve is situated twelve miles east of the last, and on the opposite side of the Chilcotin River.

This band continues to progress in farming, and has broken about twenty acres of new land since last year. Their crop was good last season; and will be equally so this year.

Their houses, however, are not clean nor comfortable; and I told them that at my next visit I hoped to see an improvement in that respect. The deaths have been seven; and there have been no births.

I remained in the neighbourhood of these two reserves from the 6th to the 12th of June, meeting the two chiefs, Anahem and Quilp, several times.

Toosey Reserve.

I then visited this reserve. It is situated thirty-five miles east from the last, and about three miles from Fraser River. This band has for some years projected the diversion of the water of a creek situated twenty miles from the reserve, intending to convey the same by means of a ditch and natural water channels into the creek which runs through the reserve; thereby obtaining more water for irrigation. Some work had already been done at the point of diversion of the creek, but on inspection it proved to have been surveyed by the eye—a poor kind of instrument for levelling work—and to be useless. A new line of ditch was surveyed and marked, and the work of digging will be done this fall.

This band is far in advance of the two last mentioned in civilization. Their houses are clean and comfortable, and they are clean and well dressed themselves.

They own two new mowers and hay rakes, three waggons and harness, and a four horse power thresher.

There were eight deaths and one birth during the year.

The value of the furs sold by these three bands during the past year is estimated at $8,000.

William's Lake Reserve.

This reserve is situated three miles from the waggon road, and twenty-eight miles south of Soda Creek. At my visit on 31st May, I found nearly all the Indians absent. The fences had been well repaired, as I had directed at my last visit. Last year's crop was good, and the present one will not be inferior to it.

The births and deaths were equal—three of each.

Alkali Lake Reserve.

This reserve is situated on Fraser River, thirty miles south-west from the last reserve.

The influenza proved very mild on this reserve, and there were no fatal cases.

There are about one hundred and fifty head of cattle owned by these Indians, and it would be to their advantage if they would procure more, by selling their numerous wild horses (of which they own over six hundred)—which are of no use to them, and are gradually eating out the grass—and purchasing horned cattle with the proceeds.

The deaths have been six and the births the same number during the year.

Dog Creek Reserve.

This reserve also is situated on Fraser River, eighteen miles south of Alkali Reserve.

This small remnant of a once numerous tribe numbers only ten, and is well provided with land and with water for irrigation.

There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

Canoe Creek Reserve.

This reserve is situated on Fraser River, twelve miles south of Dog Creek.

The agricultural land on this reserve is totally inadequate to the number of the band.

By the help of deer hunting, however, they manage to maintain themselves, and never ask for help for their old and destitute. They own about fifty head of cattle and over six hundred horses, regarding which latter the same remarks may be applied as to those of Alkali Lake.

The deaths have been three, the births four.

High Bar Reserve.

This reserve, also on Fraser River, is situated forty miles south of the last named reserve.

I visited this band on the 12th July, remaining two days, and again on the 17th August.

The old Chief, Tlepascat, had for the past six years allowed his son Bob to rule the band. Bob was an excellent Indian and ruled well. Last winter he died of consumption, and his brother Billy took his place. Billy, however, turned out a failure as acting chief; and at the request of the band I held a meeting, at which the old man was requested to resume active chiefship, which he agreed to do.

Last year's crop was very good, and so is the present one.

A new church is in progress of construction, the main body measuring sixteen by thirty-six feet, besides an addition at one end of fifteen feet square. The walls are up; most of the lumber for the interior, and the shingles, and scantling for the roof, are on the ground and are paid for.

There was one death and one birth during the year. This reserve has plenty of excellent land, but the water is sufficient for only about fifteen acres.

Clinton Reserve.

This reserve is situated close to the Town of Clinton, and has a very small area of agricultural land.

Notwithstanding their being so near to a town, these Indians are sober and well behaved; but this may be perhaps attributed to the fact that the inhabitants of Clinton never show them any bad example. They intend to build a new church, and have already hewn and hauled the logs necessary for that purpose. They are industrious, and make a living without asking help from the Department for their old and destitute.

There were four deaths and one birth during the year.

Pavilion Reserve.

This reserve is situated on both sides of Fraser River. The village is on the waggon road from Clinton to Lillooet, twenty-six miles south of the former and twenty-one miles from the latter town.

The best land is that on the west side of the Fraser; but only three Indians farm there, although there is land and water enough for half a dozen more. Last year these three Indians raised thirty-five thousand pounds of grain, and this year they will have even more. I spent a day with them on my return from Lillooet.

They have often tried to induce a few more to join them, but Indians are gregarious, and there are few who do not prefer poverty with company to independence with isolation from their tribal companions.

Both parts of the reserve have plenty of water for irrigation, and were, therefore, not affected by the drought of last summer.

There has been one birth but no deaths during the year.

Fountain Reserve.

This reserve is also on the waggon road, thirteen miles south from Pavilion.

There were eighteen deaths and nine births during the year, all except three of the former being children.

I spent three days here, in company with Rev. Father Chirouse, Roman Catholic missionary, who was spending a week at the reserve, zealously endeavouring to inculcate religion and morality amongst the band.

Through the energy of this gentleman a brass band of thirteen instruments has been organized at this reserve. It is only eighteen months since the instruments were procured, and the proficiency already displayed shows a wonderful natural talent for music on the part of the Indians. But not less wonderful must be the talent to instruct which their teacher possesses. That gentleman, Mr. Brandon, in the course of about a month taught these Indians the theory as well as the practice of music. They play by note, and never practice unless their music books are before them.

The members of the band are all young men of good character, and any one guilty of drunkenness or immoral conduct is istantly dismissed from membership, and a new musical aspirant is installed in his place. Such is their aptitude for music that in a few weeks this new member is able to replace his predecessor. I listened to their playing each day of my visit, and do not hesitate to assert that, with a few months of daily practice under Mr. Brandon, this Indian band would compare well with many military bands.

The crop of the previous year having been a total failure, the Department supplied seed grain to all the band. This crop was looking well.

Lillooet Reserve.

This reserve is situated close to the town of Lillooet, on the Fraser River.

The deaths during the year were seven, the births five. The crop of last season was very light. I regret to say that drunkenness has been more prevalent amongst these Indians than it was in former years. This may be partly attributed to the fact that, although there is a constable and a lock-up, yet there is no justice of the peace within twenty-five miles of this town. Another reason is to be found in the number of Half-breeds who reside on this and the surrounding reserves. They have been born and brought up among the Indians, and are virtually such; but, on account of their half white blood they are allowed by law to purchase intoxicants as if they were white men. Of every bottle which they procure a portion goes to some Indian companion, and the taste for liquor is thus acquired by the Indians.

Cayoosh Reserve.

This reserve is situated three miles south of Lillooet, and on the Fraser River.

There has been one death and two births during the year.

About eight acres of new land have been ploughed and seeded this year, and the crop looks well on all the reserve.

It is the intention of the chief to enlarge the flumes along the ditch in order to procure more water. There are twelve hundred feet in length of flumes, and the lumber required to enlarge them will cost about $30.

Pashilquo Reserve.

This reserve also is situated on Fraser River, five miles south of the last reserve.
There was one birth but no deaths during the year.

Last year's crop was a total failure for want of water. The growing crop was looking well at my visit, but the land fit for cultivation is limited. This summer the new proprietor of the adjacent farm very kindly allowed these Indians to use a small stream of water which belongs to his land; otherwise the present crop would have been very little better than that of last year.

Chuack Reserve.

This reserve is situated on Fraser River, six miles south of the last reserve.
There was one birth but no deaths during the year.

This small band is amply provided with land of good quality, and with water for irrigation, and is consequently in comfortable circumstances.

Chullal or Mission Reserve.

This reserve is situated on Seton Lake, and about fifteen miles from Lillooet.
There were four births and one death during the year.
Last season's crop was a total failure for want of water.

The soil on this reserve is gravel, with a small admixture on the surface of sand. The water also is very limited, and dries up during the summer. Repeated failures from these causes to raise a crop have so disheartened these Indians that they have put in nothing this season. Were it not for the large mission church built here, where the neighbouring bands assemble three or four times every year, for a week each time, I have no doubt that this reserve would have been abandoned some years ago.

Elias' Reserve.

This reserve is situated three miles from the mission, on the same side of the lake.

This is a small band of nine, not all of whom reside there constantly. The soil is about the same as at Chullal, but as there is plenty of water, a scanty crop is raised every year. There is, however, a piece of good land on the opposite shore of the lake, of about an acre, where corn and vegetables of all kinds yield good crops. There were no deaths nor births during the year.

Schloss Reserve.

This reserve is situated at the head of the lake, and six miles from the mission.
There were two deaths but no births during the year.

There are twenty acres under cultivation. The soil is good, and there is sufficient water for irrigation.

Last year's crop was good, pease being mostly what was raised. These meet with a ready sale to the Chinese at Lillooet for hog feed.

Necait Reserve.

This reserve is situated two miles from the last, at the foot of Anderson Lake.

The land here is of poor quality and the water for irrigation very limited. Repeated attempts to grow wheat have proved a failure, and for the last three years these Indians have put in only potatoes and vegetables. There were three births but no deaths last year.

Nequatqua Reserve.

This reserve is at the head of Anderson Lake, which is about twenty miles in length. The soil here is good. Wheat is not much grown, the distance to a grist mill being too great, but vegetables of all kinds are produced in abundance.

Some of the young men go to New Westminster every summer and obtain work in the salmon canneries. These lake Indians are the poorest in the agency. There were five deaths and two births during the year.

This is the most southern reserve in this agency, and is distant two hundred and eighty miles from Quesnelle, the most northern.

Bridge River Reserve.

This reserve is situated five miles north of Lillooet, at the junction of Fraser and Bridge Rivers. The reserve extends for thirteen miles up the latter river, on both sides. The cultivated land extends along that distance, being in patches of from two to five acres each. The crop last year was poor; but this year it promises to be good.

A part of this reserve is situated seven miles north of the village, and on Fraser River.

After working at a ditch for two years, the chief and two others have at last succeeded in bringing water to this land; and have ploughed and seeded about ten acres. I spent a day here on my return from Lillooet. The ditch is over two miles in length; and the flumes contain more than five thousand feet of lumber, which was all whip-sawed by these Indians. I regret that the land is hardly worth, either in quality or extent, the labour which has been expended to bring water upon it.

The deaths during the year have been eight, and the births five.

Kanim Lake Reserve.

This reserve is situated fifteen miles east of the Cariboo waggon road; and fifty miles north of Clinton.

This band is amply provided with excellent land for farming, and with extensive hay meadows.

Game, fish and fur-bearing animals abound near their reserve; and from the capture of the last named they derive a considerable income.

There are no whites within fifteen miles of this reserve, and consequently whiskey is unknown there.

I consider these Indians the best provided for of any in this agency.

There was one birth, but no deaths during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. LAING MEASON,
Indian Agent.

North-West Coast Indian Agency.
Metlakatla, B. C., 18th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

I have had only twenty-seven bands to look after this year owing to the establishment of the Babine Agency.

I have thus been relieved of the management of eight bands in the interior of the country, near the head waters of Skeena River.

With the assistance of the Government steamer "Vigilant," placed at my disposal and under my command, I have been enabled to see much more of the Indians of this coast than last year, and to obtain a more correct estimate of their number, their mode of life and their means of gaining a living independent of employment with white men.

In the twenty-seven bands under my charge there has been a slight increase of number during the year, notwithstanding the fact of numerous desertions to the cities of the province and neighbouring states, and an epidemic of influenza last winter at two of the most populous villages, Fort Simpson and Massett.

There has also been a slight increase in the value of the fur catch, although the prices realized has been lower than those of last year.

There has also been an increase in the earnings of Indians this year.

The salmon canning industry has had a most successful year, and the small fish (oolachans), from which the Indians derive a great part of their living, have been most abundant; consequently they are comparatively wealthy.

Numbers of Indians are preparing to construct new dwelling-houses of modern style.

There has been no land agitation recently among the Indians, and everything seems quiet and peaceful.

I have had some difficulty in preventing the sale of an intoxicant known as Jamaica Ginger and Florida Water of general commerce.

The Indians of Naas River have acquired a taste for these intoxicants, and will purchase and drink it until they become exceedingly drunk.

With the advice and assistance of the Superintendent at Victoria, I think the supply of such intoxicants has been practically stopped for the future.

The likelihood of a division of the land comprising the Metlakahtla Indian Reserve amongst the Indians of that band is looked upon by some bands as a great concession. They have strong doubts of this being done, so firmly have they been made to believe that the Government intends to deprive the Indians of all lands.

The Government industrial school at Metlakahtla is doing good work.

There has been no epidemic disease or contagion amongst these Indians, with the exception of influenza last winter, from which about one hundred people died.

The Indians are still well supplied with medicines, administered by the various missionaries and by two medical men sent by the mission societies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BABINE AGENCY, HAZELTON, B.C., 30th June, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on 30th June, 1890.

THE KIT-KHSUNS.

Kit-wau-ragh Band.

This band numbers one hundred and forty. There are thirty-nine houses (log) and some under construction.

The Anglican C.M.G. Mission building has been removed from half a mile distance above, to the centre of the village.

The young population follows boating on the river and a number are working in the canneries of the coast during the season; they also do some trapping.

About fourteen acres are under cultivation, and more land is being broken up.

Kit-wau-cool Band.

This band numbers eighty-five. There are twenty-two houses. This band generally abandon their village during the salmon canning season, and obtain employment on the coast.

They do some hunting and trapping during winter.

Kitse-gukla Band.

This band numbers eighty-three. There are twenty-one houses. The old heathen village stands close to the river on stony soil.

The young population, in order to have comfortable houses and good gardens, moved about eight miles up the river, and settled on a stretch of rich bottom land.

The Methodist Mission has here a nice church.

This new Kitse-gukla promises to be the model colony on this river.

Indians of other bands who are willing to work and show themselves worthy, are taken in. They are mutually assisting each other in getting out logs and putting up houses.

This community numbers forty-one. There are but few houses built as yet.

The people are otherwise employed at present, in order to earn enough to get a good start.

Got-au-max Band (Hazelton).

This band numbers in reality only sixty-one: with the addition of members of other bands connected through intermarriage, and others residing here for good, the population is two hundred and thirty-three. There are fifty-five houses.

Hazelton being the central point for all communications, the occupations followed by these Indians are varied. They follow boating, packing into the interior, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cordwood, and a number of them are working in the canneries of the coast during the season.

The Indians have thirty-two acres of land under cultivation and are clearing more.

Kits-pioux Band.

This band numbers two hundred and twenty-six. There are thirty-four houses. These Indians are progressing.

They follow boating, packing and working in the canneries of the coast.

They have eighteen acres of land under cultivation.

Kiss-go-gass Band.

This band numbers two hundred and sixty. There are twenty-three houses.

This band follows hunting and trapping. Their hunting grounds are about Blackwater Lake. They broke up some land for the first time. They are going to cultivate more extensively in the future.

They had to pack the potatoes for seed over seventy miles on their backs.

Gal-Doe Band.

This band numbers only thirty-three. There are six houses.

This band suffered a terrible loss in number from measles two years ago.

They follow hunting and trapping.

These Indians also for the first time broke up some land, and their gardens, from last accounts, are doing splendidly.

The Indians of all the bands of Kit-Khsuns are anxious to better their condition.

The young population are adverse to heathenish practices. They are seeking the most profitable employment, and what is thereby gained they put to good use.

They are building small and comfortable houses, and the progress they are making, on the whole, is pleasing to notice.

The old people stay at home, attending to the gardens, catch and dry the salmon for their winter's subsistence and with the children gather the berry crop.

The tools and seed furnished them by the Department are a great encouragement to them.

I found that the Indians heretofore cut their potatoes for seed in halves through ignorance.

Last winter was an exceptionally severe one.

Fourteen head of horses at Hazelton perished.
The general health of these Indians was excellent.
I know of only a few deaths, and those from old age.
There were nine lives lost by accidents on the Skeena during the fiscal year.
The population is given upon careful count.

The Hoquel-Gots.

The Hoquel-got speaking tribes are numerous. As a whole they are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith.

Their habitations being in the interior, they are denied the facilities of varied occupations, and, therefore, they depend on fishing, hunting and trapping, in which they are very expert.

The lakes of the interior are their homes.

The only band among these Indians actually nomadic are the Siccanees.

The Indians of Fraser's and Stuart's Lakes, Stony Creek and Fort George own bands of horses and cattle, but I am not able to state, even approximately, the number.

I hope at the end of this month to make a tour through the interior in order to acquire information in detail pertaining to the Indians residing and frequenting there.

The information as to the population of these Indians was obtained from the best sources only, and is approximately correct.

The general health of all the Indians of this agency has been excellent and their general conduct exceptionally good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. LORING,
Indian Agent.

Indian Agent's Office,
Battleford, 8th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge up to the end of the fiscal year 1889-90.

The endeavours of the different bands of Indians under my care to support themselves this season promised to be crowned with success in midsummer, but a heavy storm which passed over this section of the country during the month of August has left great doubts as to the favourable result anticipated, and it is now doubtful what the damage to crops may yet prove to be. The hay crop has been good, and roots promise a fair return. Cattle have never done better in this agency during the summer months than they have this season. The number of calves has not been as great as in some previous years, owing in part to the very severe winter.

The schools, six in number, are, I consider, in a thriving condition. Three new schoolhouses have been erected and will prove a source of great comfort to the children, compared with the schools they hitherto occupied. Three prizes have been awarded—one to Red Pheasant's, one to Moosomin's and one to Poundmaker's, which should have the effect of stimulating the teachers who received them to put forth greater efforts in the future. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good; there have been no epidemics, nor indeed diseases of any kind except some chronic cases of scrofula. The only change in the staff of the agency was the transfer of Mr. Laurie to the Department of the Interior and the appointment to his place of Mr. A.

J. McNeill, who has filled the position since last December, and who, I am pleased to say, has given general satisfaction. S. T. Macadam, M.D., is still the medical attendant both of the agency and the industrial school, and is giving thorough satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
FORT PELLY, ASSA., 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, with an accompanying tabular statement; also, inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The grain and root crops last fall did not turn out as I had hoped, on account of the very dry season, but the Indians secured sufficient hay to bring all their stock through the winter and to feed thirty-three head of cattle sent here from File Hills.

The stock on these reserves is doing remarkably well, and the fifty heifers added last fall, and given out on loan, will soon place some of the Indians in a position to purchase articles to carry on their work with, viz., waggons, mowers, &c., &c.

The additional hay lands set apart for the Indians opposite Côté and Keesekouse, and not far distant from Key's Reserve, will be a great advantage to them in future.

The Indians residing at Shoal River, Winnipegoosis, have a small fishing station about one mile square. They have now built houses, and are living there chiefly on fish during the summer and by hunting in winter. They have some land broken, and potatoes, turnips and carrots planted.

The winter was a stormy one, and in January and February most of the Indians were afflicted with an epidemic of influenza, but we had no deaths. Their general health since has been very fair.

The catch of furs was even less than in the previous winter, which is a serious loss to many of the Indians.

This spring the Indians purchased for themselves, by freighting, the following seed grain, viz.: fifty-five bushels of wheat, thirty-three bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of barley, seven bushels of seed potatoes, twenty-five lbs. of turnip seed, and five lbs. of potato onion seeds.

The schools are four in number; the attendance is increasing and is more regular.

The boarding school on Côté's Reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Laird of the Presbyterian Church, is doing very well and the average attendance has increased to forty-two. The church is adding a large stone building for school purposes.

The Indian day school on the Key's Reserve under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Cunliffe, of the Church of England, has made fair progress. As the largest portion of this band live at Shoal River, Winnipegoosis, the number of children here is not great, but those of school age attend.

The Roman Catholic day school on Keesekouse's Reserve has an average attendance of eleven. This school is improving, and Mr. Jorden, the teacher, is doing very well. The girls are taught to knit and sew and the boys have for an example a splendid garden which Mr. Jorden has made.

A day school was opened last April under Mr. Bassing, at Shoal River; the number of children of school age is over thirty-five. These Indians are very anxious that their children should attend.

Agency buildings are now under construction on Côté's Reserve and will be finished and occupied this fall. This will bring me nearer to all of the reserves, and will enable me to give to the Indians under my care that supervision which is necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. JONES,
Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY, 11th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1890, as follows:—

During the early part of the growing season a severe drought set in, which continued throughout the summer. I regret to say that in consequence our crops were extremely light—though of superior quality—the yield in wheat, oats and barley falling two thousand seven hundred and eighty bushels short of that of the previous year 1888.

This deficiency, I may however observe, was not altogether due to the dry weather, but was in part caused by a heavy storm which occurred on the 16th of July, destroying the entire crop on Okemasis Reserve, No. 96. It also did some damage to fields on One Arrow's and Beardy's Reserves, Nos. 95 and 97.

At the former place lightning struck the farmer's house, and though no person was harmed, considerable injury was done to the building.

The hay crop was very light, more especially at the reserves in the vicinity of the agency, and it was with great difficulty that we were able to secure sufficient for the stock, which, owing to the winter being so long and severe, it was necessary to feed from the latter part of October until the middle of May.

Early in the winter this district was visited by influenza or "la grippe," and although the Indians, all of whom took it, were attended by Drs. H. B. Stewart and H. U. Bain, the disease claimed several victims from amongst them.

This was followed towards spring by an infliction of sore eyes, which has been a source of great trouble, and is still common.

The general health, however, of the Indians, as the warm weather advanced, gradually improved, and at the present time I may say it is fairly good.

Scrofula appears to be the prevailing malady, and, apparently, it is aggravated in the Indians suffering from it during the cold and wet weather; but, with the medicines supplied from the office and occasional visits from Drs. Stewart and Bain, every effort is being made to rid the Indians of this scourge.

Sanitary precautions are well observed, all houses being neat and clean. In the fall I supplied the Indians with lime and brushes and had them whitewash their houses, both inside and out, which not only adds greatly to their appearance, but is also most beneficial to the health and comfort of the inmates.

The cattle came through the winter fairly well, although the district was this spring visited by a disease called anthrax, peculiar to live stock, which in a few instances proved fatal. The white settlers were greater sufferers from this cause than were the Indians.

It is gratifying to be able to report that cattle-raising amongst the Indians of this agency is being attended with good results, the increase from stock in the hands of the different bands during the past year aggregating eighty-eight head, which, I think, denotes that these Indians are becoming more alive to the importance of this industry than they were heretofore.

Universitas
BIBLIOTHECA
Ottaviensis

A substantial school house was built on James Smith's Reserve, No. 100, during the year, at an outlay by the Department of $260. This school was opened in October last, with Mr. J. F. D. Parker as teacher, under the auspices of the Church of England, and is progressing favourably.

The school house on John Smith's Reserve, No. 99, has been repaired, and is now in good condition, and the school under the management of Miss Willson continues to make satisfactory progress.

The school on Beardy's and Okemasis Reserves, Nos. 96 and 97, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, has not made such headway as could be desired during the year. These reserves having been sub-divided last autumn, and most of the Indians having taken up individual farms and removed to them, the distance at which many of the children reside from the school is too great to admit of there being a very large attendance.

A school of the Roman Catholic denomination is being opened on One Arrow's Reserve, with Mrs. E. Lafond as teacher. The attendance, though small, will doubtless increase when the new school house, now in course of erection, has been completed, and the school becomes more established.

As will be noticed from my tabular statement, but little new land has been broken during the year. The main reason for this is, that I am insisting on the Indians doing more summer-fallowing and less breaking, as I find that better results can be obtained by this system of farming, on account of grain which is grown on old instead of new land maturing so much earlier.

This spring was very backward, nevertheless, a large crop has been put in, which, judging from present appearances, should yield an abundant harvest.

The undermentioned buildings were erected during the year by the Department at a cost of about $1,800, viz:—

House for clerk, eighteen by twenty-two feet, with kitchen twelve by sixteen feet, all one-and-a-half stories high, frame, lathed and plastered inside, sheeted and clapboarded out, and with shingle roof.

Addition to storehouse to serve as oil, meat and ice house, twelve by twenty-two feet, frame.

Ration house on Beardy's Reserve No. 97, twelve by fourteen feet, log.

Blacksmith shop at same place, twelve by eighteen feet, log.

Farm house at Beardy's Reserve, No. 97, raised two feet, having formerly been too low.

The supplies sent in arrived in good time, and were of excellent quality.

During the summer this agency was visited by Mr. A. W. Ponton, Indian Reserve Surveyor, and the Indian Commissioner; in the fall by the Assistant Commissioner and School Inspectors, Macrae and Betournay, and during the winter by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in stating that the employees under me have given satisfaction, and that the different bands in this agency are industrious and contented, and very thankful for what the Department is doing for them.

I enclose herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

Cacouna, Que., 26th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

I have nothing particular to report. The Amalecite Indians in my agency have no reserve, which is just as well, for they do not like agriculture. They all engage during the summer in manufacturing Indian curiosities and go hunting in winter, but game is becoming very scarce.

Several deaths have occurred during the year, nearly all from "la grippe," but the good medical attendance given to them saved many. I have, however, to report, with sorrow, the death of two chiefs; both were sober, brave and worthy men.

The school is very little attended; the Indians, in general, do not appreciate the advantages of education.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND CHICOUTIMI AGENCY,
LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 23rd August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual report in regard to this agency, together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

During the present year there were several fatal cases of influenza and consumption.

According to the last census, there is an increase in the population of thirty, the result of births and a few families from other places having come to settle here.

The employment of the Indians as guides by the strangers who visit our watering and fishing places, retards to a certain extent their advancement in agriculture. Their progress in this particular branch is slow. Nevertheless, some improvement is noticeable.

The attendance of the children at the school is not what it ought to be. The parents in this respect are very careless.

Our pretty little village continues, during the fine season, to be visited by tourists, and this year there were more visitors than usual.

The great facility for travelling which we now have is causing a change in the habits of our once peaceful Indians. Intemperance, the great evil of our day, has made its appearance on the reserve, and the disturbances resulting therefrom are at times very difficult to subdue.

Not having visited the Indians of Chicoutimi, I cannot report on their condition.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. OTIS,
Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, QUE.,
25th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my annual report in connection with the affairs of the Micmac Indians of Maria, for the year ended 30th June last. I also enclose a tabular statement for the same period.

The Micmac Indians of my agency have made some progress during the year. It is true that some of them were in straightened circumstances during the winter,

but this was due to the failure of the crops last autumn, and also to that disease called "la grippe," which for quite a long time was very severe among them, but, thanks to the assistance given by the Department to those most in need, their sufferings were much alleviated.

We never notice any misery among these Indians in the summer season, for they all find work. Some were hired for His Excellency the Governor General and others were engaged by Americans who were fishing in the great Cascapediac River —unfortunately what they make during the summer does not last them long, for they are very improvident. I must say, however, that they are trying to practice more economical habits.

I am very glad to be able to say that these Indians are far less addicted to intemperance now than they formerly were. I did not hear of a single disgraceful act during the whole year caused by immoderate use of intoxicants. They are improving in their manners and the education of the youth is progressing and this makes me very hopeful for the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. GAGNE, Ptre.,
Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 16th Aug., 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of the Government property in this school on the 30th June last, and also to submit the following as my report for the financial year ended on that date.

Since the opening of the school, twenty-five boys have been admitted. Four of these were withdrawn, but two were subsequently returned to the school as they were not content at home. One boy was expelled for misconduct. The number remaining in the institution at the end of the year was twenty-two. Since then, two more have been received. The number in residence is now twenty-four. Of these four are Hydahs, three Nishgahs, and seventeen Tsimpsheans. There is lodging accommodation for one more.

The full number could easily have been found long ago, if I could have made another visit to the Indian villages; but, since my first and only tour of the district, I have not had an opportunity of leaving the school for any length of time, as I had not any officer who could carry on the work in my absence.

The increase since the commencement of the school, is due to parents bringing their children here for admission.

In their studies, the pupils have made good progress. They are very tractable, and, with a few exceptions, well behaved. They are much attached to the school.

Up to the end of June, no trades instructor was employed, consequently the industrial training of the boys did not receive the attention which was desirable. An instructor, however, has since been appointed, and he (Mr. Robertson) speaks favourably of the boys, and is much pleased with the interest they take in their work.

One boy had a severe attack of acute rheumatism, and a few of the others had some slight ailments; but the general health of the school was very good. Dr. Vernon E. R. Ardagh, a medical missionary of the C. M. Society, kindly visited whenever needed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. R. SCOTT, *Principal.*

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., 25th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Beausoleil for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The population of this band is now three hundred and forty-eight; an increase of seven since last year. The health of the band has been generally good. There were five deaths during the year, one of consumption, one of old age, and one from drowning and two of children from natural causes. There was no epidemic existing on the reserve. They appear to be very comfortable; many of them have gardens, and such field crops as they have this year are remarkably good, but they will not give that attention to agricultural pursuits which they should. Their land is good, and I have urged them to clear more of it and make greater efforts in that way as their crops are always so remunerative, but they seem to prefer working at the mills and gathering fruit, for which they get immediate returns.

I have always assisted those who required it in procuring seed grain, and have encouraged them to give more attention to their lands. I still have hopes of the young members of the band turning their attention in this direction.

There is one school on the reserve, conducted by an Indian teacher, who takes great interest in the children, and is bringing them on very well. The average attendance is fair for the number of children residing on the reserve. A large proportion of them are from Manitoulin and Parry Island.

I have every reason to think the band will be well provided for this winter in the way of provisions; the crops are good, they have an abundance of potatoes and corn, and with the fish they usually take in the fall their supply will be sufficient. They have also secured enough provender for wintering their stock.

I am pleased to say there have been very few cases of intoxication in the band during the past year. By continual warnings the hotel-keepers and liquor dealers in the town have ceased to sell liquor to the Indians, but there are a few of them who obtain it occasionally by employing unscrupulous characters to purchase it for them. I may say the Indians are improving in moral habits, and are quite happy and fairly comfortable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE,
ST. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE, QUE., 22nd August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended the 30th June last.

I have observed with pleasure that the Indians of my agency have this year applied themselves a great deal more than they were wont to do to tilling the land, and the result was (with the exception of the potato crop, which is below the average) a larger yield than usual. Were they all to apply themselves to agriculture, they would be far more prosperous, for they all own good land.

Several families live altogether from the proceeds of their lands, and these are the best off.

There was no contagious disease this year; the deaths which occurred were caused by ordinary diseases, but the majority of the Indians die of consumption.

With the exception of a few Indians, who always succeed in procuring intoxicants, they have been orderly and peaceful.

The school was well attended during the year, and greater progress among the pupils was noticeable.

There were twenty-five births, five marriages, and twenty-five deaths, leaving the population the same as last year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. POIRIER,
Indian Agent.

La Jeune Lorette, Que.,30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report, together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

This band is composed of two hundred and ninety-three members, being an increase of two during last year.

The traffic in mocassins and snowshoes was even less than it was last year, and several Indians had to visit different watering places to sell their wares, but they had very little success. The manufacture of baskets and other fancy work is the principal occupation of our Indian women, who are very industrious.

The sanitary condition of the tribe was satisfactory, but a number suffered from influenza and two succumbed to it.

The attendance at school was not much better this than last year, the number of pupils in class averaging only forty-five.

The yield in agriculture was about the same as in the previous year. Our Indians, however, appear to be better disposed now to cultivate than ever before.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not so productive as it was last year.

Again this season a number of the best hunters were employed as guides by American sportsmen.

The village has been very peaceful and orderly.

The habits of the Indians are improving, and temperance among them is progressing. This happy result is due, to a great extent, to the unremitting exertions of the Rev. Guillaume Giroux in trying to inculcate in them the principles of morality and sobriety.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

Cowichan Agency,
Quamichan, B.C., 27th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge.

There has been a good deal of sickness, but no particular epidemic during the year. In the winter months several old people died from a severe form of influenza or "la grippe."

The excessively dry season last year reduced the crops very much. The potato crop, on which these Indians so much depend, was almost an entire failure through

the whole agency, causing considerable distress during the winter to the old people, and this year again the potato crop will be comparatively small, owing to the high price that had to be paid for seed, which prevented many from obtaining any.

For the last two seasons the Fraser River canneries have had very good catches, and have given employment to a great number of Indians; but although some earn very high wages for about six weeks, there can be little doubt that those Indians who have allotments of good land would in the end be better off if they remained at home and cultivated their lands. In July and part of August most of the active young men are away from their villages at the canneries; they then return to get in their grain crops, which they usually do very hurriedly, that they may again leave for the hop fields in Washington Territory. By this work they bring home a large amount of money, but its effect is to make them improvident, and only partially cultivate their allotments; but the inducements offered them are great, as both canneries and hop-growers will not only send men to engage the labour, but will also send steamers to tow the canoes to the point at which the labour is required. Of course, this is owing to the scarcity of the necessary labour on this coast, or rather that the same labour is only occasionally required; but as the prices paid for it are always high, one effect is that the very old and blind are left in the villages in a frightful state of destitution, and very often the families who have earned the most have no money left by the middle of the winter, and many of their houses being little better than barns, it is a serious matter if sickness occurs, as they, or very few of them, have the stamina to withstand what would only be a slight illness to a white person. Those, however, who cultivate their lands have always roots, grain or hay, which they can at any time dispose of if necessary.

There is very little change in the Indians living in Victoria and Nanaimo. Some are hardworking and steady, having considerable amounts in the savings banks; others are constantly fined for being in possession of intoxicants, and the police records for any year will prove that it is almost impossible to prevent the sale of liquor in small quantities to the town Indians. Women go out to white houses to wash and char, and are given occasional drinks of spirits, and in nearly every case become people who will spend all they earn in spirituous liquor, obtaining it at any cost. A greater part of this traffic is done by the lower class of Chinese, but I am sorry to say that merchants of high standing often connive at the trade, and Indians living at a distance from the cities can often leave with large quantities of liquor in their canoes—sometimes hidden in their boxes of biscuits, sometimes in flasks and soda water bottles, and again in bottles that once contained Worcester sauce. I ought to state that this does not occur outside the towns in the agency, the Provincial and Indian police being vigilant, and only occasionally an Indian is intoxicated; but I am informed by them how the liquor is shipped to other parts.

Early in June, during Mr. Inspector Macrae's visit, the industrial school on Kuper Island was opened. At first there was considerable friction—parents uneasy about their children—boys running away; but on my last visit I found things working, not only smoothly, but successfully. A great amount of work has been done by the boys in clearing the surroundings of the buildings, making roads and other improvements, and they also show a wonderful aptitude in learning. Some are already able to do difficult sums in arithmetic. All seem happy and contented. The buildings are kept clean and tidy; indeed, great credit is due to the Rev. Father Donckele, the Principal, and to the foreman, Mr. Donahue, for the excellent manner in which they have managed the boys, who a few months ago were under no parental control whatever and merely followed the usages of their tribes. The fence now in course of construction will obviate the necessity of purchasing vegetables next year, as the land is of very good quality and easily cleared. The Indians living in Cowichan valley show very little change. The crops this year have been large, and several will have many tons of hay and oats to dispose of. The demand for labour has been so great that very little new land has been broken up; but although wages have been high (*i.e.*, $2 per day), very little is saved for the rainy day, the storekeepers deriving the immediate and greatest benefit.

There have been very few complaints of drunken Indians being seen in the neighbourhood; indeed, in the settled country districts the liquor traffic is more easily prevented than it is in the towns. The worst results nearly always occur at the visits of liquor sloops to the many fishing stations on the coast; but during the year the provincial authorities have been energetic, and this kind of traffic has, in a great measure, been prevented; but liquor for the Indian trade can always be obtained on the American side. In this way one of the Saanich villages lost seven of their best and most energetic members. They had taken a canoe load of fish oil to dispose of, and are known to have started homewards, having some liquor in the canoe; the weather was not stormy, but the canoe and some of their bodies were washed ashore in Samiahmo Bay, Washington Territory. As the canoe was not upset, it is concluded that they must have been intoxicated and fallen overboard. A few months ago three of the Cowichan Lake Indians were drowned while taking a cargo of liquor from Victoria to the Nittinaht village.

At Nanaimo very little change has occurred during the year. The Wesley mission school has been closed for some months, owing to irregularity in the attendance.

The Vancouver Land and Mining Company are working several coal shafts, but few Indians are now employed. The result has been that nearly all Indians have this year been away at the canneries and are now hop picking.

The census of the bands keeps very much the same but is not exact, as it is impossible to be so unless the census taker at once travels from one end of the agency to the other.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ALBERTA, N.W.T., 15th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890, and the inventory of the Government property under my charge.

PERSONNEL OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Officers.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		AGE.			
		Black-feet.	Cree.	Black-feet.	Cree.	5 to 7.	8 to 10.	11 to 12.	13 and above.
	11	15	21	4	12	7	18	11	16
Totals....	11	36		16		52			

Admission of Pupils.

Date.	Boys.		Girls.		Age.	Remarks.
	Black-feet.	Cree.	Black-feet.	Cree.		
1889.						
October 2.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	None of these pupils had received education previous to their admission.
December 19.. ..	.....	.....	1	.....	13	
1890.						
June 4.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	
do 4.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	
do 6.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	
do 21.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	
do 24.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	
July 3.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	
Totals.....	5		3			

Discharge of Pupils.

Date.	Boys.	Age.	Girls.	Age.	Period of Attendance.			Causes of Discharge.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1889.								
August 28.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	10	7	Taken by his father.
December 10....	.....	. .. .	1	5	.....	2	14	Died in hospital, where had been admitted by order of Indian Commissioner.
1890.								
January 2	1	13	.....	.....	1	6	16	Died of consumption.
June 1.....	.....	.....	1	16	1	5	25	Taken by parents.
July 3.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	1	2	Returned to her blind father.
Totals.....	2		3					

I must say with regard to the little girl who died on the 10th of December, that she was the daughter of the late Indian Agent Quinn, killed by the Indians during the outbreak of 1885. She had been accidentally caught in a prairie fire and badly burnt. When the Indian Commissioner, passing through Calgary, heard of her critical condition, he asked for her admission into our hospital, where she soon after died in spite of the motherly care bestowed upon her by the Reverend Sisters.

Standard of Education.

Trade Instruction.			Ordinary Fatigue.	—	Course of Study.				
Farmers.	Carpenters.	Shoemakers.			Standard v.	Standard iv.	Standard iii.	Standard ii.	Standard i.
6	6	6	All the other pupils.....	Boys....	6	5	10	10	5
				Girls...	2	5	1	3	5
18				Totals .	8	10	11	13	10

The little girls are learning all the branches of house-keeping, duties of which are weekly assigned to them, and they are very proficient.

Bulletin of Health.

No. of Visits of Doctor.	No. of Consultations.	No. of Prescriptions.	Inspection of New Pupils.	Nature of Complaints.														Cases of Deaths.
				Caries of knee joint.	Scrofula.	Burn.	Tuberculosis.	Deafness.	Consumption.	Influenza.	Frost-bite.	Erysipelas.	Inflammation of bowels.	Sore throat.	Bronchitis.	Bruises.	Slight complaints.	
13	72	45	8	1	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	40	1 of burn. 1 of consumption.

The only case of caries of knee joint has unfortunately necessitated the amputation of the leg of the little patient, who could certainly not have gone through the winter otherwise. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. Lindsay, medical officer of the institution, assisted by Dr. Georges of Calgary. I am pleased to say that the little patient is doing very well, and that in a few weeks he will be able to resume his place among the pupils, after being eighteen months in the hospital.

Work Done on the Farm.

—	Oats.	Wheat.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Turnips.	Pease.	Beets.	Onions.	Carrots.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Remarks.
Bushels harvested.	25	15	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2000	40	Small harvest explained by the drought of last year.
Acres sown this spring.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	77	

Besides the usual farm work, 16,000 ft. of lumber and 150 posts have been freighted from Calgary a distance of twenty-five miles; one mile and a half of new fencing put up, and the old one kept in order.

Live Stock.

Horses.	Bull.	Cows.	Calves, bull.	Calves, heifer.	Oxen.	Ram.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Remarks.
3	1	10	8	5	2	1	32	13	The stock is in good condition.

Work done in the Shoemaker's Shop.

Quantity.	Articles.	Value.
		$ cts.
433	Pairs winter moccasins, estimated	629 00
44	do boots for boys and girls do	92 00
20	Sets ox cart harness do	100 00
395	Pairs boots, mended do	177 75
10	Sets harness, repaired do	14 70
169	Pairs laces do	2 75
	Total	1,016 20

If we deduct from $1,016.20, the sum of $164.85, paid for leather and other supplies, and also the sum of $150.10, paid for tools and sewing machine, we have still a clear profit of $701.25 since the date of my last year's report.

Work done in the Carpenter's Shop.

Buildings.		Furniture and Sundries.		Improvements and Painting		Repairing.	
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Bakery	350 00	Writing desk	15 00	Partitions in hospital	150 00	Benches, Tables, Desks, Chairs, Etc., etc.	55 15
Drying shed	90 00	Office furniture	90 00	Painting new buildings	157 00		
Lumber shed	80 00	2 cupboards	23 00	Improvements to building	311 00		
Kitchen	70 00	Sundries	177 45				
House for employees	725 15						
Total	1,315 15	Total	305 45	Total	618 00	Total	55 15

The value of the work performed in the carpenter's shop is estimated at $2,293.75, including the building put up on the Blackfoot Crossing Reserve. The cost of material and sundries aggregates $975.34, which, deducted from the former amount, leaves a profit of $1,318.41.

Work done in the Tailoring Room.

The following is the work done by the girls under the charge of the seamstress:—Aprons, 21; bonnets, 12; coats, 61; drawers, 33; dresses, 22; mattresses, 16; mits, 9; pillow-cases, 116; shirts, 18; towels, 12; trousers, 46; socks, 74; stockings, 12. To estimate the making of all these articles at $195.58, will not be an exaggeration. It is exclusive of mending and keeping the pupils' clothes in proper repair; this is a considerable work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. CLAUDE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY,
HAGERSVILLE, Ont., 29th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my tabular statement and annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1890.

The past year has been one of prosperity and happiness for this band.

The Census.

In population they have increased by three, the present number being two hundred and fifty-six. The deaths were eight; the births eleven. Of the deaths five were from consumption, one from exposure while intoxicated, one from old age and one from brain disease.

I am of the opinion that the large number of deaths from consumption was due greatly to the epidemic of influenza, called "la grippe," which spread through the reserve last winter, and which developed in the Indians the latent tendency to phthisis. A remarkable fact in respect of the deaths upon this reserve, and one which, I think, should be recorded, is, that since the 1st January, 1888, I have not had to record the death of one child. All who have died were adults.

Education.

The school reports show a very good attendance, and the teacher, Miss Murrray, has the confidence and respect of both parents and pupils. The new maps, books, &c., required have been provided.

Agriculture.

The crops were not so good last year as in 1888, but the reserve yielded per acre fully as much, if not more, than the surrounding country.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This band adopted the provisions of the "Advancement Act" in 1886, as soon after it was passed as possible, and have since governed their local affairs by an elective council and by-laws passed by it. They took immediate advantage of the amendments made to the Act during the last session of Parliament, and now elect their council without the sectional or ward system. The annual election this fall passed off very satisfactorily, but the electors express a desire that the Chief Councillor (or Reeve) should be elected by the people and not by the council elect.

It is with much pleasure I am able to report a great improvement in the Mission church building, and the council house grounds.

The former, which was a frame building thirty-eight years old, has received a new stone foundation and roof, has been brick veneered throughout, and an addition has been built for the choir; the whole building has been repaired, re-painted and re-furnished, and it is now one of the most elegant country churches in the neighbourhood. It was re-opened yesterday, Sunday, 28th September, and the attendance was so large that the church was unable to accommodate the people at the two services. As the church is out of debt, the collections, which were liberal, will be divided between the Sunday school and choir.

The roadway and walks in the council house grounds have been re-gravelled, and a beautiful flower bed has been made in front of the building.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. E. JONES, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS,
SAGUENAY DISTRICT, QUE., 29th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report and tabular statement in connection with the affairs of my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last.

The first place I went to, after leaving Betsiamits, was Musquarro. I had a long passage, owing to contrary winds, foggy and rainy weather.

Musquarro.

All the Indians of this place and of the neighbouring localities were here for the mission and awaiting my arrival. Three of them were laid up with pneumonia, but all the others were in good health; in fact, I never saw them looking better. With the exception of the Indians of Natashquan, all have abstained from the use of intoxicants. I was sorry that I could not get hold of that Natashquan trader who persists in breaking the law by keeping intoxicants on the reserve. He had left for Quebec. and the Indians themselves were also away. I met them at Mingan, as I did last year,

They were not so successful this year as they were last year in their hunt for fur-bearing animals. They managed, however, to kill a large number of cariboo, and no one suffered from hunger.

I vaccinated those among them who required it, and then made the distribution of the provisions and blankets I had for them.

Mingan.

When I arrived here I met nearly all the Indians of this place. Some were suffering from a severe cold, which, however, lasted but a few days. When on their hunting grounds last winter all these Indians enjoyed good health.

I met the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district at Mingan, and I learned with pleasure that the Indians of that locality had abstained from intoxicants during the year.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not so good as last year; but having succeeded in killing a large number of cariboo, no one suffered from hunger.

I also vaccinated here those requiring the operation, and distributed provisions to the aged and the widows.

Sept-Isles.

Nearly all the Indians of the place were here awaiting my arrival. The two Nekapi families, mentioned in my last year's report, two other families and a widow from Esqimaux Bay, and a Nekapi pagan family and widow from the interior, who became Christians during the mission, were also here. Some of them were suffering from severe cold which they had contracted on their arrival at the sea coast, but in general their health was good. Two Indian families of this place have remained in the woods, intending to return here in the autumn or next spring. Two married men, who were hunting in the winter, have disappeared. One of them was found frozen dead, but the other was never heard of, and their widows have come back to the sea coast. We have not heard anything of the two families mentioned in my last year's report. Some of the Indians believe they are all dead, or have gone to some other place. Two other families stopped at Sheldrake for cod-fishing.

This year, again, some of the Indians procured intoxicants from traders at Moisie, Sept-Isles, and even from Quebec. Unfortunately we were unable—the Stipendiary Magistrate and myself—to procure sufficient evidence to convict and punish the delinquents. The Indians are absolutely dumb when questioned on that subject, for fear that they will not be able to obtain liquor with the same facility in future.

The Moisie Indians have been very successful in their hunt for fur-bearing animals; they also killed a large number of cariboo, and neither those who had remained in the woods nor those who had come to the coast suffered from hunger. The Indians of Sept-Isles, on the west side of the River Ste. Marguerite, however, were not as fortunate; they had killed only a few cariboo and fur-bearing animals. I had to give assistance to some of those Indians out of the Government grant. Some were lucky enough to be employed by a surveying party, and were well paid. When I passed here two Indians of this band were fishing at Moisie, and cod was beginning to be plentiful. I also vaccinated those among them requiring the operation, and distributed blankets and provisions.

Godbout.

The Indians of this place enjoyed good health all the year round, and with the exception of one family, who were working in a saw-mill on the River Pentecost, they were all here awaiting my arrival.

The hunt of last winter for fur-bearing animals was not very successful, but there was no suffering among these Indians. Fish and porpoise were plentiful, and all the Indians had to do was to hunt and fish.

On my return to Betsiamits I was informed that two Indians from Godbout had indulged in strong drink, which they procured from some one at Pointe des Monts. As soon as the Stipendiary Magistrate returns to Betsiamits I will prosecute the offender. I vaccinated the Indians who required the operation.

Betsiamits Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed good health all the year, and no one suffered from hunger.

An unfortunate Indian hunter broke through the ice in the spring and was lost. He was crossing a lake and was alone. The accident was discovered by his snowshoe tracks, which led to the place where it had occurred Another young man had also the misfortune to lose his right arm through the accidental discharge of his gun in his canoe, when returning to the sea coast in the spring. On his reaching the reserve, the missionary, in my absence, had him conveyed to Escoumains, where some skilful person attended to his injury. He is now well and strong, and on the eve of starting to join his father.

The hunt made by these Indians for fur-bearing animals was not successful, but on the other hand less money was squandered by them on intoxicants.

Some of these Indians during my absence crossed over to the south shore to procure intoxicants at Rimouski or at Quebec, but they were arrested by the authorities there, and all the liquor they had procured was confiscated; they themselves narrowly escaped being fined and sent to gaol. The captain of the boat, however, was fined. Since then no Indian has dared to go over to the south or to Quebec.

Since my return from the lower ports, a Bersimis merchant has been fined for having sold liquor to the Indians. Prosecutions against certain traders of Rimouski have also been instituted, but these had to be temporarily stopped, pending the return to Rimouski of the Stipendiary Magistrate, who was called away on business.

There is a marked change now amongst the Indians; they keep sober and quiet, in fact, the majority have already started for their hunting grounds. The lesson was good for the traders as well as for the Indians, but the real drunkards of the place are much incensed against the agent for his having caused the trader to be fined. In future they will not be able to procure intoxicants so easily. The Stipendiary Magistrate of this district seizes every opportunity to assist me in bringing to punishment the vendors of intoxicants to the Indians. He even obtained the services of two provincial policemen, and these have given us great assistance.

I already had occasion to inform you that two Indians of Betsiamits, a man and woman, were accused of murder, and that both of them were awaiting their trial in the gaol at Malbaie.

Two new houses were erected here during the summer.

The potato crop last year was a failure, and that of this year does not appear to be much better. This is due to the very dry weather we have had during the summer.

As in other places, I vaccinated those who required it, and with much success.

Salmon fishing at sea was very poor, but much better in the rivers.

Escoumains.

The Escoumains Indians enjoyed good health during the year. They live very comfortably. They hunt the seal and fur-bearing animals. Some of them work in a saw-mill in the neighbourhood, and others float logs to the mill.

Seal hunting was almost a failure this year, and the hunt for fur-bearing animals was about the same as that of last year.

Those who obtained a license last year to fish for salmon had to give it up. They could not make enough to defray the cost of the license and of their nets.

The crop last year, with the exception of potatoes, was a failure. This year they planted potatoes only; these they purchased themselves, and although the weather was very dry this summer, the yield promises to be good.

Here also I vaccinated the Indians who required it.

As there is only one Indian family at Tadoussac, I did not think it necessary to go there, especially as that family is always well behaved. So I left Escoumains to return straight to Betsiamits, to prepare and transmit my annual report and tabular statement within the time required by the Department, and also to be sure of another meeting with the Stipendiary Magistrate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians.

District No. 7,

Parrsboro'—Cumberland Co., N.S., 29th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In transmitting to you my annual report I labour under a disadvantage, as this is my first year as Indian Agent. I have had to gather gradually such items of information as I could respecting the Indians from themselves, as my predecessor left hurriedly to reside in the United States on the day on which I received my appointment.

The Indians of this district are, in general, sober, industrious and well disposed. They have, in common with other roving tribes, a restless spirit which is against their remaining upon the reserve and settling down to hard, steady work.

Some years ago several of the Indians purchased land at Half-way Lake and built houses thereon. This has drawn their attention away from the reserve and its agricultural development.

The lumbering business carried on in this country affords employment to several of the able-bodied men of the band, while the older ones, with the women, follow the occupations of coopering and basket-making.

There were six deaths during the year, four of them from pulmonary diseases.

A misunderstanding relative to the position of chief, has militated against the best interests of the band. This matter is likely to be satisfactorily settled at an early day.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. W. BOGGS,
Indian Agent.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 30th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report on the Mohawk Institution, for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

Attendance.

During the year fifteen boys and seventeen girls entered, and fourteen boys and fifteen girls left the Institution, the number on the books 31st December, 1889, being ninety-two.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year	1
From 1 to 2 years	9
do 2 to 3 do	5
do 3 to 4 do	5
do 4 to 5 do	3
do 5 to 6 do	3
do 6 and over	3

Average attendance of boys, 3 years; girls, $3\frac{1}{6}$ years.

The applications for admission very far exceed the accommodation of the Institution.

Health and Conduct.

The general health of the school has been very good throughout the year, and the conduct of the pupils has been fairly satisfactory.

Education.

In the education departments fair progress has been made.

Lizzie Maracle and Jamieson Lewis, who passed the examination for entrance to the High School, are both continuing their studies, the former at Deseronto and the latter at Ridgetown High Schools.

The following ex-pupils have been appointed as teachers during the year:—

Willis Tobias, 3rd Class Public School certificate, to Moravian Town.

Lucy Hill to Muncey.

Frances Davis, to Board School No. XI.

Robert Hill to Board School No. II., in succession to Miss F. Maracle, who taught this school most successfully for eight years, and has been appointed to a clerkship in the Indian Department at Ottawa.

The "Nelles Medal," for general proficiency was awarded to Naomi Latham, who is now attending the Brantford Collegiate Institution.

In September of last year the institution was visited and inspected by a commission consisting of four members of the New England Company, which entirely supports this school, and which has for two hundred and forty years engaged in civilizing and christianizing various Indian tribes.

I am confident that the visit of the Company's Commission will result in the increasiug usefulness of this institution, and particularly so through their recognition of the merits of past pupils by the distribution of silver medals to those who, by their exemplary conduct and distinguished services, have done much towards the advancement of their race, and have proved themselves worthy to form the nucleus of a band of Honourable Past Pupils of the Mohawk Institution.

It is my pleasure here to record the names of those past pupils to whom the honor badges of the company have been awarded, and through whom it is hoped to establish an association, which, with well defined regulations, will submit to the company from time to time the names of other past pupils who have proved themselves worthy of similar recognition.

Roll of Honor Past Pupils of the Mohawk Institution to whom has been awarded the Company's silver badge, with the year of their leaving the Institution:—

Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, 1854; Chief Benjn. Carpenter, 1854; Chief Sampson Green, 1862; Chief Alex. Smith, 1867; Mr. Thos. D. Green, 1878; Mr. Nelson Moses, 1878; Miss Sarah Davis, 1880; Miss Lydia Lewis (Brant), 1880; Miss Maggie Maracle (Claus), 1881; Miss Floretta Maracle, 1881; Miss Jessie Osborne, 1883; Miss Susan Hardy, 1886.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

To the School Board Six Nation Indian Reserve:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1889–90.—To Balance brought forward			$1,085 77
Annual grants—			
New England Company	$1,000 00		
Indian Department	400 00		
Six Nations Council	1,500 00		
		2,900 00	
			$3,985 77

Expenditure.

1889–90.—By Salaries	$2,525 00		
Buildings and grounds	523 00		
Fuel	131 88		
School requisites	41 89		
Printing and office expenses	16 88		
Prizes	38 50		
Insurance	8 00		
Sundries	24 63		
		$3,309 78	
Balance in the bank	675 27		
in hands hon. Sec'y	0 72		
		675 99	
			$3,985 77

REPORT for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Pupils on Register for 12 mos., to 30th June, 1890.	Average attendance for year ended 30th June, 1890.	Rate per cent. of average upon the Register number.	No. present at Examination.	Standard of attainment.	No. presented in each Standard.	Result of Examination 30th June, 1890. No. passed 50 p.c. of marks.					Percentage of Passes upon the number presented, 1890.	Percentage of Passes upon the number presented, 1889.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithm'tic	Grammar.		
2	Mr. R. Hill.....	57	22·2	38·9	36	V	1	1	1	1	1	1	74·6	53·3
						IV	1	1	0	1	1	1		
						III	2	1	0	1	2	1		
						II	7	4	3	6	7	7		
						I	7	....	....	....	....	..		
						B	18	....	....	....	....	..		
3	Mrs. Weatherell.....	55	20·9	38	23	V	3	3	1	3	3	1	66	80
						IV	1	1	0	1	1	0		
						III	3	2	0	3	3	1		
						II	3	1	3	1	2	3		
						I	7	....	....	....	....	..		
						B	16	....	....	....	....	..		
5	Mrs. Scott.....	59	20·3	34·4	23	IV	.....	....	....	....	....	..	70·9	60
						II	3	3	3	3	3	3		
						I	9	6	9	....	4	..		
						B	11	....	....	....	....	..		
6	Mr. J. Lickers.....	24	10·9	45·4	15	IV	2	2	2	2	1	2	82	65
						III	5	5	4	5	5	1		
						II	3	2	1	3	3	3		
						I	5	....	....	....	....	..		
7	Miss Russell.....	63	21·8	34·6	26	IV	3	3	1	3	3	0	76	73·7
						III	3	3	3	3	3	3		
						II	4	1	2	3	3	4		
						I	10	....	....	....	....	..		
						B	6	....	....	....	....	..		
8	Miss M. Davis.....	37	16·1	43·5	15	IV	3	2	2	3	2	3	68·3	68
						III	.....	....	....	....	....	..		
						II	9	2	2	7	9	9		
						I	3	....	....	....	....	..		
9	Mrs. Tobicoe	52	20·7	39·8	26	IV	3	1	2	2	3	3	73·3	85·7
						III	3	1	3	3	3	2		
						II	3	0	3	3	1	3		
						I	17	....	....	....	....	..		
10	Miss S. Davis.....	60	19·6	32·6	20	V	2	2	1	2	1	2	75·5	76·3
						IV	3	3	1	3	3	3		
						III	3	1	2	2	2	2		
						II	1	1	0	1	1	1		
						I	11	....	....	....	....	..		
11	Miss F. Davis	48	21·1	43·9	14	III	.....	...	....	....	....	..	64·2	53·3
						II	1	1	1	1	1	1		
						I	8	2	8	5	6	..		
						B	5	...	....	....	. .	..		
		455	173·6	390·1	198	.....	198	55	58	71	77	60	.. ..	.....
						V	6	6	3	6	5	4	72·3	70·2
						IV	16	13	8	15	4	12		
						III	19	13	12	17	17	10		
						II	34	15	18	28	30	29		
						I	77	....	....	....	....	..		
						B	46	....	....	....	....	..		

The tabular statement shows the condition of the several schools under the management of the Board, and on comparing it with the similar table presented last year it shows that there has been an increased attendance of five; whilst the average attendance has increased from one hundred and fifty-six to one hundred and seventy-three; and the rate per cent. of the average attendance to the number on the roll from 35·5 to 39.

There has been a slight increase in the number of pupils passing satisfactory examinations, whilst the general standing of the schools has very much improved.

The Superintendent, the Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, has visited each school once a fortnight, and has been unremitting in his efforts to increase the efficiency of the schools.

The following teachers resigned during the year: Miss F. Maracle and Miss S. Latham, their places having been supplied by the appointment of Mrs. Wetherell and Mr. R. Hill (*pro tem.*)

The sum of $523 has been expended on the improvement of buildings and grounds, and the cash account shows a balance in hand of $675.99.

Members of the School Board:—

LIEUT.-COL. GILKISON, *Representing the Indian Department.*
REV. R. ASHTON, REV. J. D. CASWELL, *Representing the New England Company.*
CHIEF JOHN HILL, CHIEF DAVID HILL, CHIEF JAMES HILL. *Representing the Council of the Six Nation Indians.*

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

YARMOUTH, N. S., 30th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendant General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to your Department my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

In regard to the Indians of this agency I have but little to report. Their general health is good, and they have increased in number. There were two births, but no deaths.

The seed furnished them by the Department last spring was planted. but the results are disappointing. The blight affected the potatoes to such an extent that they will have but few for winter use.

A number of the Indians of this agency live at a distance in the country, but I hope that the general comfort of those on the reserve will be an inducement for those who are absent to return to it.

As a whole, they are temperate and, in their way, industrious.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 1C.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE,
SOUTH ALGONA, 3rd October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The Indians had a very successful year. Those who farm had very good crops. Those who devote part of their time to fishing, hunting and trapping have also

been fortunate. There has been very little distress, and the band has generally been healthy. The school, under the management of Miss Minnie Quinn, has been fairly well attended, and the children are making progress.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, 30th August, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1890, with an inventory of all Government property under my charge. In my report of last year I drew attention to the fact that extensive additions were being made to the industrial school, which were to be used exclusively by the female pupils. It is now to me a source of great pleasure to be able to state that these have been fully completed in a neat, workmanlike and substantial manner, according to the plans and specifications, and for the sum authorized. The advantages of this increased accommodation are evident, and greater facilities are afforded for the instruction of the girls in practical industrial lessons. In addition to the new buildings erected, a number of important changes in the old structure had necessarily to be made, as it was originally built for the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was not, in many respects, adapted for the purpose for which it is now used. The stables and the bakery, too, were removed further from the main buildings as a preventive against fire.

It is gratifying to report that the pupils have made good progress in their studies and are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the English language. Strenuous efforts are made to prevent the use of any Indian dialect in the institution. This is, of course, no easy task, especially with the boys received newly from the reserves, who are very obstinate in adhering to the use of their own tongue; but it will, with patience, not prove impossible to accomplish.

Carpenter's Branch.

I am pleased to say that the same master carpenter continues to instruct a number of the boys in this useful trade, and his teaching has been attended with the most satisfactory results. This branch has now become a source of revenue instead of a burden to the school. I will give a brief *resumé* of the carpenter work done during the year, from which you will gather that the instruction given the boys has been thorough and comprehensive and will prove of incalculable benefit to them in after life. In July they erected the outbuildings, and in August and September worked on the new addition to the main building with the carpenters employed, making sash and frames, shingling, lathing, siding up and laying floors. They subsequently went to Thunderchild's Reserve, where they quickly put up a school-house. On their return from the reserve they built three flights of stairs in the new wing and made all the storm sash for it, wainscotted the different rooms and completed the work in detail. They then made the needful alterations in the old building, removed partitions to enlarge the rooms, wainscotted them, and made such necessary furniture as tables, benches, &c. When spring opened, they accompanied the Instructor to Red Pheasant's Reserve and built a school-house. They also lathed the Farm Instructor's dwelling house. Thence they went to Moosomin's Reserve, where another school-house was put up by them; and finally they completed the school-house and the Farm Instructor's dwelling at Poundmaker's Reserve. As not one of these boys could, two or three years ago, handle a single tool, I feel

justified in saying that their progress has been all that could be desired. While working on the reserves among their own people the conduct of these boys, the Instructor informs me, was most creditable and dignified, as became enlightened persons, working ten hours per day and never once leaving their work.

The net earnings of this shop for the year amounts to $1,329.50.

Blacksmith's Shop.

This shop continues under the charge of the same master mechanic, who is an excellent workman, well qualified to instruct others. The apprentices under him have been kept busily employed in the shop, as there is a constant supply of work coming from the seven Indian reserves and the Battleford Agency. The work performed may not appear so great as that done in the carpenter's shop, yet the forge is never idle and the boys are gaining a thorough knowledge of a trade which commands the highest wages in these Territories.

The Farm.

The grain and root crops of last year did not yield so good a return as I had hoped for, owing to the severe and steady drought that prevailed through the entire length of the season. A new feature was inaugurated in this branch, viz., harvesting our own hay. We were, however, obliged to haul it about twenty miles, owing to its scarcity in the immediate vicinity because of the dry season. To prevent a recurrence of any shortage in the future, two hundred acres of good hay land have been reserved for the use of the school, a short distance from it, which were enclosed this spring with a substantial wire fence, and there is an excellent crop of hay this year on the land. As the school requires about seventy tons of hay yearly, which, if purchased, would cost about $560, a reduction of this amount is effected in the expenditure, as the whole labour is performed by the Farm Instructor and his apprentices.

The crop of last year was cradled and bound by the boys, which gave them practical training in harvesting.

Recreation.

In out-door sports the boys are well provided for, and their hours of recreation are occupied with baseball, cricket, lacrosse and the boxing gloves.

Christian Training.

Great attention is paid to the moral teaching of the pupils. They daily read the Bible, catechism, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and attend morning and evening prayers. On the Lord's Day they attend morning and evening divine service and Sunday-school in the afternoon.

Girls' Department.

The girls are making satisfactory progress. In addition to the elementary subjects of reading, writing and arithemetic, they daily attend classes where they are instructed, according to their capacity, in sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, scrubbing and general house work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,
Principal.

GLENDALE, RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS Co., N.S., September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith, in compliance with the request of the Indian Department, to submit the following report with the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last. To the detailed information contained therein I have but little to add. I am happy to state that the condition of the Indians throughout my agency has very materially improved during the last few years. There is a marked improvement in cleanliness and in their dwellings. By slow degrees they are becoming more thrifty and provident.

The school on the Whycocomagh Reserve is doing good work, considering the irregular attendance of the pupils, and is still in charge of Mr. Jno. McEachen, who for many years taught very successfully in the public schools of this county. As a rule, the Indians of this band are very industrious. The Indians of my agency are a law-abiding people, and afford an example it would be well for some of their more civilized white neighbours to imitate.

There were two marriages, eight births, and three deaths during the year. The agricultural implements supplied by the Department a few years ago have been of much benefit to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent District No. 11.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY, TREATY NO. 4,
25th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The crops of last year were a failure. At one time they looked promising, but the continuous dry weather checked their growth.

The hay crop also suffered. It was with great difficulty the Indians on Cowesess' Reserve, number 73, and Sakimay's Reserve, number 74, secured sufficient hay for wintering their stock. Without mowing machines it would have been impossible for them to cut what they required, as two or three acres in some cases had to be gone over before a ton was procured. The Indians on the two other reserves, viz.: Ochapowace, number 71, and Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw, number 72, were more fortunate; for, in addition to that which they required for their cattle, about thirty tons were put up for sale.

The winter being much more severe than usual, with deep snow, several of the hunters and trappers were prevented from following their occupations, notwithstanding which about $1,000 was realized from the sale of furs.

The stock came through the winter very satisfactorily. I may mention that seven head wintered without stabling or hay having been supplied to them. It is true they were in a sheltered place, with a large quantity of long grass on which they fed.

The Indians throughout the agency succeeded very well in adding, by their individual earnings, food supplies and clothing to that which was issued to them amounting to $2,812.26, being $386.39 more than last year—$600 having been realized from the sale of "seneca," or snake root.

She-Sheep's party on reserve number 74, secured a large quantity of hay, with which they were able to winter fifty-one head of stock for settlers adjacent to their reserve, realizing therefrom, $250. Out of this money, $85 was spent in the purchase of a farm waggon, the balance in provisions and clothing.

This party has been receiving very little from the Department, but as large game and fur-bearing animals are getting scarce they will soon have to apply for assistance in the way of implements and stock.

I have to report a much larger death rate during the year, owing to the Indians under my charge having been attacked by "la grippe," from which a large number died.

Seeding commenced on the 14th of April, and as a good deal of summer fallowing had been done, many of the Indian finished the work early and well.

The area put under crop on the several reserves was as follows:—Ochapowace's Reserve, Band number 71, one hundred and thirty-three acres; Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Band, reserve number 72, one hundred and twenty-three acres; Cowesess' Band, reserve number 73, two hundred and thirty-five and a half acres; Sakimay's Band, reserve number 74, one hundred and eighteen and a halt acres—making a total of six hundred and ten acres, distributed in the following manner: Wheat, four hundred and thirty-seven acres; rye, forty-eight and a half acres; pease, six and a half acres; oats, fifty-four acres; barley, four acres; corn, three acres; potatoes, thirty acres; turnips, fourteen acres; carrots, four acres; garden, eight acres.

Of the fifty-four acres in oats, twenty-seven were put in by the farmers for the use of their horses and of the agency team. This is the first effort made to grow rye on these reserves. Owing to the richness of the soil it grew to a great height, in some cases as much as six feet; it grew very thin although it was thickly sown. I am of opinion that if spring rye is sown on light sandy soil it will mature early and prove successful in this country.

The number of children attending school is as follows: At the Qu'Appelle Industrial School thirty-four, and at the Round Lake Indian Boarding-school, thirty-six.

In accordance with instructions I have visited the latter once a month, and can report favourably on the progress made by the scholars, and of the clean and orderly manner in which the institution is kept.

During last fall Mr. H. Nelson, D.L.S., visited this agency and sub-divided parts of reserves numbers 72 and 74, and a portion of reserve number 73, but winter coming on he stopped work on that reserve. No surveying was done on reserve number 71, as Chief Ochapowace objected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

River Bourgeois, N.S., District No. 10,
1st October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the usual tabular statement and annual report on Indian matters in this district. I have not much change to note in Indian affairs this year. The population remains the same as last year. There were five births and as many deaths, but statistics at hand covering a number of years, show that the Indian population is decreasing. Consumption is the prevailing cause. I have to report one case of violent insanity. Noel Prosper, residing at St. Peters, has been for some time past subject to epileptic fits. Steps were taken to procure his admission into an asylum; after some correspondence and consultation with the proper authorities he was received into the asylum at Sydney, and was afterwards admitted

to the hospital at Halifax. The expenses incurred on his account are not yet paid ; but it is expected that the Local Government, which has charge of all insane people, Indians as well as whites, will in due time pay them.

The Indians complain that the timber used for coopering is becoming scarce, and that in consequence their means of support are lessening.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, B.C., 22nd September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the past year, and a list of Government property in my possession on the 30th of June. It has been a good average year for these tribes in their sealing and other industries; there seems to be an increasing demand for Indian labour at the salmon fisheries and elsewhere, so that there is a growing tendency on their part to travel. Some of the chiefs and many families did not return at all for the winter months. There is an improvement in many of the villages in the number and style of the houses, but the majority of the inhabitants are away for the whole of the summer.

The deaths have been slightly in excess of the births, owing to an epidemic of influenza which visited some of the tribes, and carried off those already enfeebled by disease. While the practice of travelling in search of work is laudable and leads to improvement in dress and cleanliness, it leads also to immorality, owing to the facility with which intoxicants can be obtained, and is in a measure conducive to mortality among the young children. Their wandering habits prevent them from gaining much advantage from the schools under the direction of the Roman Catholic Missions at Aiaht, Claoquaht, Ahousaht and Kyukaht. At the Heshquiaht Mission the Indians travel but little, the men supply two schooners with sealing crews for Behring Sea, and the old men and women stay at home fishing and making dogfish oil. This tribe earns more on the average than any other on the coast. The young men, with the help of the Rev. Father Brabant, have built seven frame houses on the mission land, two more being in course of erection. The Rev. Father is at present away on a visit to Belgium, and hopes on his return to build a new church. On the Sunday which I spent at Heshquiaht there was no work done, and those resident in the village attended church at the usual hour for prayers. Through the liberality of the Department I was able to supply five of the reserves with proper wells, and at a sixth the spring was cleaned out and a proper box provided. Without exceeding the outlay sanctioned I was able also to supply these wells with wooden pumps which prevent the dipping of unclean vessels into the water. The wells have been substantially lined with plank and are built in such a manner that water spilt outside will not drain into the well again.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, 2nd October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

Since the date of my last report, the number of pupils at this institution has increased from one hundred and twenty-eight to one hundred and forty, and I expect that the number will have increased to one hundred and fifty before winter sets in.

Several of the children who have recently been received into the school belong to Indian families who have been living in the United States but now intend to settle on their reserves; they appear to recognise the benefits which their children will derive from attending school.

Hitherto the male have exceeded the female pupils in number, but now that there is a separate building for girls, we have been able to add to their number, which exceeds that of the boys.

Parents, as a rule, leave their girls at school longer than their boys, and the girls remain more willingly than the boys.

The prejudice of the Indians against education seems to be diminishing, and the number of Indian children growing up without any education is small and gradually decreasing through the exertions of the Indian agents.

The health of the pupils at present is most satisfactory, there is not a single case of sickness in the school. We have, however, to mourn the death of several of the more delicate children from influenza and measles; both diseases have been prevalent among the Indians in this vicinity.

The children have outdoor exercise sufficient to preserve their health, and they are regularly visited by Dr. Seymour.

Gratifying progress is made by the pupils, many of whom can compose and correctly write English sentences on the blackboard; they compare favourably with white scholars of the same age. The girls are divided into two classes under different teachers, and classes for the instruction of younger boys are taught, in some instances, by more advanced male pupils.

The constant supervision exercised over the boys is producing the desired effect, and they are becoming more contented and desirous of remaining in the school.

The undermentioned additions have been made to the buildings, most of the work having been done by the carpenter and the Indian boys under his instruction:—an implement shed, granary, hen-house, tool-house, and a greenhouse. An addition was built to the old stables, which had been removed to a more suitable site; the original school building was repaired and furniture for the girls' school was made. Several of the boys display considerable aptitude in the use of carpenters' tools; one in particular is an excellent workman, and could command good wages. The half workday system is generally followed with satisfactory results. The blacksmith and his apprentices have been busy, and have done a good deal of new work and repairing for the school and the surrounding reserves. The blacksmith attends also to the ordinary tinsmithing repairs of the school.

All the male pupils, without exception, assist in the work of the farm which is kept in good order and affords the boys an excellent opportunity of learning the best methods of agriculture, the management of horses and the care of farming implements.

The crops have been very good, and the farm and garden will supply all the grain, roots and vegetables required.

The old school building has been re-painted and tinted, and is greatly improved in appearance, and the new building for girls is commodious and warm.

The female pupils are becoming proficient in house work; they do all the sewing, mending, knitting and washing for the school. They also afford considerable

help in the kitchen, where they receive good training, and they assist in the dining room and dairy. Some of them are dexterous in the use of the sewing and knitting machines. A good play-ground, properly fenced and well shaded, has been provided for the girls.

Six of the female pupils were legally married during the year, and are now showing how much they have benefited by the training they received at the Industrial School. Four of the girls are in service, earning from $5 to $8 a month and giving satisfaction to their employers. There are several applications for female servants which will be considered when there are girls fit for work and when the consent of their parents has been obtained. The employés fulfil their duties to my satisfaction. The increasing number of pupils has the effect of decreasing the *per capita* cost of maintenance, and such economy as is consistent with efficiency is constantly observed in the management of the school.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HUGOUNNARD,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B.C., 1st October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, according to direction, a statement in tabular form of Government property under my charge on the 30th of June, 1890, accompanied by some explanations relative to the opening of the Kamloops Industrial School and its progress since it went into operation in May last.

From the time the Government arranged for the establishment of an Indian Industrial School at Kamloops a lively interest in it has been felt by the white people of the district and by the natives, and as the buildings approached completion the desire for the early opening of the school increased. Since the time the Principal took possession of the buildings, in the first week in February, frequent visits have been made to the school by the citizens of Kamloops and by the Indians living near, or visiting the town.

Having been successful in carrying out instructions from the Department of Indian Affairs and having secured, through the influence of the late lamented Bishop D'Herbomez, O.M.I., Westminster, the services of two sisters of St. Ann; and believing it to be the intention of the Government to comply with the earnest desire of the Indians wishing to place their children in the school, Sister Celestine, of the Cowichan School, and Sister Joachim, for years Superior of Kamloops Convent, came to Kamloops on the 1st of May, and immediately commenced preparations to receive girls and boys. The first admissions to the school occurred on the 19th of May, and these were followed, towards the last of the month, by others, as detailed in the accompanying report.

For the boy's school the services of Mr. M. McMillan, late teacher in the Lillooet Public School, had been secured, and the school was opened on the 1st of June, with an attendance in the girls' department of eleven and in the boys' department of twelve.

Other applicants for admission were notified that accommodation, at present, was limited.

The announcement that Mr. J. A. Macrae, Inspector of Schools for the North-West Territories, would visit the Kamloops school was received with pleasure. Upon that gentleman's return from Kuper Island school, Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, came up from Victoria, and with Mr. J. W. Mackay, Indian Agent, visited and inspected this school, and formally opened it. Mr. Vowell returned to Victoria next day, leaving Mr. Macrae to impart such instructions as were necessary.

It is confidently believed that, in a little time, many of the difficulties experienced in establishing this school will be overcome.

The natural affection of Indian parents for their children leads such of them as have children at the school to make frequent visits to it, and their camping near by has caused a restless feeling among the children in attendance. This, it is hoped, will be gradually remedied.

That the children are so attentive to their lessons and so well-behaved as they are is a subject for congratulation. In some respects they are in advance of white children.

The season was too far advanced when the boys entered the school to admit of gardening to any great extent this year, but some vegetables have been cultivated and are doing fairly well. With a supply of water for irrigation, which we hope to have next year, better returns from the garden may be expected. The soil available at present is not, without a good deal of water, adapted for agricultural purposes. Land of a better quality is being cleared of timber and underbrush.

The rules requiring the boys to receive outdoor instruction in manual labour, in addition to training in the school-room, are observed, and fair progress is being made. Roads and other improvements are under construction, and although few of the boys have been accustomed to work, yet they are displaying a praiseworthy desire to learn, and the efficiency which it is hoped they will attain will hereafter be of benefit to themselves and a credit to the school.

The Sisters are imparting useful lessons to the girls, not only in the school-room but in the several branches of housekeeping work. Already the older girls give important assistance in cooking, washing, mending, etc., for the inmates of the school.

The efforts made to ascertain particulars respecting the bands to which the children brought to the school belong, their parentage, &c., has caused delay in sending this report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. HAGAN,
Principal.

KAMLOOPS SCHOOL—GIRLS' ADMISSION.

No.	Names of Pupils.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Blood—Full or Half.	Tribe.	Parents' Names.	Parents—Living or Dead: Father.	Parents—Living or Dead: Mother.	Religion of Parents.	Description of Pupils: Height.	Description of Pupils: Weight.	Description of Pupils: Forced Inspiration.	Description of Pupils: Forced Expiration.	Places and Periods of previous Education.	State of Education on Admission.	Remarks.
		1890.								Ft. In.	Lbs					
1	Victoire	May 19	18	F	Kamloops	Louis (Chief)	L.	D.	R. C.	5 3	124	32	29	St. Anns, Kamloops, for 3 winters	None.	Knows and speaks English well.
2	Rosie Bursiel	do 19	10	F	do	Bursiel and Mary	D.	L.	do	4 5 1/2	60	25	23	None	do	No English.
3	Betsy Marechal	do 19	12	F	do	Michel and Julia	D.	L.	do	4 8 3/4	85	31	29	do	do	do
4	Sophia Laru	do 23	12	F	do	Moses Laru and Mary	D.	L.	do	4 9 1/4	81	30	27 1/2	do	do	do
5	Mary Ann Narcisse	do 28	12	F	Shuswap	Adrien and Bridget	....	....	do	4 10	94	31	29	do	do	do
6	Mary Paul	do 28	11	F	do	Durien and Agatha	....	....	do	4 9	81	28 1/2	27	do	do	do
7	Lizzie Joseph	do 28	9	F	do	Joseph and Julia	....	....	do	4 5	78	27	25	do	do	do
8	Caroline Fallardeau	June 1	12	H	Kamloops	Ls. Fallardeau & Matilda	L.	L.	do	4 7	76	28	26 1/2	St. Ann's Convent, Kamloops, for 4 months	do	Understands & speaks English, also a little French.
9	Elizabeth Andrew	do 3	11	F	North Thompson	Andrew (Chief) and Lucy	L.	L.	do	4 6	70	28 3/4	26	None	do	No English.
10	Matilda Ignatius	do 14	13	F	Nicola, coldwater	Ignatius and	....	D.	D.	do	4 10	84	30	28 1/2	do	do
11	Agatha Dick	do 14	9	F	Skuzzy	Dick and	....	L.	D.	do	4 2	53	24	23	do	do

M. HAGAN,
Principal.

[PART I.]

KAMLOOPS SCHOOL—BOYS' ADMISSION.

No.	Names of Pupils.	Date of Admission	Age	Blood—Full or Half.	Tribe.	Parents' Names.	Parents—Living or Dead. Father.	Parents—Living or Dead. Mother.	Religion of Parents.	Description of Pupils. Height.	Weight.	Forced Inspiration.	Forced Expiration.	Places and Periods of previous Education.	State of Education on entering.	Remarks.
		1890.								Ft. In.	Lbs					
1	Alex. Leonard	May 19	7	H.	Kamloops	Leonard and Julia			R.C.	4 2	64	28	26½	None.	None.	A little English; understands fairly.
2	Alexis Bob	do 19	11	F.	do	Alex. Bob and Adèle			do	4 9	88	30	27	do	do	Very little English.
3	Stanlaus Croosbear	do 19	7	F.	do	Prosper Crossbear & Mary			do	4 2	63	27	25½	do	do	No English.
4	Martial Quanserret	do 28	12	F.	Shuswap	Jno. & Mary Quanserret.			do	4 11	102	33	30	do	do	do
5	Daniel Quanserret	do 28	8	F.	do	do do			do	4 5	76	29	27	do	do	do
6	Michel Silselitsa	do 28	10	F.	do	Antoine and Apollonie			do	4 7	86	29	27	do	do	do
7	Wm. Pierrice	do 28	9	F.	do	Pierrice and			do	4 6	76	27	25	do	do	do
8	Louis Narcisse	June 3	12	F.	Kamloops	Narcisse and Angèle			do	5 1	108	32½	29	do	do	Speaks English.
9	Francis Bruseil	do 3	12	F.	do	Francis Burseil & Mary			do	4 1	84	29	27	do	do	Speaks few Eng. words.
10	Felix Bob	do 14	9	F.	Skuzzy	Gabriel Bob & Elizabeth.			do	4 1	62	26½	24½	do	do	No English.
11	Andrew Bob	do 14	8	F.	do	do do			do	3 8	49	25½	24	do	do	do
12	Antoine Atskola	do 30	9	F.	Buonaparte	Basile Atskola & Annettie			do	4 2	59	27	25	do	do	do
13	Charles Fallardeau	July 21	10	F.	do	Piere Fallardeau & Angèle			do	4 9	81	27	25	do	do	do

M. HAGAN,
Principal.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 26th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge on that date.

I regret to have to state that during last winter and spring the death rate among the Indians of this agency was very large; almost every family suffered the loss of one or more members from influenza, the proper treatment of which they did not understand. They exposed themselves too soon after convalescence, with, in many cases, fatal results.

The condition of the Indians otherwise is satisfactory. They have harvested good crops; have plenty of dried and salted fish; and many of them have large quantities and great variety of excellent fruit, for which they will have no difficulty in obtaining good prices. They have already realized considerable amounts from the sale of plums, peaches, cherries, early pears and apples. They find fruit-growing profitable, and are setting out a great many young trees.

The most noticeable progress made by these Indians within the last year is in the number of good houses built by them. The Shechelt Band have built thirty houses and a church on their reserve near Porpoise Bay, Shechelt Inlet, the houses costing from $250 to $450 each, and the church $4,500. They have also made regular streets through their village. Besides these improvements, they have constructed a ditch six miles long to take water from a river in the mountain to the reserve. During the construction of this ditch their missionary, Rev. Father Cherouse, worked with them every day, and to his energy and perseverance is due the splendid supply of water for irrigating and for household purposes which the Indians of Shechelt enjoy at present. These improvements have all been made within the past fifteen months.

The Cheheles Band, on the Hauson River, have built fifteen neat houses, which are well painted and nicely furnished, and there are twelve more in course of erection. They have made streets, and have done considerable fencing on their reserve. A little over a year ago this village consisted of a number of old shanties of very untidy appearance; it is quite different now. The old shanties have been nearly all pulled down and replaced by houses, the streets are clean and the new church is finished and nicely painted. The place looks well. Almost all the bands have made more or less progress in building houses and fences. The Musqueim and Tawassen Indians have done additional dyking on their reserves. The lands dyked during the last two or three years are now yielding excellent crops; the Indians are encouraged by this to continue the work of dyking.

The usual number of Indians went to work at the fisheries this summer. They all—including men, women, boys and girls—obtained employment and good wages at the different canning establishments. Fortunately for those Indians who had farms the salmon season was shorter than usual this year; they were thus enabled to return in time to harvest their crops, after which many of them went to the hop fields in Washington Territory. The Indians who went from this agency were accompanied by their missionaries, who looked after their spiritual welfare during their stay.

Between the fishing on the Fraser and the hop-picking in Washington Territory, the Indians will save considerable money this season—more, in fact, than in any previous year. As they did not make such large purchases as in former years, they changed their bank notes for gold before returning to their homes.

There are six Indian brass bands in this agency. One at Shechelt, one at Squamish Mission, one at Pemberton Meadows, one at Chehales, one at Chilliwhack, and one, a small boys' band, at St. Mary's Mission. The Squamish band and the St. Mary's boys' band were engaged by the Agricultural Society of New Westminster

to play during the exhibition for three days. The Squamish band received for their service $200, and the St. Mary's band $100. The Indians are fond of music, and learn it quickly.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency found intoxicated during the fishing season just closed was very small; six cases only were brought before the Police Court of this city, but there were none outside of that court. I am sorry I cannot say the same of the Fort Rupert Indians who come here during the fishing season. Almost every day for the last two months there have been from two to eight Indians brought before the city Police Magistrate on different charges, all arising from the use of intoxicants. These Indians have a most demoralizing influence on all who come in contact with them. It would be a blessing if they could be prohibited from coming here. The Bella Bella and Uculto Indians are not much better, but do not come in such large numbers.

The Indian schools are :—

1st. The Yale school for girls, under the charge of the Sisters of All Hallows.

2nd. School for boys and girls at St. Mary's Mission, under the charge of the Oblat Brothers and the Sisters of Ste. Anne.

3rd. School for boys and girls at Chilliwhack, under the charge of Mrs. Tate.

The children in these institutions are clean and healthy, well cared for, and are progressing favourably.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 12th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The Indians under my charge are steadily improving, and I am pleased to say are doing in all respects better than in former years.

They are putting up buildings that are permanent in their nature, wig-wams and logs being replaced slowly by frame houses, and as they now possess, in this county, lands which they can call their own, there is a disposition to attend more to the cultivation of the soil.

This is all due to the good judgment of the Department in having purchased lands for their use in the vicinity of Truro, where they are (in most cases) under the care of the agent.

There has been the usual number of cases of sickness and death.

Drunkenness is, I am glad to say, not increasing, and a watchful eye is kept over them in this respect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR,
Indian Agent, District No. 6b.

BEREN'S RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG, 17th September, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

The Black River Band numbers only sixty-two, a decrease of four since last year. They own thirteen houses, thirteen tents, nine stables, eleven boats, five canoes, two bulls, four cows, two oxen and seven young animals. They have seven and a-half acres under cultivation, and put up twenty-five tons of hay. They own a school house, and have twenty-three children of school age.

The Hollow Water Band numbers one hundred, an increase of two since last year. They own eighteen houses, seventeen tents, seven stables, seven boats, fourteen canoes, one bull, two cows, three oxen and nine young animals. They have nine and a-quarter acres under cultivation. They put up eighteen tons of hay. They have a school and thirteen children of school age.

Loon Straits Band numbers twenty-five, a decrease of four—caused by deaths. They have seven houses, four tents, five stables, five boats, two bulls, three cows, one ox and eight young animals. They have five acres under cultivation, and have planted fifty-one and a-half bushels of potatoes and put up twenty-two tons of hay. The school on this reserve has been closed since 1889. There are only five children of school age in the band.

Blood Vein Band numbers one hundred and six this year, an increase of five. They own ten houses, nineteen tents, one stable, twenty-four canoes, one bull, one ox and two young animals. They planted twenty-two and a-half bushels of potatoes and put up nineteen tons of hay. They have thirty-six children of school age, but do not ask for a school. They do not stay much on their reserve as, with the exception of the chief, who never leaves the reserve, they live chiefly by the chase.

Fisher River Band numbers three hundred and twenty-six, an increase of one. They own sixty-five houses, forty-one tents, forty-five stables, fifty-eight boats, two bulls, fifty-three cows, twenty-eight oxen and fifty-seven young animals. They planted one hundred and eighty-eight and a half bushels of potatoes, and have forty-three and a quarter acres under cultivation. They put up two hundred and thirty tons of hay. They have one hundred and two children of school age, but there is only one school in operation on the reserve. As the saw mill on the reserve has been shut down the Indians cannot get so much work to do as formerly, and have to go a considerable distance to find employment.

Jack Head Band numbers eighty-three, an increase of five. They own sixteen houses, twenty-one tents, seven boats, ten canoes, one bull, three cows, three oxen and seven young animals. They planted ninety bushels of potatoes, and have twenty-three acres under cultivation. They put up thirty tons of hay. They have a school and twenty-seven children of an age to attend school.

Beren's River Band numbers two hundred and eighteen, a decrease of one. They own thirty-eight houses, thirty-six tents, sixteen stables, twenty-four boats, twenty-nine canoes, one bull, eight cows and three oxen. They planted ninety-three bushels of potatoes and have eleven acres under cultivation. They have put up sixty tons of hay.

Poplar River Band numbers one hundred and fifty-eight, an increase of three, They own twenty houses, twenty-one tents, nine stables, three boats, one bull, five cows, and twelve young animals. They planted twenty-eight and a-half bushels of potatoes, and have eight and a-half acres under cultivation. They put up twenty-five tons of hay. They have a school in operation and there are fifty-five children of school age.

Norway House Band numbers five hundred and seventy-two, an increase of thirteen. They own one hundred and six houses, ninety-three tents, thirty-eight

stables, one hundred and two boats, fifty-one canoes, four bulls, twenty-nine cows, five oxen and twenty-six young animals. They planted three hundred and forty-nine bushels of potatoes and have fifty-four and-a-half acres under cultivation. They put up two hundred and fifty tons of hay. There are one hundred and ninety-four children of school age, and they have two schools in operation.

Cross Lake Band numbers two hundred and forty-four, a decrease of three. They own twenty-one houses, thirty-three tents, seven stables, six boats, sixty-four canoes, one bull, five cows, one ox and four young animals. They planted thirty bushels of potatoes and have eleven and-a-half acres under cultivation. They put up thirty-five tons of hay. There are seventy-one children of an age to attend school, and there is one school in operation.

Grand Rapids, Beren's River, Band numbers one hundred and fifty-six, a decrease of one. They own two houses, thirty-three tents, one stable, forty-one canoes and two oxen. They planted fifty-nine bushels of potatoes, and have four and a-half acres under cultivation. They put up five tons of hay. There is no school on the reserve, as the Indians are not yet prepared for one.

Peek-ange-kum Band numbers sixty three, an increase of one. They have one house, ten tents and twenty-three canoes. They planted sixty-seven bushels of potatoes and have seven acres under cultivation. There is no school on this reserve, the reason being the same as that given in the case of the Grand Rapids Band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although the winter was severe and fish were scarce in the southern portion of this agency the Indians managed to get along tolerably well. The venison secured was also less in quantity than usual, so that the bands north of Beren's River had to depend largely on the catch of fish for subsistence.

Fur-bearing animals are rapidly decreasing in number in this part of the country, and although the Indians worked hard in trapping and hunting they were not so successful as in former years.

With the exception of a limited number, the Indians are more observant than formerly of sanitary precautions; the death rate was, however, unprecedented in the agency, caused by an epidemic of influenza which swept over the district, and carried away many old people and children.

While paying annuities I visited all the reserves and noticed the favourable appearance of the potato crop. Some wheat and barley could not be better; I also saw some good ears of Indian corn. The cattle were looking very well, and showed signs of being well cared for.

The day schools are doing fairly well and the Indians appear to take more interest in sending their children to school when on their reserves; but owing to their hunting excursions, in many instances the children are very irregular in their attendance.

The supply of medicines to the bands in this agency is much appreciated by the Indians. They warmly welcomed Dr. Orton on his official visit to the different reserves during the annuity payments this summer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, N.W.T., October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1889-90, with such few references to matters subsequent to its close as, although encroachments on the latter half of the current calendar year, are really inevitable.

The year cannot be described as having been a prosperous one for the Indians, considering the disappointment consequent on the results of their harvest last fall, the scarcity of hay, the unusual length and severity of the winter, and the epidemic of influenza (in this country commonly called "la grippe") which attacked the bands in the Territories, almost without exception.

These subjects will be reverted to at greater length in their respective places.

It is, however, gratifying to be able to report that the adverse circumstances referred to have not interfered with the steady progress of the Indians during the year, and have affected their contentment but little, if at all.

The alacrity universally displayed when the spring came round to get to work at their farms, despite their disappointment of the former year, speaks well for their courage and perseverance, and is fraught with promise for their eventual success.

In speaking of progress made many things have to be taken into account, and advancement is shown in many ways, which, although full of significance to the observant and educated eye, are very difficult to describe. Progress has, moreover, to be considered in treating of our Indians as a whole, under several aspects, namely, advancement by individuals with respect to what has already been, in a measure, acquired by them; the acquisition of attainments in fresh directions, and the inculcation of the rudiments of civilization to others brought under its influences for the first time. In all of these directions fairly rapid progress, speaking generally, has been made. There is, however, no desire to claim too much, and it must be admitted, with regard to some few bands, that if actual retrogression has not been noticed, they have failed to keep pace with the common march of progress. To such, special attention will be given.

Probably the fairest criterion by which to judge of progress is the relative extent to which the Indians have been able to contribute towards their own maintenance. To illustrate my meaning: It may be stated, as one instance out of many, that during the year the bands in an agency in which marked progress is being made have received 79,817 lbs. flour, 13,460 lbs. bacon, and 23,341 lbs. beef, while those in another agency, not so far advanced, but fewer in number, have been assisted to the extent of 119,468 lbs. flour, 32,018 lbs. bacon and 35,782 lbs. beef,—nor does this represent by any means the whole value of the advance made by the one agency; for, while finding their own food supplies to the extent indicated, they have been allowed to acquire other property out of their earnings, and have in this way supplied themselves with several reapers, mowers, horse rakes, waggons and other useful articles, which cannot here be particularised.

It may here be incidentally observed, by way of example, that the Indians of one agency have in his manner (chiefly by the sale of hay) become possessed of forty-four waggons, fourteen mowers and fourteen horse rakes.

As has in former years been pointed out, it is clear that were industrious Indians compelled at once to devote all their earnings to the purchase of food, while others who do not exert themselves are supported by the Government, the chief incentive to work would disappear. By continuing to help the industrious to some extent, and so allowing them to purchase property, the possession of which produces a proprietary and independent spirit, the danger referred to will ere long disappear.

Of course in drawing inferences from such comparisons, all due allowance must be made for differences in the surroundings of the respective bands; but they are not, on the whole, so unequal as from a hasty glance might be supposed, because where

the presence of settlers affords opportunities for earning money in various directions their influx deprives the Indians in another way of one great source of maintenance, inasmuch as it drives away the game.

Last year was pointed out the extent to which the abundant harvest of the preceding season had enabled many of the bands to relieve the Government of the provision of flour. Had they been equally fortunate in the result of their labour in the year now under consideration, there would have been a much more marked showing in the same direction to record. That the additional demands to meet the failure of the crops were not, under the circumstances, greater, affords an equally convincing proof that the Indians are learning to grapple with their difficulties and that a measure of success has been attained in the inculcation of a spirit of self-reliance, and perhaps to some extent, of what is hardest of all to teach, habits of providence.

The ability, under the circumstances described, to curtail the calls which might have been expected to have been made upon the Government, cannot, as might perhaps be supposed, be attributed to a more plentiful supply of fish and game. On the contrary the decrease in fish and fur alluded to last year, has been in almost all directions yet more marked, and, although at a few points, a somewhat better hunt might have been made, the unusual depth of snow greatly interfered to prevent it.

Reference to the accompanying table of individual earnings will show the extent to which the Indians have contributed to their own support by the sale of hay, firewood, lime, roots and by hiring themselves out to work for settlers. No opportunity is lost of getting them to help themselves by such methods, while, as will be seen, what they are known to have earned aggregates no mean total, in the nature of things it cannot but be that money is gained of which no record reaches us.

It was pointed out last year that while the *per capita* expenditure was being considerably reduced, the aggregate cost was maintained. This was the effect of several causes, among which were the extension of educational facilities, the presence of a number of aged and infirm, who, belonging to the generation originally admitted into treaty, must, while life lasts, be a charge upon the country, and the gradual absorption of the farming class of Indians who, finding the hunt failing, are turning their attention to agriculture and must consequently be almost entirely supported for a time. These causes still exist and must for some years to come greatly interfere with any large reduction of expenditure, but I think that what has been here recorded tends to justify what I said last year, viz., that a succession of two or three good seasons would, so far as provisions are concerned, discharge the Government from the obligation to maintain a great proportion of the Indians outside of the limits of Treaty 7. I feel certain that, should the harvest just gathered turn out as well as is expected, it will be found at the end of the current fiscal year that a saving has been effected of several thousand bags of flour and of a proportionate quantity of beef and bacon.

Agricultural Operations.

As already stated, the Indians set to with a will to work at their farms last spring. Despite the difficulties of getting through the winter, no small amount of care was found to have been exercised in the preservation of seed, and many who had not enough purchased out of their own earnings and annuities.

When it is remembered how the Government had to come to the assistance of settlers in this direction, it is surprising that no greater demands had to be made on it, on behalf of the Indians.

The area under cultivation has been increased by something over a thousand acres, and that under crop by rather more than four hundred acres.

A considerably greater extension of area could without much difficulty be attained, but the conviction already reached, that the proper cultivation of a small quantity of land by individuals with such resources as are within their reach, will eventually prove most beneficial, is strengthened as time goes on, and therefore effort is not directed to the rapid enlargement of the limits of lands reclaimed from their

natural condition. Greater neatness is yearly being manifested by the older farmers in their fencing, and experience is gradually convincing the Indians that care bestowed upon proper cultivation brings its own reward. Perhaps the direction in which most has yet to be accomplished in teaching economical cultivation, is the proper weeding and thinning out of root and garden crops.

From an incidental allusion already made, it may have been gathered that, so far as can be now foreseen, the Indians are likely in many districts to have an encouraging reward for the labour expended on their fields, but until the completion of threshing shall have enabled crop returns to be sent in, it is advisable to speak with caution and to guard against being over sanguine. So far as prospects are concerned, it is regretted that the recurrence of drought in Treaty 7 prevents such hopes as are entertained respecting other districts being indulged, but considering the long distances which intervene between various parts of the Territories and the different climatic influences which prevail, it cannot reasonably be expected that all parts can, during the same season, be equally favoured, so we must doubtless be prepared to meet with disappointment in some other directions as well as in Treaty 7.

Stock.

Considering the difficulties in the way of procuring food for the stock which had to be contended with last winter, I am glad to be able to give so favourable an account of it throughout.

The drought which prevented grain maturing, and consequently caused a scarcity of straw, interfered greatly with the growth of hay. In places where formerly several tons of hay had been taken from an acre of land, some acres had to be cut over in order to secure a ton. Nor was this all, for the extreme dryness of the country caused terribly destructive prairie fires, which, despite all reasonable precaution, destroyed hundreds of tons of hay which had been put up with much difficulty.

The general dearth of hay thus caused was all the more seriously felt on account of the unusual length and severity of the winter.

These adverse circumstances did not, however, discourage the Indians or those in charge of them. At places where it was found that hay could not be put up sufficiently near to the reserves to be drawn home, the Indians made and stacked it at distant points, erected shelter for their cattle and kept them there during the winter. This, in some cases where the hay secured was destroyed by fire, had to be done very hurriedly, and required prompt and energetic action, thus affording another proof that the Indians are learning to depend upon their own exertions instead of on assistance of the Government to extricate them from difficulties which arise.

By such means, together with the exercise of strict economy in the use of feed, stock was brought through the winter with very little direct loss, and although in somewhat poor condition in spring, animals soon recovered on the rich pasturage of the country. It could not be expected that all the ill-effects of the hardships described could be escaped, and there is little doubt that they, to some extent, affected the successful rearing of a proportion of the calves dropped in the spring.

Anthrax, which appeared among the cattle in the Battleford and Prince Albert Districts, claimed some victims although not many, and all possible precaution was taken to prevent its spread.

Agricultural Exhibits.

Where Indians have shown their produce at Agricultural Exhibitions, the exhibits have excited the surprise of those seeing them for the first time, and have received high commendation from competent judges.

In order to encourage them, it is customary to exclude white settlers from competition with Indians. Particulars from other points have not yet reached me, but I may state that at the Exhibition held at Regina recently, some of the Indian grain

was put into competition with grain shewn by the settlers, with the result that the special prize—open to all comers—offered for the best exhibit of two bushels of White Fyfe Wheat was awarded to an exhibit from the Crooked Lakes Reserve, and the 3rd prize in the same class was given to one from the Assiniboine Agency.

The 1st prize in the public competition for the best sheaf of rye was also carried off by a Crooked Lakes Indian.

Vegetables were admitted to be generally quite equal to those shown by the settlers although they were not brought into competition and no opportunity of proving superiority, as in the case of grain, was offered.

The specimens of bread, butter, gloves, socks and so on, showed a marked improvement in make and general finish.

Although in itself a small matter, a certain significance attaches to the exhibit this year by an Indian woman of two jars of citron preserve, showing no small progress in domestic economy.

The Indians from the Assiniboine Reserve received orders from the whites for the manufacture of ox-collars, socks and mitts such as they had on exhibition at the show at Indian Head.

Industries.

It will thus be seen that the imparting of instruction to women in domestic duties, and industries within their province has not been neglected.

The knowledge of baking, butter making, plain sewing, knitting and so forth is becoming more extended, and will before long spread among the women of Treaty 7 now that they too are making a beginning in the directions indicated. Among some of the most advanced bands it is becoming exceptional to find women unable to knit socks, mitts and scarfs which answer very well the requirements of those for whose use they are intended.

Where sheep have been introduced, notably at the Assiniboine Reserve, the art of carding and spinning wool has been taught, and the women of that reserve, in addition to making such articles of knitted wear as were required for their own families, very creditably filled an order to furnish seventy-five pairs of mitts for the children of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. They made moreover one hundred and fifty pairs of moccasins for the inmates of that institution.

Increasing pains have been taken to induce the Indians to employ their spare time indoors during the winter months in the manufacture of such articles as harness, wooden ox-collars, bob-sleighs, fork handles and so forth, in making which they exhibit considerable proficiency, and instead of now having to purchase these articles, the Indians, in the main, provide them for themselves.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty they have to contend with in making such articles is the finding of proper wood for the purpose, for some of which they often have to go long distances.

Dress.

Every year sees the blanket more generally discarded in favour of settlers' garb, and more attention given to personal cleanliness.

It may of course be expected that until the present generation disappears, there will be found many whose prejudices against innovations with regard to such matters cannot be overcome.

Buildings.

The Indians, although still preferring their tepees in hot weather, have not been slow to appreciate the advantages of houses in the cold season, but nevertheless difficulties have had to be overcome in inducing them to adopt an improved style of dwelling.

Perhaps the chief of these was the existence of a superstitious fear of inhabiting a house in which a death had taken place.

It can be readily understood that with the full intention of destroying or abandoning a house in the event of a death, an Indian would not feel disposed to spend much labour upon it.

It is therefore both significant and encouraging to see the improvement which is every year being brought about in this direction.

The houses on the older reserves are gradually being raised in height, and some of them divided into separate apartments, while shingled roofs are steadily displacing those of mud and thatch. In Treaty No. 7 a number of good houses built of pine logs have been erected, about fifty having been built during the year by the Bloods alone.

The habit of sleeping on the floor is being gradually given up by those who have been longest settled on their reserves, and a considerable proportion of their earnings is spent upon furniture or lumber wherewith to make it.

Sub-division of Reserves.

The improvement made in various ways is very marked where the sub-division of reserves and parcelling out of lots among the individuals of the bands has been accomplished.

Great hopes were always entertained as to the effect this measure would have in fostering a spirit of individualism, and they have not been disappointed.

In the sub-division of reserves great caution had to be exercised to avoid rousing the suspicions of the Indians, who often imagine sinster motives in a manner and to an extent which those unacquainted with them could hardly credit.

Where the step has been taken, as at some of the reserves in the Muscowpetungs, Crooked Lakes and Moose Mountain Agencies—after more or less pronounced opposition, grounded on the idea that in some way or other it was a preliminary step towards depriving them of their lands—it has been highly appreciated by the more industrious, who now feel some guarantee that their improvements will be vested in themselves and their families.

Health.

The inability to give so good an account of the health of the Indians as was done last year is a matter for regret.

The epidemic of influenza, which attacked the countries of Europe and spread through this continent, did not spare the Indians, but assailed almost every band in each district. Its effects were—because of the tendency to pulmonary complaints among the Indians and the impossibility of inducing them to exercise the necessary care—more disastrous to them than to white people, and they are seen in the increased death rate this year in many of the bands, although medical and other aid was not withheld.

But for the immediate and after effects of this epidemic the health of the Indians has, on the whole, been fairly good, although measles ran through the reserves on one or two of the agencies. Scrofula, the scourge of the Indians, has to some extent given way, under regular and enlightened medical treatment, but is still painfully apparent among many of tbe bands.

Sanitary Precautions.

Care has been taken to discover and operate upon those who may have escaped vaccination, or on whom it has not taken effect. Such sanitary precautions as white-washing houses and gathering and burning garbage about the dwellings are systematically and regulary attended to, and the absence of such disease as would be engendered by a neglect of those precautions speaks for the care exercised in this direction.

Conduct.

The conduct of the Indians has, on the whole, left little to be desired. The absence of crime is most remarkable, when the comparative shortness of the time

during which they been subjected to the restraint imposed by our laws is considered, together with the opportunities afforded by the present condition of the country for the commission of offences, which, in the natural state of the Indians, would not appear to them to be reprehensible.

Among the Indians of Treaty No. 7 there has been less horse-stealing, which no doubt is largely due to the vigilance of the North-West Mounted Police in watching along the border and handing over to justice those who bring stolen horses into the country. The branding of their horses, which has now been pretty well effected in spite of considerable opposition, has greatly facilitated the detection of stolen animals, and has had a deterrent influence. Red Crow, the Chief of the Bloods, deserves much credit for the way in which he has aided in bringing law-breakers belonging to his band to justice; and it may not be unworthy of mention, that through his influence, The Dog and Big Rib, who some years ago escaped from the sheriff when *en route* for the penitentiary, have surrendered, and are now serving out their appointed term of imprisonment.

Agency Farm Buildings.

Very little has been done during the year in the way of building, although in one way and another a good deal has been accomplished in the necessary repair of and addition to buildings already existing. Some agency buildings are now in course of erection at the Pelly, Moose Mountain and Peigan Agencies, which, when completed will leave little to be done in a similar direction. These, however, belong to the operations of the current, rather than of the past, fiscal year.

Mills.

It was stated last year that a building had been erected for the reception of mill machinery at Onion Lake, in which the dismantled mill at Frog Lake has been placed, after the necessary repairs had been made.

The benefit to the Indians and the saving to the Department by the construction of this mill will be great, since the grain grown, whether wheat or barley, can now be made into flour and utilized for food, while lumber for the improvement of the Indians' houses can be sawn on the spot. Formerly the distance from milling facilities placed the agency at a great disadvantage in these respects. The same remarks will apply to the Carlton Agency, where a grist and saw-mill is now in operation.

The beneficial effect of the saw-mill is already apparent in the better class of the houses built, and before long a complete transformation may be looked for.

Difficulties have occurred relative to the erection of the mill building at Saddle Lake, but it is now in a fair way towards completion.

The mill towards which a bonus has been given by the Department will be in operation this fall, near the reserve of John Smith, in the Duck Lake Agency, and should prove a substantial benefit to the Indians of that band.

Contract Supplies.

Contract supplies have, on the whole, been delivered in a most satisfactory manner. It cannot he expected that contracts which embrace so great a variety of articles can be filled in every instance without difference of opinion arising as to whether full value has been received. There has, however, been no reason in any case to doubt the intention to deal fairly, and when errors have occurred they have been corrected.

The plan adopted this year of calling for the delivery of supplies at the Regina warehouse has worked admirably. It offers the following advantages over the old system, viz.: enabling tenderers to base prices upon freight rates readily ascertainable; insuring to contractors uniformity of inspection of deliveries; rendering possible more prompt payments; facilitating the removal and exchange of rejected articles and the avoidance of unnecessary correspondence.

The expectation entertained that the facilities for transport now existing in the Territories would admit of goods being safely and speedily transmitted by the Department from Regina to the various points required has been fully realized. Four or five dollars would probably cover any loss incurred in the transport of the large quantity of goods handled.

Annuities.

The bands at Montreal and La Ronge Lakes, which were admitted last year into Treaty No. 6, were found, when visited this year for the purpose of making the annuity payments, to have been comfortable and contented, having had a plentiful catch of fish upon which they mainly depend for their subsistence.

The cattle supplied under treaty stipulations appear to have been carefully tended, and good use has been made of the tools and implements furnished them.

The decrease in the number of Indians in the Territories, as shown by our statements, is, in a great measure, due to the removal from the pay sheets of those who have absented themselves since the rebellion of 1885.

The payment of the last of the Indians who were deprived of their annuities for participation in the rebellion has at length been resumed, and thus it is hoped the last trace of their disloyalty has disappeared.

It was noticed last year that some of the Sioux refugees resident in the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw, had been induced to return to the United States; a strong effort has since been made to persuade the remainder to do likewise, but so far only three more lodges have returned. There exists a conviction in their minds that if they return they will be subjected to harsh treatment, and it is to be feared that some of the settlers, who find their services in various directions very useful, encourage them in this belief.

What is required to counteract it is the presence of some representative of the American Government, to assure them that such fears are groundless.

Education.

In conclusion I beg to refer to educational matters.

The substition of boarding for day schools has been productive of the beneficial results expected from the change.

It will readily be admitted that it is by no means easy to determine how to impart, in every direction and to the best advantage, information to Indian children. An objection to the "Readers" now in use presents itself, and to remedy this would require the preparation of a special Reader. What is referred to is the fact that the subjects treated of, while perfectly familiar to white children, are, to a great extent, entirely beyond the experience of Indians. It seems clear that the difficulty in learning a new language must be enormously enhanced and the interest in the lesson largely decreased, if the symbols represent nothing tangible to the minds of the learners.

In the direction of the general organization of a system of education which can be made to run smoothly, unforeseen, if not unexpected, difficulties have naturally presented themselves. It is hoped however that these will be overcome by the measures now under the consideration of the Department, or by some modification of them.

Industrial Training.

The system of placing Indian children out among settlers, which was referred to last year, has been tried to some extent and so far has proved succeesful. The number thus sent out must necessarily be few at first, because the children are taken into the schools at a comparatively early age, and time must elapse before many of them are strong enough to be sent out to work.

As I have seen it written relative to this system in connection with the schools in the United States, so it may be said regarding it here.

It appears at first to be of a philanthropic character, but will ere long pass beyond that stage, and schools will be applied to for help because it is wanted.

These Indian apprentices work faithfully and continuously. Having few companions or acquaintances they are not inclined to ramble. They are particularly honest, their manner is grave and they possess a decided sense of personal dignity.

Their movements are deliberate, and they lack a quick response to directions and remarks. These deficiencies are however in no instance vital and are only such as belong to the Indian character itself as measured by the standard of whites. The degree to which the Indian question will be solved by this demonstration of the capacity of the Indian youth to do their share of the world's work is not yet ascertained, but a patient perseverance in giving them a chance to do so will solve the whole problem justly and honourably.

Attendance.

During the fiscal year 1889-90, 2,088 pupils have been brought under educational influences, and the aggregate average attendance, which was 1,137 in 1888-89, has increased to 1,180, a gain of 43. The aggregate average attendance in 1888-89 was 50 per cent. of the enrolment, in 1889-90 it has risen to 56 per cent. The aggregate average attendance at day and boarding schools is 916. A stage has now been reached when any change in this respect must be very gradual. The enrolment in industrial schools has increased from 253 to 264.

The St. Joseph's Institution at Dunbow is now filled up nearly to the extent of its accommodation, and although this is not done without persistent effort, it tends to show that the prejudice of the Blackfeet against sending their children to school is being overcome.

The 2,088 children attending school are graded as follows:—

1,165	in standard	1	as against	1,227	last year.
425	do	2	do	456	do
271	do	3	do	244	do
160	do	4	do	154	do
67	do	5	do	55	do

It will be observed that the number in the lower standards has decreased, and that in the higher has increased, showing progress.

The percentage of the number of children of school age who have attended school to some extent is $56\frac{11}{50}$.

The only school closed during the year was that at Stony Lake in the Carlton Agency.

On the other hand six were opened; one at James Smith's Reserve, one at One Arrow's in the Duck Lake Agency, one at Shoal River in the Pelly Agency, one at Bull's Horns on the Blood Reserve, one for Sioux children at Portage la Prairie, and one at Lesser Slave Lake.

The Round Lake Boarding School continues to perform the excellent work done by it since its institution.

Muscowpetung's Reserve Boarding School has been closed since the Presbyterian Church authorities became convinced that its site should be changed to the Qu'Appelle valley. The result remains to be seen, but it is hoped that it will be at any rate not less successful than in the past.

The Regina Industrial School has at length been finished, and it is hoped that the church under whose auspices it is conducted, will speedily have their arrangements completed and the institution in operation.

The Elkhorn Institution has had a great many difficulties to contend with in the way of getting scholars, and so far has met with varying success.

The Industrial School at St. Paul's, Manitoba, has secured nearly all the pupils for which there is accommodation; this favourable commencement encourages the hope that the school will be eminently successful.

An addition which is being made to the Morley Institution, is amply justified by the excellent character of the work which it has been found to have been doing for

its pupils. The money expended at St. Boniface is being used to excellent advantage, and personal inspection has convinced me of how much there is being done for those for whose benefit it is being so judiciously laid out.

The practical results of industrial training have been most marked at the St. Joseph's and Battleford Institutions. The carpenter and his boys from the first named school performed some work at the Blackfoot Agency most creditably, and the boys have been sent by themselves to help in the additions now being made to the Morley Institution.

The work connected with the agency, including the repairing of school buildings on the reserves, has, during the summer, been very satisfactorily performed by the pupils of the Battleford Industrial School, and a considerable proportion of the extensive additions which have been made to the institution itself is also their handiwork.

Surveys.

In addition to the work of subdividing reserves, the surveyors have been engaged both in Manitoba and in the territories in restoring the lines which define the various reserves, and in planting iron posts at their corners.

A fishing station has been marked off at the mouth of Shoal River, for the use of the Indians in the Fort Pelly District. As you are aware the Department has determined to put the land which formerly constituted the reserve of Pass-pass-chase near Edmonton into the market for the benefit of the Indians concerned, and Mr. J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., is now engaged in subdividing it for sale.

The usual statements accompany this report, and Mr. Inspector McColl will make his annual report on matters within the Manitoba superintendency.

My assistant and staff at headquarters, have loyally and efficiently assisted me in overtaking the yearly increasing work of this office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HAYTER REED,
Commissioner.

Scugog Reserve, 25th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

All the adult members of the band are now engaged in farming operations and are making steady progress. Farming being now their principal means of living, I hope for the best results in the course of a few years. They now get well along with their fall ploughing each year and are taking great pains to keep their land clean. All the fields under cultivation compare favourably with those of their white neighbours. The fences on the reserve are, however, becoming delapidated and the outside fences particularly need replacing.

The members of the band are now discussing a plan to fence the whole reserve with a new straight fence, which will be a great improvement. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants by the Indians is becoming more rare each year; it is seldom that an Indian is seen in a state of intoxication. In my last year's report I referred to a pleasant visit from Rev. E. R. Young, after an absence of a number of years. I was pleased to receive a few days ago a copy of Mr. Young's work, entitled "By Canoe and Dog Train," a beautiful little volume. I believe Mr. Young has forwarded a copy to the Department. The book is beautifully illustrated and contains two cuts from photographs taken last year by Mr. Young on the Scugog

Reserve. These cuts are found on pages 66 and 210 and nicely illustrate the happy and prosperous condition of many of the Indians in Canada. Mr. Young also in this work very kindly refers to the wonderful improvement made by the Scugog Indians, temporally as well as spiritually. Mr. Young has done a grand work among the Canadian Indians and has gained the love and esteem of the Scugog Band.

The members of the band are happy and contented, and seem to be endeavouring to better their circumstances. Sanitary measures have been well observed and no deaths have occurred from fever or malaria.

The children who attend the school which adjoins the reserve are getting on well and are advancing as rapidly as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
GEO. B. McDERMOT,
Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY, UPTERGROVE, 24th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report together with tabular statement for year ended 30th June, 1890.

The population is now 235, an increase of four since my last report the result of eight births and four deaths.

The Indians enjoyed excellent health except during the months of March and April, when influenza became epidemic; it was very severe on the aged and infirm but no deaths occurred. We have had as usual several fatal cases of consumption. The Rama Indians are in a better position to work their land than ever before, the Department having this year supplied them with good horses, harness, waggons, ploughs and harrows.

The season has not been favourable for farming in this locality, potatoes were an excellent crop but are being destroyed by rot owing to heavy rains in August. During the year a few very neat and comfortable frame dwellings have been erected by the Indians on the reserve. This band has gathered and sold to Mr. Moffatt, of Orillia, $5,000 worth of gentian root. Unprincipled white men, I regret to say, still continue to supply liquor to Indians, although every effort is being made to suppress the practice. In visiting the dwellings of the Indians I find the sanitary regulations required by the Department well observed.

The school is under the able management of Miss Taylor, the children are progressing favourably. The usual supply of blankets has been received and distributed among the aged and infirm.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 29th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1890, and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the bands under my superintendency.

Eel River Reserve, Restigouche County.

I cannot note much change in this band. They still pursue the fishing industry as the chief means of their support, with some outside labour and a little farming, so that on the whole they are fairly comfortable.

Papineau Reserve, Bathurst, Gloucester County.

These Indians are not in as good circumstances as they might be. Their land is well adapted for farming, and they have opportunities for earning considerable money from sportsmen, who from time to time visit the Nepisigui River, which runs through the reserve, but they do not give so such attention to farming as they might, and have very little to depend on during the winter; still they are about as well off as the average Indian.

Red Bank Reserve, Northumberland County.

As a general thing the resident Indians on this reserve are comfortable. They have many advantages. The land is good, and the most of them raise crops which help them very materially through the winter. The younger men work in the woods in winter, and drive logs on the river in the spring, for which they receive high wages. There is a settlement of white people and a saw mill close by. There is a neat church and a resident priest on the reserve.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This reserve is largely settled; the buildings are principally on the bank of the river. Many of the Indians have fair houses more or less finished inside. The men work a good deal in the saw mills, and in loading ships. Many of the men so employed have been in the habit of taking intoxicants and were very troublesome when they went home; in consequence they had to build a lock-up. A policeman was appointed who has done much to maintain order.

There is a church and school-house on the reserve. The priest from the adjoining parish visits them, and the school is taught by Mr. Michael Flinne, who appears to understand them and is doing fair work.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

This tribe should be well off. The land is very good; they can fish nearly all the year round, and get all kinds of fish in their seasons; they are better situated than many other bands, There is a fine old church here, built in the place of one destroyed by fire many years ago. It is said that the crew of a vessel anchored off the point, came on shore and maliciously set fire to and destroyed the old church, since which time the place has been called "Burnt Church."

There is a school-house near the church under the charge of a young lady teacher and the children are doing well.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This band is in good circumstances, having many privileges: the land is good; they have a good fishery and a good market for the fish they catch; some of them work in the saw-mills and lumber camps, while many of them give their attention to the manufacture of their own wares, for which, when they get them to market, they receive a fair price.

A chief was lately elected for a term of of three years.

There is on this resesrve, a very nice church which is finished thoroughout. Rev. Father Bannon, of Richibucto, visits the reserve frequently, and Doctor Ollaqui looks after the physical welfare of the Indians.

Indian Island.

This band is small. They plant a little, but depend principally on the fishing from which they could derive a good living if they paid more attention to it. There is a neat church on this reserve.

Buctouche.

Many of the Indians have left this reserve for no apparent reason. The land is fertile, and they earn a good deal at fishing and at outside work, of which there is plenty to be had. Some of those who remain are doing well on their farms.

Shediac.

This band is retrograding: they move back and forth, and as a rule, when they do so, are never prosperous.

I cannot account for their habit of moving from place to place, but they are so near the railway they can move very easily, and are almost sure to contract bad habits under those circumstances.

Fort Folly.

This band is not in a good position as regards farming. The land is poor, and and firewood is very scarce. They do some fishing and easily sell their commodities as there are large stone works near the reserve.

On the whole, there is not much change; there is a slight difference in the population.

The increase of the grant for the purchase of seeds had in some cases good results; but the Indians in my superintendency will never be successful as farmers, they think for the present only, and for that reason prefer to work for wages which they spend as soon as they are earned.

I have again to refer to the evil effects of strong drink, the sale of which to them it appears impossible to prevent; they will suffer imprisonment for a length of time rather than inform on the parties who sell to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. SARGEANT,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, BRANTFORD, ONT., 1st November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

It has been delayed owing to the diffiulty experienced in obtaining the returns of the enumerator for the reserve. I hoped that a more complete enumeration could have been secured this year than was obtained in 1889, but I have been disappointed. The enumerator complains that he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining information from the Indians. He was instructed to make a house to house visitation which he says he did, but although an Indian himself and familiar with the language, in many instances he could get no information and was obliged to depend on his own observation. Consequently I do not feel certain, in every instance, of the correctness of the figures given in the tabular statement, but I have compiled them from the best data I could obtain, and I think they are a near approximation to actual fact.

The year was an exceptionally hard one for the Indians on account of the unfavourable season for agriculture. The crops last year were generally light in Ontario, but more especially so on the Six Nations' Reserve. Good farming will always secure comparatively good crops even in an unfavourable season, but bad farming and bad seasons are almost certain to result in a failure of crops. With a few exceptions the Indians cannot be said to be good farmers, and hence their light crops of the unfavourable season of 1889.

The consequence was that many of them were reduced to straitened circumstances last winter. But the Department very kindly came to their assistance by making cash advances to those in absolute want, on their interest money for the spring of the present year. Those advances have all been repaid from their interest money distributed in April last.

Another consequence of the light crops of 1889 was the scarcity of seed for planting this season. Here again the Department came to the relief of the Indians by instructing me to make advances on their interest money for the present fall for the purchase of seed. I took measures to get seed for them early in the spring, and I am pleased to report that they took advantage of this circumstance very generally to plant early, and that the crops resulting therefrom are generally good; they are in a much better condition to pass the coming winter comfortably than they were last season.

The advancement of the Indians is manifested in their endeavour to plant and sow in season, and to harvest their crops when matured. It used to be their habit to begin to plant when other farmers had finished, and to postpone harvesting until their crops were injured by neglect. But this year very great improvement is manifest in this respect.

In several localities of considerable area on the reserve the people have great difficulty in cultivating their farms successfully owing to a want of drainage. If a system of proper drainage could be undertaken and carried to completion, it would be of great benefit to the reserve, not only in promoting agriculture, but in improving the health of the people. The general health on the reserve at present is very good, but during the winter and spring months there was a good deal of sickness, and the number of deaths reached a high percentage.

The want of wells and comfortable houses largely contributes to the ill-health of the people. I have pointed out to them that they should improve their dwellings as early and rapidly as possible; that they should avoid the use of the surface water of sluggish creeks and stagnant swales, and they should dig and stone up necessary wells. The result of this teaching is that several wells, which are producing abundance of good water, have been dug this season, and it is to be hoped the good example shown by some will be followed generally.

Educational matters have been fairly successful, good progress has been made in imparting instruction to the rising generation. A higher average of attendance has been secured, which is encouraging to those who have in charge the education of the reserve.

Hitherto the schools of the reserve have been under three distinct managements, namely:—the School Board of the Six Nations which has nine schools, the Methodist Missions which has two, and the Chiefs who have one school. The schools under the School Board are conducted on non-sectarian principles, which has induced the Methodist Missions to transfer their two schools to the Six Nation School Board, and it is proposed to transfer also the Chiefs school to the School Board, when all the schools on the reserve will be under one management.

The churches on the reserve are making evident progress in imparting religious instruction, and are exerting a beneficial influence among the people generally. Notwithstanding this, however, too many of the Indians find unprincipled white men, who, for paltry gains, are mean enough to furnish them with intoxicants, and many injure themselves, waste their time and substance and neglect their families in consequence.

The roads have been kept in fairly good condition by the statute labour of the people. A bridge which had only recently been built was unfortunately carried away by the high water of the Grand River last spring, but it is being replaced by a new and more substantial one which, it is hoped, will stand the floods. A new road is about being opened up between lots 6 and 7 across the 3rd concession of Tuscarora, which will greatly facilitate communication in a part of the reserve where the people have been much inconvenienced by the want of a road.

I am sorry to report that a division has grown up among the members of the Agricultural Society. The contention has been of several years growth, and last January it culminated in the formation of an additional society. There are, therefore, now two societies, each one of which has held its exhibition, and it is safe to say that neither exhibition was as successful as it would have been had there been unity and concord among its members. I think they have learned the force of the aphorism that, "United, we stand; divided, we fall;" and it is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail, and that unity will be restored before the season for another exhibition returns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,
A. DINGMAN,
I. I. A. & R., and Agent in charge.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 1st November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement for year ended June, 1890.

In making this report I have very little, if any, change to note in the condition of the Indians of this district.

Quite a number of them continue to move about from place to place, plying their trade of basket-making, which they seem to prefer to agriculture. Some families, however, never leave the reserve, and are fairly comfortable and contented.

The season has been rather bad for harvesting grain and root crops, but on the whole I think it is fair.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent, District No. 6a.

ENFIELD, HALIFAX COUNTY, N.S., 1st November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Indians of Halifax County, District No. 5. Since my last report there has been no material change in the condition of the Indians of this district. There are over one hundred Indians residing in this county. They live principally by farming, but devote a considerable time during the winter to fancy work, for which they receive at an average 75 cents per day. The Indians in this district are very much scattered. Some live at Sheet Harbour, some at Elmsdale, Wellington, Dartmouth, Cow Bay and Windsor Junction. There is one Indian school in Cow Bay, but up to the present it has been impossible to procure a teacher. Some of the Indian children attend the public

schools and appear to be very intelligent. The Indians of this county are sober and very industrious, and compare favourably with others in the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. DESMOND,
Indian Agent, District No. 5.

PAPASCHASE RESERVE,
NEAR EDMONTON, N.W.T., 20th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of surveying operations during the past season.

Mr. Ponton has been engaged in Treaty No. 3 placing iron posts at the corners of Indian reserves, and completing the surveys of some of the boundaries of a number of reserves at the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and Rivière la Seine.

The work under my own immediate supervision consisted chiefly of the survey of a waggon road across the Round Lake Indian Reserve, the sub-division into forty acre lots (quarter-quarter sections) of White Bear's Reserve at Moose Mountain, O'Soup's Reserve (late Cowesesee) at Crooked Lake, and the Assiniboine Reserve at Indian Head. Iron posts were placed at the corners of these reserves. The sub-division into sections according to the Dominion system of survey of Papaschase Reserve is now under progress.

I left Ottawa on 21st June and arrived at Regina on the 26th.

On 4th July, having organized a small party, I proceeded to Crooked Lakes Agency, and after consulting Mr. Agent McDonald in regard to the survey of a waggon road through Round Lake Reserve, went on to Scissors Creek, near the foot of Round Lake, in the valley of which the new road is located.

After thoroughly exploring the valley of Scissors Creek and the coulées running into it, I commenced the location of the road.

Several Indians belonging to the band of Chief Ochapawase had been invited to assist us in making the survey, but only two of them could be induced to join the party—one named John, a son of the chief, and the other Big-head. They worked only two days, and left on the 14th to draw their treaty money. John returned on the 22nd and stayed with us a few days more. The weather was very hot about this time, and in the thickly wooded ravines, in which we had to chop out a wide line, hard on axemen.

I finished the survey of the waggon road on 1st August and forwarded a special report and specification of the cost of its construction, and a plan showing the location. This road will be quite a boon to the settlers of the district, more especially those to the north of the Qu'Appelle Valley, as they have hitherto experienced much difficulty in hauling their produce to the Canadian Pacific Railway over the steep hills on the road laid out by the late Mr. Marshalsay near the eastern boundary (outside) of the reserve. On the afternoon of the 2nd I left for Moose Mountain *viâ* White-wood, and arrived at the new agency in the south-easterly corner of White Bear's Reserve on the 4th. We pitched our tents at a pond of fresh water in the open country south of the agency.

Along the route from the Qu'Appelle we passed over a very fine stretch of country, but water is still very scarce. The crops were looking well, except in a few cases, and the farmers seemed to be prosperous.

After my arrival Mr. Agent Campbell held a council with the Indians of White Bear's Band in regard to making a sub-division of part of their reserve. White Bear and some others did not seem to be in favour of this, but wished to have the boundary, more particularly the eastern boundary, run afresh, and iron posts placed at the corners, as it was thought some trespass had been committed by cutting hay

and timber on the easterly side of the reserve. Headman Kakakeway seemed to be more opposed to the sub-division than any of the others, but subsequently he requested that a sub-division might be made of the land he has selected for a farm and settled upon. On the 5th Kapeetwapew and another Indian came to work according to engagement the night before, and we began to open out anew and post and mound the eastern boundary, and sub-divide in the usual way a portion of the open country at the south-east corner. The land in this part of the reserve appears to be well adapted for cultivation, for the crops of the farmers settled along the southern boundary are good; that in the west of it for the most part is heavily wooded and interspersed with hay swamps. There are several large lakes containing fish in great abundance. Mr. Agent Campbell accompanied me while the iron posts were being placed at the corners, and I pointed out the boundaries to him and to an Indian.

On the 10th we attended church service at the agency, the Rev. Mr. Agassiz officiating. Service was held in the storehouse. There were hardly any Indians in the congregation. The sub-division was completed on the 15th, and we struck camp and moved to Cannington, a flourishing village in a wealthy settlement about six miles to the east of the reserve. The afternoon was taken up in getting the ponies and mules attended to by the blacksmith, as some of them had gone lame and required shoeing.

On the 16th we struck across from Cannington to the north-west corner of the reserve and camped near the residence of a farmer named Turton. He has no crop, but is the possessor of a large herd of cattle and some horses. He and a Mr. Baker came with us to the bush to find the corner for the iron post. We could not find it that day, so on Monday, the 18th, I produced the eastern boundary line from the point to which I had already opened it out anew to the north-east corner and found the old posts. The iron post was placed on the northern boundary line near the edge of the shallow lake in which the north-east corner is situated, and a new wooden post at the corner. In the afternoon we started for Crooked Lake. The following day we made forty-four miles and camped on the trail to Broadview at a well about two miles west of Whitewood. We arrived at the agency on the 20th.

I began to sub-divide O'Soup's Reserve on the 21st, a small portion of which had been sub-divided last November. The Indians were very busy cutting grain. I believe they had seven or more reapers going, still I had no difficulty in procuring the services of as many labourers as I wanted, without interfering with the harvesting of the crops. The farming operations on the reserves would be a credit to any community of whites. There is an immense quantity of grain this season, owing to the plentiful supply of rain. The Indians employed on the survey worked well and the sub-division went on rapidly in spite of bad weather, for it rained off and on nearly every day.

There was church service at the agency, held in Colonel McDonald's parlor, on the 31st. We all went. There were about twenty persons present, the Rev. Mr. Dobie officiating.

A severe snow storm set in on the 11th September, on which date all the surveying necessary at O'Soup's was finished, and I then proceeded to place iron posts at the southerly corners of the reserve. Chief O'Soup and Headman Gaddie came with us, and I pointed out these boundaries, as O'Soup said he did not know exactly where they stood and would like to see them.

It took all the next day to put in the iron corners and make a survey of the road-bed of the Canadian Pacific Railway where it runs across a corner of the reserve.

We left Oakshela early in the morning on the 31st and arrived at Indian Head Agency late in the evening.

On Monday, the 15th, Mr. Agent Grant and his interpreter came with us over a part of the Assiniboine Reserve and pointed out the place which he thought it would be desirable to have sub-divided. A small band of mounted Indians fell in with us on the way and seemed desirous to assist us. A good camping ground was selected at a pond of water surrounded by rich pasturage about four miles to the west of the

agency buildings. We pitched our tents and began to sub-divide in the afternoon. Three Indians were hired to work on the survey. On the 16th, leaving Mr. Aylen, D. L. S., in charge of the party, I returned to Crooked Lake village, to examine a new waggon road at Neepapiness Coulée, in O'Soup's Reserve.

There is a sharp hill near the head of this coulée on the old road, which can be avoided by constructing a road along the line I marked out in the easterly branch of it.

I went to Regina on the 18th, and on the 23rd started for Edmonton to sub-divide Papaschase Reserve. As the loss of time and expense of taking my outfit from Regina to Edmonton would have been considerable, it was decided that it would be better to go by rail and stage and engage men and transport at the latter point.

I arrived by stage at Edmonton on the 29th, and organized a small party, consisting of an assistant or teamster, with a waggon, and two other hands and a cook; and on 3rd October moved out to the Two Hills, about two miles south of Edmonton, where this reserve is situated.

The reserve is formed of parts of Townships 51 and 52, in Ranges 23 and 24, west of the 4th Initial Meridian. Townships 51 and 52 in Range 24, and Township 52 in Range 23, had been sub-divided in 1882 by the Department of the Interior.

After inspecting some of the work done by that Department within the limits of the reserve I found that the portions of the sub-division and outline surveys which had not been obliterated could be utilized in making the new sub-division; so I proceeded to establish the section boundaries in accordance with the surveys already made. A great many lost corners had to be renewed, and every section boundary in the reserve is being carefully gone over. The sub-division in the reserve will thus coincide with the surveys of the adjoining Dominion lands, nearly all the section and quarter-section corners had been marked by posts and bearing trees, which, in consequence of bush and prairie fires, were either partially or totally obliterated on the township outline surveys as well as the sub-division. All the corners are now being perpetuated by posts and mounds, as bearing trees, in my opinion, are of little use in this country.

The boundary of the reserve has been re-defined by a post and mounds with pits, instead of a circular trench, placed at every inter-section of a section boundary line of the reserve.

I regret that I am unable at present to prepare the usual sketches which accompany and illustrate our reports, but as soon as I get back to headquarters sketches of the work performed during the season will be forwarded to the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

Birtle, 30th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report of inspection of Indian agencies, reserves and Indian farms in the Western Territories.

To commence where I left off in my last annual report. After finishing my work at the Battleford Agency I proceeded to the Duck Lake Agency, arriving there on 31st January last.

Although the winter is a most uncomfortable season for making a tour in this country, an inspection at mid-winter enables the inspector to see the Indians at the time of their greatest need.

Duck Lake Agency.

The staff of this agency consists of R. S. McKenzie, agent; W. B. Cameron, clerk; Louis Marion, farmer, One Arrow Reserve; A. Marion, instructress, One Arrow Reserve; Justus Willson, farmer, John Smith Reserve; Lawrence Lovell, farmer, Beardy and Okemasis Reserves; Sandy Thomas, agency interpreter; M. Willson, school teacher, John Smith Band; Dyke Parker, school teacher, James Smith Band; Ferdinand Adrét, school teacher, Beardy and Okemasis Bands.

One Arrow Band, No. 95.

This band numbers eighty-eight souls in twenty-three families; the majority of them are still pagans; one-half of those who have embraced christianity are Roman Catholics; at present there is no school or mission on the reserve; six families wintered at Fishing Lake, thirty-five miles east of the reserve, and besides being able to subsist there upon fish caught, it was found convenient to put up hay and winter the larger number of their cattle there.

When this band settled first on the reserve they formed two villages; a disposition is now shewn to spread out; a beginning was made this year by Senokesick, who has built a house and stables on the eastern side of the reserve; four others have broken land apart, with the intention of building thereon.

I went from house to house visiting the Indians and inspecting their dwellings; although they were somewhat deficient in bedding, I saw no evidences of suffering; generally, they appeared to be in fair health; their houses were somewhat cleaner than when I last visited this reserve.

I examined their stables and observed the condition of their cattle which was satisfactory; the stables were in order: there was sufficient hay, and the water holes on the lake were open for the cattle to drink.

I made an inventory of the goods in the farm storehouse and in use, examined them and struck off the books such as were worn out and unfit for further use.

I audited the farm books, checking the receipts with the issues charged against this farm on the agency books. I examined the ration sheets and made a thorough investigation into the manner in which the business had been performed since my last inspection. This resulted satisfactorily.

The farm house is substantial and comfortable, and, with the premises surrounding it, was in good order and neatly kept.

John Smith, Reserve No. 99.

Mr. Justus Wilson has been farmer in charge of this band for two years.

I visited each family on the reserve, and I observed a much better order of things than when they had no resident farmer, nearly all the older houses had been repaired and whitewashed, both inside and outside; the houses were very clean, modestly furnished, and each family appeared to be living in a comfortable manner. I regretted to see that a good deal of siekness prevailed, owing principally to "la grippe" and its after effects. One fine boy, son of Benjamin Joyful, died while I was on the reserve.

I examined the stables, which were in good order; hay appeared to be plentiful, and the cattle were in good condition.

The farm and other work of a permanent character performed since my last inspection is worth mentioning. The following is a partial list: Francis Drever broke eleven acres of new land and built a new stable; Henry Crane has built a new stable, new storehouse and cattle corral and broken four acres more land; Charles Crane has built a new stable and broken three acres; Benjamin Joyful has newly fenced five acres; John Smith has built a new stable and newly fenced ten acres; Edward Smith has broken four acres and completely re-built his house; Robert Bear has built a new stable, broken five acres and laid rails on the ground to fence the same; Joseph Bear has broken four acres and built a new house eighteen by by twenty-four feet. Phillip Bear has summer-followed five acres, built a new

house, eighteen by twenty-two feet, one and a-half stories, brick chimney, shingled roof, and has painted the roof with fire-proof paint; Joseph Badger has built a very fine house, twenty by twenty-four feet, one and a-half stories, brick chimney, painted shingle roof; he has also newly fenced twenty acres, and summer-fallowed two acres.

The general circumstances of the band are most favourable; they had their own seed grain stored for seeding time, and some of them had a small surplus.

School.

I visited the school while in session. Fifteen boys and girls were present; I was much pleased with the progress they had made in their studies since my last visit to them, and particularly with their personal tidiness and polite demeanour. Miss Wilson is deservedly popular among the Indians both as a friend and teacher. They have sufficient intelligence to observe that their children are progressing well under her instructions.

Either the Venerable Archdeacon McKay or the Rev. John Badger—native missionary—holds service regularly each Sunday in the church on the reserve; the Indians are very devout and strict in their attendance with their families.

I took stock of the goods in charge of the farmer, and audited the farm books, and certified them as the stock on hand coincided with the balances shewn on the books.

I condemned and wrote off the books such articles as were worn out and broken.

A very comfortable cottage, stables and outbuildings, were purchased, as quarters for the farmer, by the Department, from one Sanderson, an Indian who took his discharge from treaty in 1887. They are conveniently situated for the supervision of the work of the reserve.

James Smith's Reserve, No. 100.

There is not a resident Farming Instructor on this reserve.

The day school was reopened in October last—Mr. Dyke Parker teacher—having been closed for over two years. The Indians are well pleased at being again able to send their children to school. During the time of my visit the weather was very inclement and the snow deep, but there was a fair attendance of children.

I visited as many Indian houses as I was able to reach; on account of the depth of snow it was impossible to do more, unless one travelled with dogs and sleds. Furs were scarce; the drought had affected the yield of the farms, and therefore the Indians were needy. The agent took steps to relieve those who required assistance, so that there was no danger of any suffering from lack of food.

Beardy and Okemasis Reserves, Nos. 96 *and* 97.

Mr. Laurence Lovell received the appointment as Farmer to these reserves since my last inspection. As he is somewhat of a mechanic as well as a farmer, he was giving the Indians great satisfaction, by ironing their sleighs and repairing their farming implements.

Farming during its season had been conducted diligently, the Okemasis Band sowed forty-five acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of barley, a few acres of other grain, and some roots; the Beardy Band sowed eighty acres of wheat, thirty acres of barley, and a few acres each of oats, potatoes and turnips. A hail storm on 16th July destroyed the whole of Okemasis' crop; and as a result of the drought the crops on Beardy's were almost a failure, the best yield being of wheat, but even in that it was only hundreds of bushels where it should have been thousands.

The agent had three hundred bushels of the Indian's wheat stored in trust for them for their seed.

Hay was cut on the reserve but not in the usual spot, the old meadows being exhausted. Three hundred and sixty tons was the quantity estimated that they had in stock at the beginning of the winter.

The most important work done by individual Indians on these reserves since my last inspection is as follows: Wak-kee-koot, six acres of breaking; Injoice, a new house and summer-fallowed—twice ploughing—twenty-five acres; See-see-qua-sis has summer-fallowed eight acres; and Joseph (Susie) seventeen acres; Okemasis has summer-fallowed fifteen acres and re-fenced twenty-five acres; Peet-way-ways-cam built a new house and stable and summer-fallowed fifteen acres; Yak-pase built a new stable; O-kemah-ka-kake summer-fallowed ten acres—and the band have built a new school-house.

I visited the Indians, calling at each house. There was, I regret to say, a good deal of sickness among them. There had been several deaths within a period of a few weeks. The doctor attended the sick regularly. The agent was issuing a liberal supply of beef, flour and tea, and they have been made as comfortable as circumstances would allow.

Ex-Chief Beardy, once such a source of trouble to the department, paid the last debt of nature since my last inspection. His demise is hardly to be regretted, as he remained to the last a heathen, a strict observer of old-time heathen rites, and an obstacle to the work of christianizing and civilizing the Indians. Okemasis, who was, until recently, a man of energy and an example to his followers, so far as regards farm work on his reserve, was so reduced by ill-health as to be almost incapacitated from performing any work whatever. He has some chronic affection that the doctor's skill cannot reach.

Farm Buildings.

The farm house has been raised a log or two, and made much more comfortable A store and ration house, and a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, have been built. The premises are now convenient and fairly comfortable.

I took stock of the goods in the farm storehouse and also of those in use, condemning such of the latter as were worn out and of no further use; I also audited the Farmers' books, comparing them carefully with those of the agency. I found that the goods received had been regularly entered, and that the issues to the Indians had been made in accordance with the custom of the Department.

School—Monsieur Adrét, Teacher.

This school is under the auspices of the Catholic church, the Rev. Père Fourmond, Curé of St. Laurent, takes great interest in it, and visits there frequently. The very inclement weather interfered with the attendance of the children and an epidemic of mumps then prevailing on the reserves kept a good many of the pupils at home. Those present were clean and orderly, and the teacher informed me that they were making good progress with their lessons.

Vital Statistics.

There are more than six hundred Indians in this agency, one hundred and twenty-two being men. In three bands viz: those of Cumberland, James Smith, and John Smith—there were eighteen births and fifteen deaths between October, 1888, and October, 1889. The records of the three other bands, viz: those of One Arrow, Beardy, Okemasis—are computed from the annuity payment in 1884, and shew twenty-three births and fifty-four deaths.

Agency Buildings.

Since my last inspection great improvements and additions have been made to the buildings of this agency; the Agent's house has been enlarged and made comfortable, the old office has been fitted up as a stable—it makes a very good one, with a harness-room and a room to cook food for stock. A new office has been built; it has

accommodation for a clerk upstairs; the office is fitted with pigeon-holes, shelves, tables, &c., and is very comfortable. A new storehouse has been built; this is also well appointed and well furnished; within it is a room fitted up for issuing rations, also a room for clothing and small stores, also well-constructed grain-bins, &c. Taking the buildings altogether, there is not a better equipped agency in this respect in this country, and the Agent deserves credit for the judicious manner in which he has expended the money granted for this purpose.

Agency Office.

My last inspection of this agency was up to 30th June, 1888; therefore, my audit of the books referred to in this report commences at that date and continues to 31st January last.

I made a careful and critical examination of the books, took an inventory of the stock on hand and prepared comparative statements of it and of the ledger balances. I inspected the goods in use and condemned those which were of no further use.

The following is a list of the books kept in the office. I found the work in them written up to date: Office diary, journal of receipts, order book, authorities to purchase, register of letters received, voucher register, vital statistics, earnings of individual Indians, standing orders, Indian grain ledger, implement record book, invoice book, cash book, register of discharges from treaty, cattle record books, Indian passes. On fyle were copies of annuity pay-sheets, school, farm and agency returns, quadruplicates of vouchers and letters received.

The clerk of the agency, Mr. Cameron, had been but a short time in the service of this Department and the routine of his duty was new to him, but he was taking great interest in his work and was very industrious and painstaking.

The Agent was untiring in the performance of his numerous duties. The agency is spread over a large area of country, and he does not allow anything to interfere with his personally supervising all the work; he knows his Indians well, and their circumstances, and therefore he is able to give them assistance according to their merits.

CARLTON AGENCY.

I arrived at this Agency on the 27th of March: Mr. Agent Finlayson was in charge and Mr. Halpin, clerk.

Ah-tah-kah-koop Reserve, No. 104.

This band is superior to most others of the same numerical strength, on account of the large number of fine able-bodied men it contains. They farm extensively, but their exertions are in a measure discounted by the distance the reserve is from the agency, and in consequence the limited attention they can receive in the overseeing of their farm work.

I visited each Indian house, took note of the condition of the inmates, observed their domestic economy, and examined their cattle, and the condition of the stables. Regarding the first, I found the Indians much as usual; most of them were living very comfortably, while a few were in want; these latter the Agent took immediate steps to relieve, so far as he was able.

A great many new stables have been built since my last inspection; their cattle were in very good condition.

In common with most other bands in the Saskatchewan District, this one suffered from the epidemic of "la grippe," four having died from it up to the date of my visit.

School.

I visited the school with the Agent; it is under the auspices of the Church of England. I found the schoolroom comfortable; there were seventeen children

present, mostly girls; they were—with two or three exceptions—not very well dressed, but they had clean faces and hands, and their hair neatly combed. I must express my pleasure at the progress they have made in reading, writing and arithmetic, spelling, meanings, and in speaking English; the teacher, Mr. Seymour, takes very great interest in his work; he has an aptitude for teaching Indian children not common to all teachers.

Kenamotargee Band, No. 106.

The chief of this band lives at Stony Lake, about eighty miles from the agency; there is a Church of England school there taught by a young Indian named Louis Ahenekoos, at which the attendance is small, although there are about thirty children of school age,but these Indians have to be constantly moving about, hunting and fishing for a living; they suffered severely from "la grippe," the more so as it prevented their securing their usual supply of fish, game and furs. A portion of this band desire to settle down at Whitefish Lake; this is situated near the Green Lake road, about fourteen miles north of Ah-tah-ka-koop's Reserve. This lake is noted for its "jack-fish." Indians of this band came into the agency several times during the winter and received a liberal supply of meat, flour and tea from the Agent to take home with them.

Pettequaky's Band, No. 102.

Since my last inspection Farmer Chaffee has removed to this reserve. The buildings put up for his accommodation appear to be comfortable and suitable.

I made a house to house visit to the Indians. Their houses have been repaired and made comfortable, and many of them have, in addition to the usual primitive furniture, clocks, cooking-stoves, coal oil lamps, &c.

The presence of a resident farmer has stimulated them, and a good many improvements were noticeable, the principal of which were: Lafond, one new house, and another in course of erection. He intends to turn the present one into a granary. He has also newly-fenced twenty acres and broken four acres. Antoine Wolf has put up the logs of a new house and kitchen and broken six acres. Ah-cheet-ham has a new house nearly completed, and has broken four acres and dug a well. Ne-an-ni-mus has built a house, broken six acres, and taken out rails for a new fence. Alexis has built a new house, fenced eight acres, broken six acres, and dug a well. Sam Wolf has re-built his stables in a better locality, and summer-fallowed six acres. Isidore Wolf has built an addition to his house and broken two acres.

I inspected the cattle and the cattle byres. The latter were in a satisfactory condition, and the cattle were all fat. These Indians, had an abundance of hay, and were able to relieve the scarcity on Mistawasis reserve to the extent of twenty double team loads.

The Rev. Father Paquette continues his school. He spoke hopefully regarding it, and stated that all the children of school age attend.

Only one death was recorded in the register since my last inspection, namely, Pettequaky, the ex-chief. He had been in poor health for a long time prior to his demise. Three births were recorded.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse and audited the books. I wrote off all worn-out and useless articles.

The Farmer has broken four acres of land for a garden. The Government stock consists of one cow and two horses.

Mistawasis' Band, No. 103.

I commenced my inspection of this reserve and band by visiting the Indians at their homes; they are all fairly comfortable, but I saw no change in the houses since my last inspection; if anything, they are rather the worse for wear since then.

On account of the drought during the previous summer the usual hay and straw stacks were nowhere visible; their absence gave the farm-yards a desolate appearance.

Live Stock.

All the stock at the time of my visit looked well, and up to that time there had been sufficient fodder; a few cows had calved in mid-winter, with the usual misfortune, when it occurs at that season, of losing the calves.

Sheep.

They had thirty stock sheep, and although so early in the spring, they had already thirteen lambs.

A few new houses had been built since my last inspection—one by Harry Massan. This Indian is very industrious; he had also fenced with spruce rails his large field. Sa-ke-mow had built a new house and stable; George Wan-ke-koot had built a stable; and John Duncan, John Muchikoo and Henry Peer have each new houses.

These Indians suffered from "la grippe," but fortunately none of them succumbed to the disease.

School.

I visited the school. It is taught by Miss McKay, daughter of the resident Presbyterian Minister. There were nineteen pupils present, eleven boys and eight girls; the children looked bright, clean and healthy; the teacher informed me that they were making good progress, and were both regular and punctual in their attendance.

Wm. Twatt's Band, No. 101.

Very little had been seen of this band during the winter, on aecount of the impassable condition of the roads. From time to time since 1st October the agent had sent to them a very liberal supply of flour, beef, bacon, tea and tobacco; the reports concerning their condition and that of their live stock were favourable. "La grippe" had carried off two young men of the band. The register showed there were eight births and five deaths during the fifteen months previous to my inspection.

Agency Office.

My last inspection was up to 30th June, 1888; therefore this report covers a period of twenty months from that date. I carefully checked and audited the books for that period. The following is a list of the books kept in the office: Office diary, blotter of receipts and issues, order book, provision ledger, ledger of implements, clothing, ammunition and twine; letter book, rcgister of letters received, voucher register, vital statistics, standing orders, invoice book, cash book, register of official cheques and their disposal, register of discharges from treaty, register of sub-division of Indian reserves, Indian passes, copies of annuity pay-sheets, school returns, quadruplicates of vouchers and letters received—all properly fyled.

Vital Statistics.

There are seven bands of Indians within this agency, numbering about seven hundred souls. In four bands, Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, the register shows twenty-nine births and nineteen deaths; the reports from the other bands are not very reliable, but they show thirty per cent. more deaths than births.

Agency Buildings.

Since my last inspection the Department caused to be built here an Agent's dwelling house, a storehouse, office, stable, &c., for the accommodation of the officials and the work ofthe agency. They are very good buildings, and afford every accom modation required for the business transacted here.

Flour Mill.

The erection of the new flour mill afforded the Indians the greatest satisfaction, and they particularly desired me to inform the Department to that effect. The site

selected for the mill is central and easy of access. The starting of the saw-mill—attached to the grist-mill—was looked forward to and hoped for anxiously, as many of the Indians were taking out saw-logs in anticipation of its being ready for work soon.

Fort Pelly Agency.

I arrived at this agency on the 1st instant, and immediately commenced my inspection.

The departmental staff there consists of Mr. W. E. Jones, agent, and Mr. Fisher, clerk and interpreter. This portion of Treaty No. 4 was formerly under the direction of the agent at Birtle, and was constituted a separate agency in 1888. Up to that time, being isolated, and without direct supervision, the progress of these Indians towards farming pursuits was slow. As I had not been there since 188[illegible] was much interested in comparing their condition then and now. As they are W hunting Indians, their habits of life have not greatly changed, but their domestic surroundings are much improved, and the impression one now receives in visiting them is that they are a people in easy circumstances.

The Key's Reserve, No. 65.

The chief of this band came from Shoal River, Lake Winnepegosis several years ago bringing with him only a portion of his band; they now number sixty-eight souls, eleven heads of families. Those still remaining at Shoal River number one hundred and fifty souls.

This chief and his two brothers are hunters, and beyond growing a few potatoes give little attention to farming; however up to the present they have lived comfortably and require but little assistance from the Agent. The other families were originally boat-builders and *voyageurs;* they are intelligent, handy men, who take great interest in farming and cattle raising. They have comfortable homes, good stables, corrals, stock-yards, root-houses, milk-houses, &c.

The area in crops this year was thirty-five acres; their potatoes, onions and turnips were a magnificent crop. The land of the reserve where they have settled is light, sandy soil, but with fall ploughing, early sowing, and copious spring rains, should produce good crops.

Cattle.

They have seventy-five head of cattle; from sixteen cows they have this year reared fifteen calves. I saw most of the cattle; they are in excellent condition; the cows are milked and the calves fed; butter is made; the calves are in enclosed fields with access to water. These Indians have considerable private means, consisting of farming property, namely, twelve horses, four cows, five young cattle, two mowers, two waggons, one cart, two bob-sleighs, three buck-boards. They work four span of the horses at farm work. They have also a number of poultry, which, although apparently insignificant in value, are an important addition to their resources, eggs being always saleable at good prices.

The Church of England has built a very nice church on this reserve; there is a resident missionary and a school; the Indians are regular in their attendance at the church services; the children attend school regularly, and, as a whole, the band is regarded as a sober and moral people.

Kee-see-kouse's Reserve, No. 66.

The chief of this band also adheres to the old-time pursuit of hunting; he grows but little grain, but has some vegetables; he has a very comfortable house and fair stables; he has a large quantity of hay stacked adjacent to the stables.

The band numbers one hundred and sixty-seven souls, of whom sixty-two are classed as working Indians. Twenty-one heads of families have houses and farm on

the reserve; they had forty-five acres under crop; the grain was harvested and well stacked in the different corrals, but, owing to the absence of mills to grind the same, it is of little use except for fodder; the potatoes, turnips and onions are a great crop, and will prove of immense advantage to them.

There are fourteen dwellings and ten stables on the reserve. They are most comfortable, and, being substantially built, they indicate both thrift and comfort; for although nearly all the Indians were away on a hunt, everything was in order for winter. The hay had been hauled home and put into large stacks adjacent to the stables and byres, and was well fenced.

Cattle.

They have ninety-four head of cattle, all in good order; the calves are well cared for and run in small fields specially fenced off for them. The cows are milked. There is a large percentage of one and two year old animals, but one seldom sees a three or four year old steer; the reason is, that previous to there being a resident agent the steers were killed or otherwise disposed of.

They have a very fine thorough-bred Polled Angus bull, which will be of great advantage ultimately to the band, by improving the quality of their herds.

They have a large number of private animals, namely, twenty-one horses, three oxen, ten cows and seven young cattle. They work their horses at farm work and freighting.

The following improvements have been made lately: Ka-kake-a-way and son, two dwellings, two stables, corral and stack-yard; Keeshane, corrals and stack-yard; Baptiste McLeod, two stables and corral; Quebezance, stable and stack-yard; Kitchemorin, stable, stack-yard and shed.

The Indians of this reserve are nearly all Roman Catholics. A school has been established on the reserve, and very soon a church will be built.

Coté's Reserve, No. 64.

Joseph Côté has been the chief here since the demise of his late father, Chief Côté.

The band have made great advancement in farming and civilization since my last visit in 1884. At that time the whole of their farming operations were carried on in one field of fifteen acres or less, and the people were huddled together, five or six families to each house, in a village near by; now they are scattered over the reserve, having farms and dwellings in severalty. They cultivate, altogether, eighty acres. Their grain crop was very heavy in straw, and has been cut and stacked. Their potatoes, turnips and other root crops are excellent and have been carefully stored away for the winter.

There are twenty-nine dwellings and twenty-six stables on the reserve; the former are comfortable and fairly well furnished; to the stables are attached stock yards, and, in some instances, sheds for loose cattle for day shelter. They have put up large quantities of hay, and in some cases this is already stacked close to their stables.

The band numbers two hundred and sixty-eight souls, of which one hundred and twenty-five are classed as working Indians. They have one hundred and ninety head of cattle, thirty-one being work oxen and fifty-seven cows. There are a large number of calves. This band has also a thoroughbred bull—Short Horn breed. This animal was particularly needed in this herd, as it had deteriorated in quality through years of in-breeding.

Of private stock the band have thirty-three horses, two oxen, four cows and four young cattle. Seven span of these horses they work on mowers and other farming work. They purchased, with their private means, six farm waggons this year.

Those members of the band who have embraced christianity are Presbyterians. This church has established a boarding school adjacent to the reserve. There are sixty-one pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of fifty-three, the larger half being girls. This school is doing an excellent work, for while pursuing their

education the children are near home, and when through will settle down on the reserve, all the better men and women for having some education.

The present school buildings are very good, but quite inadequate to properly accommodate so many children in addition to the staff of teachers. The church, therefore, has in course of erection a two and a-half story stone building of large dimensions. This in addition to that they have will afford ample room for all purposes.

The staff of the school consists at present of Rev. Wm. Laird and Mrs. Laird, the Misses Armstrong and Miss McLean. They all take a lively christian interest in their work, which I am sanguine will be blessed with good fruit.

Vital Statistics.

The health of the bands of this agency is excellent. Their isolation has, no doubt, much to do with this state of affairs. For the first time in two years the agent had to call in a doctor; the case—a single one—is one of general debility.

The births and deaths during the past year are recorded as follows: Coté's Band, fifteen births and nine deaths; Key's Band, twelve births and nine deaths; Kee-see-kouse's, nine births and six deaths.

Indian Office.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse and inspected those in use. The stock is in good order and well kept.

The following books are kept in the office: Blotter of receipts and issues; ledger of implements, provisions, ammunition, clothing, &c.; voucher register; register of receipts; stock register; vital statistics; authority to purchase; cattle records containing individual lists for each member of a band; cattle ledgers; letter-book indexed; duplicates of lists of issues of implements to individual Indians; duplicates of farm work returns, earnings of individual Indians, Quadruplicates of vouchers fyled; letters received fyled; duplicates of inventory of Government property fyled; copies of tabular statements: waybills: and circulars fyled.

The work of this office was well in hand and well kept up.

Agency Buildings.

The Agent has about completed the erection of new agency buildings; they have been erected by day's work, and with the exception of the employment of one master carpenter and a master plasterer, the whole was performed by Indians.

The site selected for them is on the north end of Coté's Reserve, on elevated ground between two spring creeks and near the river. They consist of a concrete dwelling house, sixteen by twenty feet, with attached kitchen sixteen by twelve feet, the whole one and one-half stories, lathed and plastered throughout, with cellar under the main building. The house is well arranged and apparently well built; it is on a stone foundation. The storehouse is twenty by fifty-five feet, one and a-half stories, built of flattened timber; it is sixteen feet to the plate, shingle roof, finished with floors above and below. The office is a similar building, twenty-two feet by twenty, having a good cellar. The stable is sixteen by twenty feet; a well has been dug. In my opinion the Agent has expended the appropriation made for this purpose very judiciously.

The hay lands on the west side of the Assiniboine, which have lately been set aside for the exclusive use of the Indians of this agency, have already proved to be a very great boom.

The long experience that Mr. Jones has had in practical Indian work, his fourteen years' friendship with Indians, and his knowledge of these particular bands, makes him especially well suited to have charge of them. Upon his appointment to the position no time was lost by him and the Indians in acquiring a knowledge of. each other, the reverse of which often happens with a new agent and his Indians In this case the latter were ready to commence work at once, and have worked in unison with him from the first day.

Birtle Agency.

I arrived in the town of Birtle on the 10th instant, and on the 13th commenced my inspection of the agency. Mr. J. A. Markle is the Agent, and Mr. S. M. Dickinson, clerk. There are eight bands of Indians under the supervision of this Agent; four of them are Saulteaux and Crees, and four non-treaty Sioux. With the exception of the payment of annuities under treaty in which the former have the advantage, the management during the past few years has been much the same to the non-treaty as to the treaty Indians; but the moral effect of the treaty has caused those Indians who come under it to place more dependence upon their supposed rights to Government assistance than the Sioux, who receive it by courtesy and humanity. To this I attribute the difference in their condition to-day, and the still greater difference in their bearing towards Government officials. While the Sioux rarely ask for anything, and if refused drop the subject, the treaty Indians are full of wants, and persist in either having them supplied or to know the reason why, and even a good reason is not always satisfactory to them.

Bird Tail Reserve (Sioux), No. 57.

In company with the Agent I visited this reserve on the 18th inst. Its area is a little more than ten square miles, with a population of one hundred souls. Eighteen heads of families were farmers this year, having an aggregate crop of one hundred and sixty acres, ninety per cent. of the whole being in wheat. The largest farmer is Sun-ka-ho-na-ton who had twenty-three acres of wheat, a little corn, potatoes, rye and flax; one other Indian had fifteen acres of wheat, another twelve acres, and three over ten acres each. They have already threshed, and the actual total yield of wheat, by threshers' measurement, is somewhat over three thousand bushels, or twenty-two bushels to the acre.

At almost every farm the men were engaged in some farm work, in two instances fanning grain and bagging it for market, and at the other places they were fall ploughing. What with their summer fallows, new breaking and land fall ploughed, there is a large area already prepared for spring seeding.

I have not on any reserve seen so many Indians so deligently employed (each one on his own farm) at one time—the most remarkable point being, that as they have no farmer to oversee them they set themselves to work and pursue it with much judgment and industry.

Since the sub-division of this reserve the Indians generally have conformed to the surveyor's lines; they have straightened the boundaries of their farms, marked out the roads by ploughing several furrows upon each side of the road line, so that a sense of order and regularity is apparent as soon as one reaches the reserve. That this should have been accomplished so quickly is due to the influence of the agent among them.

There are twenty-one dwellings and twenty stables on the reserve; the former are pretty comfortable, and many of them are fairly well furnished; regarding the stables, some of them are reasonably good, while others are not.

Live Stock.

They have a total of eighty-seven head of cattle, thirty-one being work oxen and eighteen cows; their crops not being fenced they herd their cattle at some distance from home; this system prevents them from milking their cows and rearing the calves iu a domestic manner; they have also twenty-nine sheep; they have two hundred and forty tons of hay in stack.

As a further indication of the progress of these Indians towards independence, it may be well to mention that during the past year they have purchased with their private means two binders, one fanning-mill, one mower and rake, one plough and one waggon.

School.

The Presbyterian Church having a few years ago opened an Indian boarding-school in the town of Birtle, the day school on this reserve is closed; five of their children are inmates of the boarding-school; there is a singular lack of children of a school age, or of any age among these people.

There is a church on the reserve, built by the Indians, with the assistance of some outside contributions which they received; it is badly in need of a coat of paint and a few other necessary repairs.

Silver Creek Reserve, No. 63.

On 20th and 21st instant we visited this reserve. Thirty square miles were reserved here a few years ago for Gambler and some seventy-five followers (Saulteaux), who withdrew from the Way-way-see-cappo Band, No. 62; and several years ago fifty of them left here and located themselves on and near Valley River; then three years ago Gambler himself and several families returned to Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve, where they still reside—therefore, at present there are only eight families here. containing forty souls. They are all of the Tanner family, who lived for several years in the vicinity of Fort Walsh.

Farm Work.

These people had a total of one hundred and thirty acres in crop this year, of which eighty per cent. was wheat. Of this crop, thirty acres were a total failure, through bad culture and bad fences, but the remaining portion is estimated to yield fourteen hundred bushels, or an average of twenty bushels to the acre. One man had five acres of barley, estimated to yield one hundred and fifty bushels; another an acre of rye estimated at fifty bushels. They have in pits and cellars five hundred bushels of potatoes; the grain is not yet threshed—a very fortunate thing for them, considering the wet weather—and the workmanlike manner in which the stacks are built is a great credit to them.

There are eight houses and six stables on the reserve. They are all a superior class of log-house. Alex. Tanner built a new one this year; it has a shingle roof and good tongued and grooved floors upstairs and down, but he is short of funds to finish it. With two or three exceptions, the stables are not very good.

Live Stock.

They have twenty-six head of cattle under Government control, nine being work oxen and four cows; also twenty-three head of private cattle, twelve of them cows. They are rich in horses, having sixty. As with the Birdtail Sioux, the crops not being fenced, the cattle are herded away from the farms; consequently, the cows are not milked. They have twenty-nine sheep, three goats and four pigs. There being plenty of grain this year, the latter will be made into pork by Christmas. The band put up one hundred tons of hay.

School.

There is a good school-house on the reserve but since the larger number of Indians left it has been closed, and twelve of their children are pupils at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. These, with the exception of Thomas Tanner's children, who cannot pass the medical examination, are all there are of a school age on the reserve.

Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve, Lizard Point, No. 62.

On the 26th instant, in company with the Agent, I visited this reserve. We camped the first night near the house of an Indian named "Jandrew;" this man followed Gambler to Silver Creek in 1880 but was glad to return to his old reserve

last fall. This spring he selected the section of land that he now lives on. It contains all the natural advantages for an Indian's successful farming, wood for both rails and fuel, good water, hay meadows, and is contiguous to a lake containing Jack-fish and he has sufficient arable land to satisfy the most industrious man. I may say that the above described section is a type of this reserve.

"Jandrew" has built a comfortable log house, and has commenced to build a stable; he has no crop this year. He planted some potatoes, but being insufficiently fenced they were destroyed by the cattle. He has put up a good supply of hay; his cattle look well, and his seven sheep are also doing well.

From this point, on the second day, we drove through the reserve. The Indians were generally living in tents, to the detriment of their homesteads.

The band contains one hundred and forty-six souls; twenty-two men have homesteads and have begun to farm. Forty-three on the pay-sheets are heads of families, but some of these are widows and live with others, and a few families live at Valley river.

The aggregate of land in crop was twenty-nine acres of wheat; eight acres of potatoes and twenty-eight acres of rye. The grain is a failure; the potatoes yielded fairly. They had taken up their potatoes and other root crops. The chief, As-ta-keesick, had a good deal of new land broken. Gambler lives at the site of the old Instructor's farm, and occupies the buildings. He had but a small crop this year.

Live Stock.

The band have one hundred and two head of cattle under Government control and fifteen sheep, of the cattle thirty-one are work oxen and twenty-three are cows, they milk most of the cows; the animals are all in fine condition. They have put up two hundred tons of hay.

During the past year the record of births was eight and deaths nineteen, eleven children and eight adults, the disease in fourteen cases heing "la grippe."

School.

These Indians are mostly pagans, there is neither a school or a mission on the reserve; seven girls and four boys belonging to the band attend the Birtle Indian Boarding School; this is but a small proportion out of a total number of fifty-nine children on the pay-sheets. The area of this reserve is thirty-nine square miles.

Riding Mountain Band, No. 61.

This band numbers one hundred and thirty-seven souls, of which thirty-two are men, of these men nine have small farms, their aggregate of crop this year was forty-five arces, thirty-eight being grain; the yield is very good, being about one thousand bushels each of grain and potatoes; the remaining men of the band are hunters, and get a fair living in that way.

Live Stock.

They have fifty-six head of cattle, eleven being milch cows; of private stock they have forty-five horses and eight cattle; they do nearly all their farm work with their horses; they put up one hundred and fifty tons of hay.

There are ten houses and eight stables on the reserve; the houses are of a better description than the usual Indian house, two of them having shingled roofs, and they are all very comfortably furnished; they have purchased with their private means one binder, two mowers and rakes, three waggons, three bob-sleighs, and all who have houses have cooking stoves and other useful furniture.

During the past year the births were four and the deaths five, two from consumption and one from "la grippe."

School.

There is a school established under the Presbyterian Church, Miss Cameron, teacher; there are twenty-one children on the roll, with an average attendance of twelve; the teacher is meeting with very great success. The Rev. George Flett holds divine service every Sunday on the reserve; the mission land and property joins the reserve.

Rolling River Reserve, No. 67.

With the exception of two Indians Ka-ka-ko-penace, or Eagle Bird, and his brother-in-law Otta-skin or "a horn," these Indians are hunters; six others planted potatoes and made gardens. The two Indians above named had seventeen acres of wheat and two acres of potatoes between them; the wheat is expected to yield at the rate of fifteen bushels to the acre, and it is thought that they have over two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, while the rest of the band will have as many more.

Live Stock.

There are two yoke of oxen, three cows and four young cattle under Government control, and they have twenty-five horses, three cows and five young cattle their private property.

The band numbers one hundred and sixteen souls, thirty-one being men. The majority of them are pagans; they are occasionally visited by Rev. Mr. Flett, the Presbyterian missionary. There is no school on the reserve, but one boy attends the Birtle Boarding School.

Oak River Reserve (Sioux), No. 58.

This band of Sioux, numbering two hundred and seventy souls, are in a fairly prosperous condition, when it is remembered that their crops of 1889 were a complete failure. During the year the Agent had to assist them only to the extent of twenty sacks of flour.

Thirty-eight men are farmers. These had in crop this year two hundred and fifteen acres of wheat, eight acres of oats, seven and a-half acres of potatoes, and six acres of corn, and the smaller vegetables, a total of two hundred and thirty-six acres and a-half. Harry Hotannia is the most prosperous farmer on the reserve; his principal crop being eighteen acres of wheat and half an acre of potatoes; his wheat threshed out, machine measure, five hundred and fifty bushels. The yield of potatoes on the reserve was about one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. The aggregate yield on the whole reserve is—estimated, as they have not all threshed—three thousand two hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of potatoes and one hundred and thirty-seven bushels of corn. The wheat is somewhat inferior in sample, on account of the wet harvest. They put up in stack three hundred and fifty tons of hay.

The band have thirty houses and twenty-two stables, and most of the families live very comfortably, having surrounded themselves with many domestic conveniences.

Live Stock.

They have fifty-six work oxen, twenty-two cows, one bull and sixty young cattle, under Government control; and of private stock, fifty horses and a yoke of oxen. These cattle under Government control are the offspring (with the exception of ten heifers given them for loyalty) of the first cows given them through the medium of the late Hon. James McKay, as early as 1876. It speaks volumes for their care of them, when this is fully understood.

In addition to a mower and rake, and three waggons given them by the Department, they have purchased with their private means three binders, six mowers and rakes, a thresher, six waggons; also ploughs, harrows, cooking stoves, &c.

School.

There is a school on the reserve, Mr. A. D. Price, teacher, under the auspices of the Church of England, Diocese of Rupert's Land. There are thirty-five children on the roll; the average attendance is fair, but it was much interfered with during the past year. Owing to the failure of the crops the Indians looked for a living off their reserve, and of course took their children with them. Some of their children attend the Industrial School at Elkhorn. The mission church and mission house are close to the reserve. Service is held every Sunday.

Oak Lake Reserve (Sioux), No. 59.

This is a small reserve of four sections of land, with a population of less than seventy souls. Nine men farm a total of thirty-five acres. Like the white farmers in their vicinity, their principal crop is wheat (thirty acres), which is estimated to yield twenty bushels to the acre. They have also some potatoes and Indian corn. They have in stack fifty tons of hay.

There are eight houses and six stables on the reserve. They have seventeen cattle under Government control, and six private horses.

These Indians are not as prosperous as their countrymen at Oak River; they neither work so hard, nor are they so steady and provident. There is no school here.

Turtle Mountain Reserve (Sioux), No. 60.

This is a small reserve of one section of land. The population, at a census taken on the 3rd June last, was thirty-three souls—the births during the year being two, and the deaths three.

Six men do some farming, the total number of acres in crop being eighteen, sixteen acres being in wheat, which is estimated to yield fifteen bushels to the acre.

They have seven houses and four stables; seventeen head of cattle under Government control. They also have seven private horses. They put up thirty tons of hay.

Agency Office and Storehouse.

I audited the books in the office, checking the receipts and issues since the last inspection, 30th June, 1889. I found them correctly and regularly kept. I took stock of the goods on hand and compared the balances in stock with the balances brought down on the books, and prepared an amended store return for the month of September, signed it, and had it mailed to Regina in the usual course. The storehouse is well arranged, and the goods therein are well taken care of, the Interpreter, Antoine Flammont, performing the duties of storeman.

The issues, particularly of food, have been unprecedently light during the past year for an agency containing the proportion of farming Indians that this one does.

In this agency are one thousand Indians. The total issue of food during the past fiscal year was twenty-four thousand two hundred and forty-five pounds of flour, and one thousand pounds of bacon. It may be inferred from this statement that as the old, infirm and sick must be and are fed regularly, the larger number are entirely self-sustaining. To arrive at this state of affairs, so that in denying relief to the strong the weak and suffering are not neglected, it requires on the part of the Agent exact judgment and great discretion. That Mr. Markle has exercised this in a remarkable degree is my impression, and he continues to lead and teach them to act like men, and by their own exertions and temperate provident lives gain a living for themselves and families.

I found in the office the usual account books and registers in connection with an agency; they were all posted up to date; letters, vouchers and returns were properly fyled and available for reference upon immediate notice. The clerk, Mr. Dickinson, has done his work well and accurately, and his books are a pattern of neatness. The Agent speaks in the highest terms of his punctuality and the interest he takes in all things appertaining to his position.

Boarding School.

The boarding school for Indian children in the town of Birtle was opened two years ago by Mr. George G. McLaren, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The Principal is assisted by his sister and niece ;from a small beginning of eight pupils when it opened it has advanced with more or less success until at the present time, it has twenty-four pupils within its walls, eight boys and sixteen girls; they belong to four different bands of this agency, and range in age from four to sixteen years.

Since the opening, seventy-two children have been enrolled, but as the attendance is entirely voluntary, there is a good deal of coming and going. The usual attendance is just about what it now is; the children appear contented and are making fair progress in the school room.

In addition to lessons, the girls do housework, are taught to bake and cook and perform all domestic duties, also to make their own and the boys' clothes, and to knit. The boys perform the out of door work, which consists of gardening, attending to the cows and pigs, hauling water, fencing, &c.

In extent, the garden is about two acres, and this year they raised three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, two hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred and fifty bushels of mangolds, five hundred heads of cabbage, five bushels of beets, five bushels of onions, besides many smaller vegetables.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Farms.

BATTLEFORD, 16th October, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my work from October, 1889, to the present date. After completing my last annual report I proceeded to Peace Hills Agency, arriving there on the 20th October, 1889,—Mr. S. B. Lucas, Agent; Mr. Saunders, Clerk; Mr. Whiteford, Interpreter.

The agency buildings have been improved by the addition during the year of a ration house, an implement shed and a new house for the Interpreter. A new stable was in course of erection; a small storehouse in the face of a *coulée* has been made in which to store gunpowder. A large kitchen has been made in connection with the Agent's dwelling. The whole of the buildings have been newly painted and had a tidy appearance. The logs and most of the shingles used in the new buildings were prepared by the Indians themselves. The first reserves inspected were Ermine Skin's, No. 137, population one hundred and twenty-six, and Louis Bull's, No. 140, population seventy-one. Both of these reserves were under the charge of Mr. John Ross, farmer. The farm buildings were in excellent order; a good house had been put up for the Interpreter during the year. Suitable accommodation was provided for storing bulky implements, such as threshers, reapers, mowers, hand-rakes, &c. All the buildings were neatly fenced and everything looked well. The former had a nice garden, but owing to the unusually dry weather the crop was a comparative failure. The total crop put in on Ermine Skin's was seventy acres, but from the extreme dryness of the season a very poor harvest was obtained. The fields were well ploughed and were free of weeds; fences were good. The chief had a very fine house built during the year; it was divided into separate rooms. Four new houses for members of the band were in course of erection, all of a good class.

The Indian houses were tidy and cleanly kept. Most of the stables were of a good class. Piles of wood were at each house ready for winter use. Many of the Indians have wells, water being obtained at a depth of fifteen feet. These are

covered over with little cabins to protect them from freezing and to prevent dirt falling into them. Some of the band had buck-boards, jumpers, hay-racks and other articles of their own make; they use the whip-saws supplied them by the Department in sawing boards for making doors for their houses and stables and otherwise fixing them up.

The new Roman Catholic church had been completed and is a very neat and substantial building. Some of the Indian farm-yards were very complete, good horse and cow stables which would do no discredit to a white man, milk-houses, small storehouses for keeping their implements, &c. The cattle were in good condition, the total number in the herd being seventy-seven. Owing to the dry season hay could not be procured at places where it was usually obtained; consequently, one hundred tons were stacked about six miles north-east of the farm house, and would be hauled in during the winter to the various stables; and in order to have a plentiful supply of both hay and water, Mr. Ross selected a spot about twelve miles west of the farm buildings near Bear's Lake. Some very fine stables were put up here by Mr. Ross and the Indians and one hundred and forty tons of hay were stacked for Ermine Skin's herd and one hundred tons for Louis Bull's herd, or rather the portions of the two herds wintered at this place. Ermine Skin's stables are three in number; one is fourteen by twenty-one, one eighteen by fifteen, and one twenty-four by eighteen There is also a good shed eighteen by fifteen. The hay is stacked around the stables. The women were making satisfactory progress in knitting, sewing, &c. A number of the women had been washing and their clothes could be seen on the fences drying. This band is evidently making satisfactory progress, and Mr. Ross was much interested in their general welfare. Louis Bull's adjoins Ermine Skin's. This reserve also is in good order. The crop put in was fifty and one-quarter acres; a new ration house had been put up, and two new Indian houses were in course of erection. The chief's house was very tidy and comfortable looking. It had been lately whitewashed with a kind of white clay which is obtained on the reserve. Although this clay has not the sanitary properties of lime, the use of it shows a desire to observe cleanliness, which is an encouraging feature. The children were clean and were comfortably clad. Fall ploughing had been completed. Fences were good; the cattle looked well; the total number in the herd was forty-four. One hundred tons of hay were stacked near the Indians' stables, besides the one hundred tons at Bear's Lake, where two stables had been put up to winter a portion of the herd at that point. There are two stables, each twenty by twenty-two, and a shed twenty-four by twenty. Small cabins were also put up for the use of the Indians who would be stationed here to feed and water the cattle. The men of this band are hard workers and are making good progress. The construction of the stables, putting up the hay, and having their fall ploughing all completed, is a proof that they are not idlers. Mr. Ross stated that he had great satisfaction with this band, that they complied with his wishes and carried out his instructions in a very pleasant manner. The Rev. Mr. Somerset is the missionary and teacher on the reserve. The next point was Sampson's, No. 138, population one hundred and thirty-eight. This reserve is under the immediate management of the Agent. The total crop put in was two hundred and fourteen acres; results poor, owing, as already stated, to the unusually dry weather, no rain having fallen since the previous year. The fields looked fairly clean and the fences in most cases were good. No summer ploughing or fall ploughing had been done as the agent thought the ground too dry. A few of the men began farming this year for the first time, which shows that they are anxious to help themselves in this particular industry. Chief Sampson's house had not been completed. Three new houses have been built and two old ones repaired. Logs were on the ground for some new houses and stables for the following year. Some very good land rollers were noticed, made by the Indians. The cattle looked very well, and the total number of the herd is one hundred and thirty-two. It has been customary to winter a portion of the cattle at Battle Lake, but the stables were burnt during the summer and temporary ones were built for the winter. An abundance of hay is procurable at this

point, and plenty of water. Two hundred tons of hay are stacked for the cattle to be wintered here, and one hundred and fifty tons were stacked at other points for those wintered in the Indians' private stables. The school is on the reserve, and the mission teacher is the Rev. Mr. Glass. A service in the Indian tongue is held every Sunday morning, and in English in the afternoon. The Indians attend very well; one hundred and fifty were present one morning, but the usual attendance is about fifty. Chief Sampson takes part in the service and leads in prayer. The Interpreter also assists in conducting the services; meetings are held for religious purposes during the week at various Indian houses. The Rev. Mr. Glass is evidently doing a good work here, and his services seem to be highly appreciated by the Indians. The area of No. 138, 137 and 140 is one hundred and twenty-three square miles. The next point reached was Sharphead's, No. 141; population, ninety; area, 42·4 square miles. Mr. Robertson is the Farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in good order, all being neat and tidy. The Indians here are chiefly hunters, consequently very little is done in the way of raising crops. The total number of acres this year was fifteen. The chief had logs for a new house. A new house for one of the band was also in course of erection. One hundred tons of hay were stacked for the use of the cattle during winter. They looked in good condition, and the herd numbers twenty-nine. Mrs. Robertson takes a lively interest in teaching the Indian women general housework, and having her own house a pattern of neatness and cleanliness; her example must have a good effect among the band. There is a mission and a school house. Rev. Mr. Nelson is the missionary. Inventories of articles in hands of farmers were taken and their books audited. Bobtail's Reserve, No. 139, three hundred and eighteen square miles, is deserted. There are only seventeen of this band here, and they are located on Sampson's Reserve.

Agency Warehouse Office.

An inventory was taken of goods in the warehouse and the agency books were audited. These are neatly and correctly kept by the clerk, Mr. Sanders. The usual statements and inventories, with detailed report, were forwarded to the Commissioner at Regina. A large quantity of fish were obtained at Pigeon Lake the previous winter, which very materially reduced the beef and bacon ration. The Indians were peaceable and well behaved. The births and deaths for the past twelve months were as under:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Sampson's	13	9
Sharphead's	6	8
Ermine Skin's	7	4
Louis Bull's	4	1
Totals	30	22

The new supplies were carefully examined. The total number of cattle in the agency is two hundred and eighty-two. The farmers were doing their work well, and are careful of the property under their charge.

BLOOD AGENCY

was the next point I reached, arriving there *viâ* Calgary and Lethbridge on the 14th November.

Mr. W. B. Pocklington is Agent, Mr. Swinford, Clerk; Mr. James Wilson, Farmer, and Mr. Freeman, Issuer. The agency consists of one reserve, No. 148; population two thousand and forty-three; area five hundred and forty-eight square miles, and six miles of timber limits. A number of improvements have been made since my last inspection at the lower camp, viz.: A new dwelling for the agent, a new ration-house, lean-to kitchens to the clerk and issuer's dwellings, and a new schoolhouse put up by the Methodist Church.

The old storehouse was being remodelled and a new shingled roof put on. The Agent's old quarters are now used as an office, and the old office as a sample-room and for storing the small groceries. A new root-house was built during the year. At the upper camp a new ration-house has been built, similar to the one at the lower camp; both are very convenient and admirably laid out for the purposes intended. The old ration-house has been repaired, a new floor put in, so that it is now a safe place for storing flour or other goods. The root-house has been repaired. One hundred tons of hay are stacked for winter use. Most of this hay had to be hauled a distance of thirty miles. The crop put in on this reserve by the Indians was as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	6	25
Oats	119	768
Potatoes	45½	640
Gardens	27½	....
Total	198	1,433

The home farm had in crop—

	Acres.	Bushels
Oats	31	350
Barley	1	10
Garden	4	....
Total	36	360

Twelve acres of new land were broken during the year. New fencing has been made and old ones repaired. The fields were neat and clean. The Indians seem resolved to have more comfortable dwellings, and about forty new houses had been built since last inspection, all of a better class, being higher in the walls, well sloping roof and consequently much healthier to live in. The new houses are made from spruce logs, which are preferable to the cottonwood used in the old houses. The houses are all supplied with stoves, but some of them have not yet wooden floors; at each house was a neat pile of wood. The houses and surroundings were in every case tidy and clean. The new Roman Catholic school at the upper village was completed; a new school building has been put up at Bull Horn's village, about eight and a-half miles from the upper camp. This makes two schools under the control of the Engtish Church.

The Indians have in private property about two thousand ponies. The beef supplied by Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co. at the lower camp and the Cochrane Ranche Co. at the upper camp was of the choicest quality, and was butchered and delivered in a style that was perfectly satisfactory. The average weight of the four quarters after the removal of the offal at the upper camp was seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds, average percentage of offal, 9.06 per cent. There were slaughtered here trom 1st November, 1888, to 1st November, 1889, three hundred and thirty-one steers and two hundred and three cows, or a total of five hundred aud thirty-four head. At the lower camp the number slaughtered was three hundred and three steers and one hundred and twenty-two cows—total four hundred and twenty-five; average weight of the four quarters, seven hundred and eighty and one-half pounds; average percentage of offal, 8.46. The beef is carefully weighed in every case. The issuing goes on without the slighest confusion, Mr. Freeman doing this work at both camps, assisted by Mr. Wilson at the upper and Mr. Swinford at the lower camp.

The inventory of the agency warehouse was taken, and this showed careful management. The office work is neatly and correctly done, and reflects credit on the clerk, Mr. Swinford, who is a hard working and painstaking official. The farm books were audited and an inventory taken of all property in the hands of the Farmers.

The books are very neatly and correctly kept. The Agent is constantly on the move, and his presence seems to inspire the Indians. They look to him as a father, so that he has no difficulty in getting them to carry out his wishes. The Indians were comfortably clad; many had new, warm blankets, which they purchased with their treaty money; they are well behaved, and few of them loiter around McLeod. Dr. Girard was busy attending to the wants of the sick. The health of the various bands was fairly good. The births during the past year were—

Boys	28
Girls	40
Total	68

The deaths during the same period were —

Boys	49
Girls	46
Adults	46
Total	141

Altogether, I was much pleased with the progress that is observable on this agency.

The next point I reached was

THE PEIGAN AGENCY,

arriving there on the 27th November. Mr. A. R. Springett is Agent; Mr. T. H. Smith, Farmer; Mr. Maxfield, Clerk.

The agency contains one reserve, No. 147; population, nine hundred and twenty-four; area, one hundred and eighty-one square miles, and eleven miles of timber limits. The buildings on this agency are very commodious and nicely arranged for carrying on the work. The following improvements have been made since last inspection: An addition to the men's quarters, at present used by the Agent; a new carpenter's shop, twenty-two by twelve; an addition to the farm house; a new office, twenty-four by sixteen. This is the best office I have met with at any of the agencies. The old office is now used as a drug store. The roofs of the various buildings have been painted and the slaughterhouse and gable ends of the other buildings whitewashed. A flag staff is in the centre of the square, and the whole place is a model of neatness and good taste, which reflects credit on the energy and good management of the Agent, Mr. Springett. The Indians have made wonderful progress on this agency. They have spread out over the reserve, and have built houses and broken small farms all along the river. Twenty-six new houses have been built since my last inspection; some of these are nicely furnished; the door and window frames are painted.

In one house I noticed bedsteads, stoves, tables, chairs, dishes, corn brooms and lamps. The house was divided into two rooms. The bed had quilts, blankets, sheets, and all perfectly clean. A centre table had a red table-cover, the floors were cleanly scrubbed and the whole place was fit for any one to occupy. Of course, all the houses were not so well furnished as this one, but still a great improvement can be seen in many of them. Each house had its pile of wood ready for the winter. All the work connected with the building of the houses, such as squaring the logs, fitting the corners, dove-tailing the ends, painting, &c, has been done by the Indians without the assistance of a white man. The fields and fences showed good care. Owing to the dry weather no fall ploughing was done. The Agent says that in any case his experience shows that spring ploughing gives the best results. The new boarding school in connection with the Church of England Mission was nearly completed. The Rev. Mr. Bourne is the missionary in charge. Some of the band have good herds of cattle; some of the women make butter; some good milk houses were seen.

One man paid $40 for boards and lumber to complete his house. One Indian carted his oats to the agency during my visit; he had a Shuttler waggon, which cost him $145, and he drove four-in-hand; the horses were good ones and the harness in perfect condition. This man has also a mower and horse-rake. He sold hay in McLeod and received $70 for it. He also sells butter regularly. The boards used in flooring the new houses were sawn on the timber limits, and more of this has to be done during the winter, so as to encourage all of them to have raised beds and tables, &c. The number of acres under crop was one hundred and fifty-eight and three-fourths, being twenty-eight and three-fourths more than the previous year, the result being eight hundred and seventy bushels of oats and four hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes. The very dry weather was the cause of so small a yield. The cattle looked well; the number in the herd is one hundred and forty-one. The number of ponies is about five hundred. The beef supplied by the Waldron Ranche Company is of the very best quality. The number of animals slaughtered from 1st December, 1888, to 1st December, 1889, was four hundred steers and sixty-eight cows—total four hundred and sixty-eight, the average weight of the four quarters being seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, the percentage of offal 8·45. The warehouse is kept in good order, and the office work is correctly and neatly done. The books were carefully audited and inventories of all Government property were taken, and the usual statements, with a detailed report, sent to the Indian Commissioner at Regina. Some progress has been made by Mrs. Smith in teaching the Indian women to knit. The Farmer, Mr. Smith, is very handy with tools, and does a great deal of repairing and fixing up, which is a great saving in a place like this, where it is so difficult to get repairs done. The Indians spend the greater part of their treaty money in the purchase of blankets, stoves and lumber to complete their houses. The births from 1st December, 1888, to 1st December, 1889, have been thirty-four, and the deaths during the same period fourteen. The health of the Indians at the time of my visit was very good. The spreading out of the bands, the better class of houses and the improved style of living generally must have a beneficial effect on their general health. Dr. Girard is very attentive, and there is always a supply of medicine for the use of the Indians.

The agency as a whole is well conducted. Mr. Springett is most active, and under his intelligent management marked progress can be seen. The Indians had no complaints; on the contrary, they are contented and peaceable. My next point was the

Blackfoot Agency.

Magnus Begg is Agent; Capt. Richardson, Clerk; Mr. L'heureux, Interpreter.

I arrived there on the 8th of December. This agency consists of one Reserve, No. 146; area, four hundred and seventy square miles. Population:

South camp	1,080
North camp	747
Total	1,827

A lean-to has been made to the warehouse since last inspection for storing bulky implements which could not be placed inside the warehouse. A neat covering has been placed over the well; a neat railing has been placed round the flower garden. The whole premises around the agency were, as usual, in the best possible order. Everything is tidy and arranged with good taste. The buildings are all painted. Fences are good; shrubs are planted at various points, which add to the beauty of the place. The North village was the first inspected, Mr. Baker being Farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in good order. The various implements, waggons, mowers, horse,rakes, &c., were nicely stored away for the winter. A large number of new houses have been put up since my last annual report of this agency and a number from others have been repaired. The fences were good and the fields looked clean and free from weeds. Piles of light brushwood could be seen at many of the

houses. The houses appeared to be warm and comfortable, and were kept fairly clean. No dirt is allowed to accumulate around the outside of the houses; nearly all have cooking or box stoves. They seemed to be well supplied with good warm blankets and appeared comfortable and happy. The crop put in here was —

	Acres.
Oats	64
Potatoes	29
Turnips	4¼
Carrots	1¼
Onions	1¼
Total	99¾

The garden produce was chiefly consumed during the fall. The fall ploughing was completed. Fifty tons of hay were stacked for winter use. The Indian ponies are estimated to be—

Horses and mares	352
Colts	270
Total	622

A number of the houses have neat little fences around them. Some of the men were making jumpers and were doing the work well. The school house has been improved since my last iuspection—the roof has been raised and the inside has been lined with dressed lumber. The Home conducted by Miss Brown was visited. Four little girls were inmates at the time. They were neatly dressed and making good progress in knitting, sewing, &c. Some very good socks knitted by them were shown and the work was well done. The beef supplied by I. G. Baker & Co. was of the best quality and the butchering and deliveries were made in accordance with the requirements of the schedule. The issuing is done by Farmer Baker and was carried on in a business-like way. An inventory of articles and provisions in hands of the Farmers was taken and the farm books audited. These were very neatly and correctly kept by Mr. Baker. The number of animals killed and fed to the Indians at this camp for the year was three hundred and seventeen; average weight of the four quarters seven hundred and sixty-five pounds: average percentage of offal, 8·42.

The next place visited was the south Camp or Crowfoot's.

Mr. Wheatley, Farmer in charge; Mr. Lauder, Issuer; Mr. Jarvis, Assistant.

The buildings have been painted during the year. A nice garden, neatly fenced, is in front of the Farmer's house. The Roman Catholic school has had an addition made to it in the shape of a lean-to. The crop put in at this camp was—

	Acres.
Oats	79
Potatoes	56½
Turnips	26½
Gardens	8¼
Total	170

Turnips and gardens were comparative failures, beyond supplying the Indians with some vegetables during the fall. Some new fields have been broken during the summer. The fences are very neat. No fall ploughing had been done. The land is heavy, and being very dry it was almost impossible to plough it. The beef supplied here by Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co. was of the best quality, and delivered according to contract. The number of animals killed from 1st January to 1st December 1889, was four hundred and fifty-nine; average weight of the four quarters was seven hunàred and fifty-two and one half pounds; percentage of offal 9·16. The number of

Indian ponies is estimated to be six hundred and eighty-five horses and mares, one hundred and thirty-five colts—total, eight hundred and twenty. The working oxen were in good condition. Some new villages have been established on the other side of the Bow River, and many new houses have been built, and old ones removed and re-built. An inventory was taken of property in charge of the Farmer and the various books were audited. There is a good supply of medicine on hand at both camps. The different kinds are plainly labelled and are placed on shelves, so that no accidents need happen by giving the wrong kinds when the doctor is not present. Dr. Lindsay, of Calgary, is very attentive to cases requiring his services. The Interpreter, Mr. L'heureux, has some boys undergoing training for the Industrial School, High River. The idea is to rear the boys and to get them accustomed to being away from home before going to the school, so that there will be less chance of their running away. The idea is a good one, and no doubt many of the pupils now at the Industrial School were induced to go by the efforts of Mr. L'heureux. The new supplies were carefully examined. The inventory of the goods in the warehouse showed good management. Everything was in its proper place. The office work is well done. The agency is in good order. The Agent has a happy way of dealing with the Indians, and the result is that whatever he asks them to do is done willingly and without grumbling. The health of the bands was good. The births during the past eleven months were forty and the deaths twenty. Statements of the various accounts with detailed report were forwarded to the Comissioner at Regina.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor General and yourself was very much appreciated.

I proceeded now to the Industrial School, Dunbow, Rev. Father Claude, Principal Mr. Dennehy, Teacher, arriving there on 23rd December. Since last inspection an infirmary has been put up, a neat little building thirty by twenty-five. A new bake-house has also been built; a shed seventy feet long and eight feet wide has been placed at the rear of the storehouse. This shed is to be used for drying clothes. Another shed has been put up along side of the carpenter's shop, in which lumber is stored, so that it may be kept dry. The sheep pen has been enlarged. Two fire-escapes have been erected, one at the north-east side of the building for the girls and one on the north corner for the boys. These are strongly built and are well adapted for the purpose. The various rooms in the main building have been kalsomined and the basement walls have been painted. The boys' school-room has been improved by raising the floor and making the wainscotting two feet higher than it formerly was. Shelving has been put in for the boys' caps, &c. Some new fencing has also been made on the farm. The infirmary, carpenter's shop and bake-house have been painted. The doors in the main building have been altered so as to open outwards. Fire buckets are kept in various parts of the building, and every precaution is taken to prevent loss of life by fire. Iron guards are placed around the stoves and the lamps are kept on good solid, strong brackets. A tank was about being placed on one of the upper rooms as further protection. The store-room in the main building for the dry-goods and small wares has been shelved, and the goods are now nicely placed and easily reached when required. The whole building was in the best possible order. The crop put in was—

	Acres.
Corn	½
Flax	½
Pease	2
Vegetables	2
Potatoes	4½
Total	32

The cattle, including two work oxen, number twenty-two head. The sheep were in good condition. An inventory was taken of all supplies, and the books were audited. These show that all issues have been made with the utmost care and correctness. The greatest economy is practised in the institution, and nothing, no matter how trifling, is allowed to go to waste. Even the small remnants in cutting up the dry-goods for dresses or other articles of clothing, are made into door mats. These mats are not only useful, but they are ornamental, and a practice of this kind is calculated to impress the pupils with an idea of thrifty and economical habits. I may remark that the Principal, Rev. Father Claude, the Rev. Sisters, and Mr. Dennehy, the teacher of the boys, are to be congratulated on the very efficient state of the school and for the admirable order in which the work is carried on. The books, stock of goods and office work, generally, are in excellent order, and are very correctly kept. Mr. Dennehy assisted in keeping the books. The usual statements, inventories and detailed report were sent to the Indian Commissioner at Regina. My next point was the

SARCEE AGENCY,

arriving there on the 7th January, 1890. The agency is composed of the Sarcee Reserve, No. 105. Population, three hundred and twenty-nine; area, 107·11 square miles; and the Stony Reserve, Nos. 142, 143 and 144; area, 110·75 square miles, and population, five hundred and eighty-five. Mr. F. C. Cornish is Agent; Mr. Tynte, Agency Clerk; Mr. J. J. English, Farmer.

The following improvements have been made since last inspection: A new office; the upper part is used as sleeping quarters for the clerk. Some new fences with strong gates have been made around the agency buildings. The premises were in good order. The school building has been removed closer to the Agent's house. It has been finished inside with dressed lumber and otherwise improved. It has also been painted, and is now a very neat and comfortable-looking building. The crop put in on this reserve was—

	Acres.
Oats	46
Potatoes	20
Gardens	6
Total (same as last year)	72

The gardens were failures, except for a few vegetables used during the season. Twelve acres of new land have been broken, ten acres summer-fallowed, thirty acres have been fall ploughed. Some fencing has been repaired. Sixty tons of hay were stacked for winter use. The cattle were in good order.

All the old Indian huts which were near the agency have been pulled down since my last annual report of this agency was sent, and new houses placed on the beach for part of the band, and a new village was started five miles up the creek, where a number of the band have built houses and established new fields. The whole of this band have now very comfortable dwellings, and the appearance of these nice white cottages upon the hill is a pleasing contrast to the old mud-covered, flat-roofed cabins they formerly lived in. The beef supplied by Messrs. Hall Bros., of Calgary, was of good quality, and properly delivered. The number of animals slaughtered during the thirteen months ended on 31st December was one hundred and ninety-eight. The average weight of the four quarters was six hundred and fifty pounds; the average percentage of offal for seven months ended 30th June was 6·61, and for the six months ended 31st December, 5·81. An inventory was taken of goods in the warehouse as well as those in the hands of the Farmer. The agency and farm books were audited and found to have been very correctly kept. The warehouse was in good order, the various goods being neatly and carefully arranged. The Stony Reserve was next inspected, Mr. William Graham being in charge. The crop put in here was—

	Acres.
Barley	25
Potatoes	25
Turnips	8
Gardens	6

Twenty acres of new fencing were made, and eight new houses and twelve new stables were built during the year, and some old houses and stables have been repaired. The beef supplied by Messrs. Leeson & Scott is of good quality and is well butchered. The number of animals killed during the thirteen months ended 31st December was one hundred and sixty-three. Of this number eighteen were cows. The average weight of the four quarters was six hundred and fifty-one pounds, and the average percentage of offal was 7·78.

The McDougall Orphanage was visited, but as no Government property is there, I have nothing to say about it.

Mr. Graham is a very careful and painstaking man, and the progress is very satisfactory under his care. The Indians had a fairly good season's hunting. The behaviour of the band has been very good indeed. The births and deaths from 1st December, 1888, to 31st December, 1889, were—

	Births.	Deaths.
Sarcee	10	18
Stony	21	25
Totals	31	43

The usual statements with detailed report, inventories, &c., were forwarded to the Commissioner at Regina. This completed my work of inspection for the season, having gone over all the agencies in Treaties 4 and 7, one agency in Treaty 6 and two Industrial Schools. I returned to Regina on the 19th January and left on the 20th for Winnipeg to select the standard samples for 1890-91 and have them forwarded to the several points where they were required for the convenience of parties seeking to tender for supplying the goods called for. On the 11th February I left for Ottawa. Whilst in Ottawa I assisted in revising the index of the schedule and making some reports on some of the contract goods delivered the previous year; also prepared forms for way-bills and advice sheets for the use of the warehouse, Regina. I returned to Regina on the 11th April. On the 9th of May I left for Touchwood agency on special business, a report of which I furnished the Commissioner on my return to Regina on the 19th May. From this date to the 5th August I was busy at the Department warehouse getting it ready for the new supplies coming in on this year's contract. In doing this and in getting proper books opened I was ably assisted by Mr. J. W. Jowett, of the Regina office.

The goods were all examined and forwarded without delay to the various agencies. On the 5th August I left Regina for the north, driving direct *viâ* Saskatoon to

Duck Lake Agency,

arriving there on the 12th August. Mr. R. S. McKenzie is Agent; Mr. Cameron, Clerk; Mr. Lovell, Farmer for Bands 96 and 97; Mr. Thomas, Interpreter.

The following improvements have been made at the agency since last inspection: A new house for the clerk, a very substantial building. An extension has been made to the warehouse by adding fourteen feet. This affords separate rooms for storing oils, paint and cans on one side, and the other side will be used for storing fresh beef; the centre will be used as an ice-house. The whole place has a very pretty appearance. The buildings are all neatly painted. The Agent has a splendid garden, with the usual assortment of vegetables. The first reserve visited was "One Arrow's," No. 95, area sixteen square miles; population one hundred and twelve. Mr. Louis Marion is Farmer in charge. The crop put in this year

was seventy-six acres, being an increase of twenty seven and a half acres over last year. The wheat looked exceedingly well. The barley was good. Turnips and other roots were fair. The fields were neat and fences were good. The Indians are spreading more over the reserve and are working better than formerly. The girls are making good progress in knitting and some of the older women make butter. The houses are small but comfortable, and appeared quite clean outside and in. Four new houses have been built this summer and will be ready for use this winter. Logs were on the ground for a school-house. Ten acres have been summer fallowed and six acres of new land broken. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were being stacked for winter use. The increase in the acreage of the crop this year is owing to two beginners, who have both splendid fields of wheat as the result of their enterprise, and they feel justly proud of their success. The cattle were corralled and were in fine condition. The number in the herd is fifty-four. The increase of calves is satisfactory, being ten from fourteen cows. The Farmer's house is a neat little building; it is witewashed and the roof is painted. An inventory of all property in the hands of the Farmer was taken and the books were checked. Some good bob-sleighs, hay-racks, fork and axe-handles were noticed, made by the Indians. Mr. Marion is active, and seems very anxious to see his Indians prosper. My next point was

John Smith's Reserve, No. 99,

area 37·4 square miles; population, one hundred and forty. Mr. J. Wilson is Farmer in charge. The crop on the reserve was as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	108
Oats	30
Barley	20
Roots	10¼
Total	168¼

being an increase over last year of twenty-four and a-quarter acres. The barley was being harvested and was a good crop. The oats and wheat looked exceedingly well, and should give a good return. The weather after I left was unfavourable for ripening, being wet and cold. The fields were clean and neat, showing considerable care. The fences were good. The fields and fences on this reserve are neater and better than those of any of the white settlers in the vicinity. Some of the settlers are very slovenly in their farming; they will soon be left in the background by the Indian farms. Mr. Wilson is certainly to be congratulated on having his fences and fields in such good order. The land is excellent. Most of the fields hitherto have been on the bottom, but this year a number have been started on the bench or high land, and being a favourable year these fields looked very promising, and better grain could not be seen anywhere; thirty acres were being summer fallowed, and thirty acres of new land broken. The herd numbers eighty-three, and was in fine condition; increase of calves satisfactory, being eighteen from twenty cows. The houses on this reserve are of a superior class, and they compare favourably with those of a white settlement. Some have shingled roofs, painted red. This, with a clean whitewash, gives them a very tidy appearance. Some of the houses have thatched roofs, but there is not a poor house on this reserve. One new house was in the course of erection. The school house has been repaired and a neat rail fence placed around it. There is a small English Church on the reserve. An inventory of all Government property was taken, and the Farmer's books were checked. The next reserve visited was

James Smith's, No. 100,

area 27·8 square miles; population, one hundred and fifty-one. There is no Farmer in charge of this band. The crop here consists of wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips, in all about twenty-five acres. The wheat and barley looked fairly well. The

root crops were poor. The houses were fair, and seemed to be kept clean. One man has a very good house, he has two yoke of oxen, four cows, two pigs, good stables and a very nice milk house. He had seven acres of wheat, which looked very well, two acres of oats and one of barley, which were also good. He has only a few potatoes, as he had very little seed. The Indians on this reserve get plenty of fish, being within three miles of the river. The herd numbers forty-two, all looking well; calves satisfactory, being eight from eleven cows. The chief has a very good house, good stables and good corrals. Two new houses have been put up this year and six more are under way, all of a good class. The Agent will not allow them to put up poor houses. Some bob-sleighs, hay-racks and fork handles were noticed, all of their own make. A new school-house, has been built during the year. The walls of a church are up, but without some outside assistance it cannot be finished. The Indians are well pleased at being visited, and they took special pains to show what they were doing. They were busy stacking hay for winter. The next reserve I reached was

Peter Chapman's, No. 100*a*,

area, sixty-five square miles; population, one hundred and nineteen. There is no Farmer in charge of this band. It may be inferred from the English names of these chiefs that they speak English, but such is not the case. They are pure Indians, and do not speak or understand a word of English. The crop here consists of about twenty-seven acres of wheat, barley and potatoes. One man had very good fields of wheat,oats and barley,and on examination it was found that the land was ploughed from six to seven inches deep, and where the crops were poor only a depth of three inches was reached. The houses and stables were good and comfortable. Hay was being stacked. Bob-sleighs, hay-racks, fork-handles, &c., could be seen at nearly every farm-yard. The fences were very good. Logs were on hand for a school-house. Some of the houses are divided into separate rooms, and these are furnished with chairs, tables, beadsteads, cook-stoves, cupboards, pictures on the walls, coal oil lamps, clocks, dust-pans, looking-glasses. Some of the houses have rooms upstairs. These Indians do not wear blankets. They consider themselves too far advanced for that. Big Head, of the same band, has his place at the extreme south-west corner of the reserve. He has one nice square field of wheat, six acres, two of barley, and half an acre of potatoes near his house, and four acres of wheat in another field about five miles off. The crop in his garden was fair, but the weeds were too numerous. The fences and stables were good. Big Head has fifteen horses of his own. Twelve lodges or tepees were at this point on the day of our visit. The chief was putting up a new house; two of the band were building houses also. The herd here numbers seventy-two, and was in good condition. The calves were satisfactory, being seventeen from twenty-three cows. Two bull calves and two heifer calves were lost, but if found they will increase the number to twenty-one, which will be very satisfactory. I now returned to Prince Albert, and before returning to the agency I drove to Sturgeon Lake, where I had arranged to meet Mr. Agent Finlayson. This arrangement saved me about one hundred miles driving, but my remarks on Sturgeon Lake will appear in my report of the Snake Plain Agency, as it forms part of that agency. After reaching the agency I commenced to inspect the two reserves under the charge of Farmer Lovell.

	Square Miles.	Population.
Beardy's, No. 97—area	44	141
Okemasis', No. 96 do		63
Total		204

The crop put in on No. 97 was—

	Acres.
Wheat	120
Oats	10
Barley	30
Pease	3
Roots	10
Total	173

being an increase of forty-two acres over last year. Barley and part of the wheat had been cut and was in stack. No better fields of wheat could be seen, even among Ontario settlers, than are on these reserves. They are square, and fences are straight; no brush or weeds on the sides and ends, and the grain was simply beautiful. The weather at the time was unfavourable for harvesting. The ploughing and principal part of the sowing was done by the Indians themselves, and the work was well done. Some of the gardens were kept fairly free from weeds, but some were not. The Farmer informed me that they kept the gardens well weeded until haying began, when they had to leave the gardens and camp near the hay grounds. Some summer fallowing has been done, and some new land broken. Five hundred tons of hay were being stacked for the use of the large herd of cattle. Twenty lodges were camped at the fields at the time of my visit. The houses are very fair, and when whitewashed this fall, as they will be, will look very well. Two new houses have been put up this summer. Stables are good, and there are good corrals for the cattle and for stacking the grain.

Whiffletrees, axe-handles, harness, bedsteads, bob-sleighs, hay-racks and hay-carts can be seen at some of the houses, all made by themselves. The difficulty is in getting proper wood, but the Farmer proposes going some fifteen to twenty miles where good ash can be obtained. Mr. Lovell deserves credit for having his reserves in such good condition. His Ontario training serves him well in his present position. He issues the rations to the two bands, besides attending to the farm work. He also does a good deal of repairing, having a little shop, where repairs in carpentering and blacksmithing are constantly being made.

The last reserve inspected on this agency was Okemasis', No. 96, also under Mr. Lovell's charge.

The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	40
Barley	25
Roots	5¼
Pease	1
Total	71¼

being eight and three-quarters acres less than last year. This reserve is about the same as the previous one as regards neatness of the fields, good fences, &c. The root crops will be good—all reflecting credit on the Farmer and Indians alike. They are capital workers. The chief has lumber and shingles on the ground for a new house. A bob-sleigh made and ironed by an Indian was shown. It was a neatly-made sleigh. Two hundred tons of hay were being stacked for the cattle. Barley and part of the wheat was cut and in stack. They will also have some hay to dispose of. They all seem industrious and hard working. They had no complaints to make and asked for nothing.

The cattle on these two reserves are as follows:—

	Beardy.	Okemasis.
Oxen	24	11
Cows	28	9
Bulls	1	2
Steers	14	10
Heifers	4	8
Bull calves	9	5
Heifer calves	8	2
Totals	88	47

The total number of cattle in this agency is three hundred and eighty-six head.

The increase of calves is satisfactory.

It was noticed that in all the houses visited in this agency the beds are raised off the floor. In no instance did I notice any with beds on the floor. In one or two places I noticed the Indians taking their meals without the use of a table, not having any, but tables are generally used.

Farm books were compared with the agency ledger and balanced. The inventory at the agency warehouse showed that great care had been taken in receiving and issuing goods. The warehouse was very tidy and the goods all nicely placed and all in the best of order. The bacon was of choice quality and the flour was equal to sample. The coal oil was also of good quality. The other goods were inspected by me before I left Regina. The office work is well done. The Agent gives his personal attention to the warehouse and office. I have pleasure in stating that I found everything in the agency in good order. Great care is taken of the implements in use by the Farmers as well as by the Indians. The work goes on with harmony. The Agent loses no opportunity of helping on the improvement of the Indians under his charge. He is very hard working and painstaking, and is most careful and economical of the property placed under his control. He is very familiar with all details at the agency and on the various reserves, which is good proof that all matters receive his closest attention at all times.

The next place I reached was

CARLETON AGENCY,

arriving there on the 3rd of September. Mr. J. F. Finlayson is Agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin is Clerk.

There has been built since last inspection a log house to be used as a council room for the Indians, and the upper part for storing light goods. It is close to the warehouse. It was nearly completed; the flooring and plastering were still to be done. Thers is a good well and a never-failing creek running past the rear of the building, which afford a constant supply of pure fresh water. The Agent has a good garden. The premises are enclosed with a neat rail fence. A small magazine was being made at some distance from the buildings in which to store gunpowder. When I arrived the Agent was absent making treaty payment at Green Lake, but he returned before I left. The Misses Finlayson kindly accompanied me in visiting the reserve. They are quite familiar with the work that is going on, and they also kindly acted as my interpreters when I required such services. The agency consists of the following reserves or bands, viz.:—

	Population.	Area sq. miles.
No. 101, Sturgeon Lake	155	34·4
No. 102, Muskeg Lake	71	42
No. 103, Snake Plain	168	77
No. 104, Sandy Lake	155	67·2
No. 105, Meadow Lake	50	14
No. 106, Stony Lake	100	No reserve.
Pelican Lake	100	do
Total population	799	

The first reserve visited was Muskeg Lake, No. 102, or Farm 10*a*, Mr. G. Chaffee being farmer in charge. The crop consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat	12
Barley	5
Oats	2
Potatoes	2
Turnips	6
Garden	1
Total	28

being two acres more than last year. The crops all looked exceedingly well at the time of my visit. Turnips were especially good. The gardens and roots had been kept fairly free from weeds. Fences were good. There is a fashion of using very high pickets which serve no purpose whatever, but give an ugly look to an otherwise good fence. This band burns lime for its own use. The houses, stables and corrals were very good. The houses were tidy, and in them were noticed bedsteads, tables, stoves, chairs, dishes, pictures, lamps with reflectors. The women and children seemed comfortably clad. The barley and part of the wheat was cut and in stack. The Farmer has a nice garden and a small field of oats. The house is very prettily situated on rising ground, from which a good view of the reserve is obtained. Six new houses were in course of erection and were waiting for some sawn lumber to complete them. The logs were ready to be sawn. Some new land has been broken and twenty-five acres have been summer-fallowed. The herd looked well, and the number of animals is twenty-nine. There are seven calves from seven cows. An inventory was taken of articles in the hands of the Farmer and his books were checked. The Roman Catholic Mission is beautifully situated close to the reserve on the borders, or rather at the end, of the lake. There is a splendid garden in connection with the mission. The Rev. Father in charge was absent, but I took the liberty of going through the garden. The mission buildings and surroundings are models of neatness and good taste. The next visit was to Sandy Lake, No. 104. This reserve is under the immediate care of the Agent. The chief Ah-ta-ka-koop has a very good house, roomy and comfortable. He has a fine large stable and barn. The other houses on the reserve are fair; some of them are small. Some new houses are under way and piles of new sawn lumber to complete them were to be seen at many points. The mission buildings (Church of England) are not far from the chief's house, but on the other side of the lake; the lake can be forded, and at a narrow point a kind of a bridge for foot passengers has been built. The school-house is close to the mission church. The crop on this reserve consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	95
Barley	26
Oats	15
Potatoes	9
Turnips	6½
Gardens	6
Total	157½

being about sixty acres less than last year, the cause being that seed was scarce, and as the season was backward the Agent did not feel that it was judicious to pay the high prices asked for seed grain to make up what was short. The wheat looked well—in fact, not a bad spot could be seen. The barley and oats were also good. Potatoes and turnips will be a fair crop. The fences were fair, stables and corrals were good. Hay has been stacked and will be hauled during winter. Twenty acres of new land have been broken, and forty acres have been summer-fallowed. The

ploughing was very well done. Some of the gardens were well attended to and some were neglected. There is a fine herd of cattle here; total number, one hundred and sixty-two; sheep, five; thirty-six calves from forty-two cows. The sheep do not appear to thrive here. I now returned to the agency to inspect Mistawasis' reserve, No. 103, also under the charge of the Agent. The chief had a very good house and outbuildings. The garden was in fair order. The Presbyterian mission church and school are close to the chief's house. Services in Cree are held by the Rev. Mr. McKay twice every Sunday. From fifty to sixty is the regular attendance. The singing was particularly hearty. The chief is one of the choir. Miss Maggie Finlayson, daughter of the Agent, plays the organ. The church is a neat and comfortable building. The crop on this reserve is one hundred and fifty-five and a half acres, being about thirty less than last year, the reduced acreage being attributable to the reasons stated for No. 104. The barley was cut and in stack, also most of the oats and part of the wheat. The root crops were good and had been fairly well attended to. The fences were fair. Seven new houses were in course of erection. Four new stables have been put up during the year. The Indians are spreading out better over the reserve. Twenty-five acres of new land have been broken and thirty-five summer-fallowed. Good care is taken of tools, implements, &c. The cattle were in fine condition, and some of the oxen were splendid specimens. The total number in the herd is one hundred and fifty-seven; sheep, thirty-four; twenty-eight calves from thirty-nine cows. The new grist mill is on this reserve. It is a substantial building, and the machinery seems to be good. It did its work very well last year, and it is hoped, will have plenty to do this year.

Sturgeon Lake.

I visited this reserve when at Prince Albert inspecting the Duck Lake reserves. The chief and all of his men were absent, but I saw the women and children. The chief has a fair house and is building a new one, most of the material for which was on the ground. The walls were up; it is very prettily situated, being surrounded with tall poplar trees. The stables were good. The chief has some very good bob-sleighs, jumpers, hay-racks, waggons, carts. The tools were carefully stored. The house contained cooking and box stoves, tables, chairs, &c. Milk-pans made of birch bark were noticed on shelves, gathering the cream, as the women make butter. It seems that bark pans keep the milk cooler and better than tin ones. A home-made churn was noticed, very neatly made. A portion of the band have their houses on one side of the river, and the chief and a few of the band on the other. There is a good strong bridge over the river at this point. The crop here is—

	Acres.
Wheat	15
Barley	6
Potatoes	10
Turnips	3
Gardens	1
Total	35

all looking well at the time; barley was ready for cutting. Fish and ducks are plentiful here. Soup is made from wild turnips that are found in the vicinity. The herd here numbers twenty-nine, five calves from eight cows. The chief has also some very fine ponies. Meadow Lake, Stony Lake and Pelican Lake I did not visit. The total number of cattle in this agency is three hundred and eighty-nine head, and thirty-nine sheep. The inventory of the goods in the agency warehouse was taken and the books were audited since last inspection. The present clerk, Mr. W. H. Halpin, although only a few months in the office, is proving himself to be a very competent and painstaking official. He attends to the issuing of rations as well as keeping the books. The bacon supplied

by the Hudson's Bay Co. was found to be of the very best quality, and the flour from Ogilvie & Co. was equal to sample, and makes good, sweet bread. The young trees and shrubs sent by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, were doing very well, only two or three having died.

Statements and inventories, with detailed report, were forwarded, as usual, to the Commissioner at Regina. The agent, Mr. Finlayson, is getting along nicely with the Indians. He has great influence over them, and they have the utmost confidence in and respect for him. The agency, as a whole, is in a very creditable condition. I now proceeded to

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

arriving there on 15th September. The agency buildings consist of the warehouse situated on the Police Barracks Square, a convenient and roomy building, and an office on the south side of the Battle River. The agent's dwelling is a private one, and is also situated on the south side of the river and is convenient to the office.

Mr. P. J. Williams is Agent; A. J. McNiell, Clerk; Mr. John Carney, Storeman; James Green, Teamster.

Dr. McAdam is medical attendant at the Industrial School and for the various reserves in the vicinity.

The following compose the agency;—

Name.	No. of Band.	Farm.	Instructor.	Population.	Area in sq miles.
Red Pheasant	108	11*b*	Price	118	38
Stony	109	11*a*	Orr	90	36
Moosomin	112	13*a*	Applegartth	95	25
Sweet Grass	113	12*a*	Gopsill	147	64·4
Poundmaker	114	12*b*	Fitzpatrick	125	30
Little Pine and Lucky Man	116	12*c*	do	127	25
Thunder Child	115	13*b*	Nash	180	32·5
Total population				882	

The first reserve inspected was Moosomin's, No. 112, G. Applegarth, Farmer in charge. This is a very good reserve and the land is of choice quality. The farm buildings and surroundings were in excellent order. The Farmer has a very good garden, in which all kinds of vegetables were to be seen. Some very good wooden ox-collars, fork-handles, hay-racks and land-rollers were seen, all made by the Indians. A new school-house has been built during the year. The crop put in here was—

	Acres.
Wheat	120
Oats	22
Potatoes	6
Turnips	3
Garden	7
Total	158

being eight acres less than last year. The crop looked well; one field of wheat averaged five feet in the stalk and the heads were proportionately large. Oats and turnips were good. Gardens had been fairly well weeded until the Indians left for the hay grounds. Most of the grain was ready for stacking. The threshing has turned out on this reserve over three thousand bushels of wheat, which is equal to twenty-five bushels per acre. The fences were good. The fields are very well divided among the members of the band. About seventy acres have been summer-fallowed and twenty acres of new land broken. The Indians are very careful in using

implements. One mower has been in use for four years, and was worked by them under the direction of the Farmer. It is as good to-day as ever, and not a cent had been spent on it in repairs. This is a proof that some of them know how to handle and take care of farm machinery. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay have been stacked. The cattle looked very well. The total number of the herd is eighty-five and of sheep seventy-five. The houses are of a good class and are comfortable. They all have wooden floors and are furnished with beds, tables, chairs, stoves, &c. Open chimneys are observed in all the houses. These are desirable, as open fire-places carry away foul air. The boys and girls are taught knitting at the school; mitts, socks, &c., were shown and were neatly done. The women are making their own dresses from the print and serge supplied by the Department. Some make candles from the tallow they get with the offal. A few are attempting to make butter. Wood, lime and charcoal are sold in Battleford. The raising of sheep has proved successful on this reserve. Wool is sold at 12 cents per lb. About four hundred pounds were sold last year. The Indians are hardworking. They are peaceable and contented and had no complaints. The reserve is in good form, and Mr. Applegarth seems to have control of his work, and is doing it well, as can be seen from the tidy houses, good fences, magnificent crops, and the good condition of the cattle and sheep. An inventory of all supplies was taken and the books were checked. I now proceeded to

Thunder Child's, No. 115,

Mr. H. H. Nash being the Farmer in charge. A new stable was in course of erection. The parsonage and school-house are near the farm buildings. A well was dug close to the farmer's house and water was obtained at a depth of eighteen feet. This will be a great convenience, as water had to be hauled from the river, which was not only troublesome but took up a good deal of time. The young trees and shrubs obtained from the Experimental Farm are doing very well here. The following were noticed, being the work of the Indians: Ox-collars, wood, very good ones; cart harness, plough-beams, ox-yokes, axe-handles, fork-handles, hay-frames, bob-sleighs —the latter were ironed at the Industrial Schools. The crop put in here was—

	Acres.
Wheat	100
Oats	15
Barley	15
Potatoes	5
Gardens	....
Turnips, &c	15
Total	150

being fifty-five acres less than last year, owing to the scarcity of seed. The grain was all in stack. There were stack-yards in three different parts of the reserve. The stacks were well made, and from their number a good return of grain may be expected when it is threshed. The same can be said about this reserve as I have said about Moosomin's, as to the fields, fences, houses, &c., and although this is Mr. Nash's first year, he promises to be a successful man among Indians. This band also burns lime and charcoal, which they sell in Battleford. Some of the women make butter. One Indian had a very fine poultry house, and had over one hundred hens. Eggs are sold at good prices in Battleford. The reaper broke down at the beginning of harvesting, so the whole of the grain was cut with the cradle. The herd numbers one hundred and ten, and the sheep fifteen. The cattle were on the other side of the Saskatchewan River, where they are pastured so as to keep them from breaking into the grain. Three hundred tons of hay have been secured; this, with the straw, will be ample for winter feeding. The Indians work well, and the chief assists the Farmer in getting the work carried on, and

shows the example by working hard himself. The Indians had no complaints to make. The reserve is very prettily situated. The land is good, and the Indians and the Farmer feel justly proud of it.

Red Pheasant's Reserve, No. 108,

Mr. Price is Farmer in charge. The premises were in the best possible order; everything was tidy and in its proper place. The crop put in here was—

	Acres
Wheat	90
Oats	20
Barley	7
Potatoes	6½
Turnips	4
Carrots	1
Gardens	10
Total	138½

being thirty-nine and a-half acres over last year. The barley and oats will be fair but the potatoes and turnips will be small. The gardens will give a good return; they seem to have been well attended to. The herd of cattle is a magnificent one. Some of the oxen raised on the reserve would compare well with any in the Dominion. The younger cattle also looked well. The total number in the herd is one hundred and ninety-three, and there are six sheep. The houses are very good; three new ones have been put up this year, and some old ones are being enlarged. Nine children from this reserve attend the Industrial School, Battleford. The children are taught knitting and sewing at the day-school, and the women make their own dresses. Hunting was followed last winter by some of the band with very good success, and good prices were obtained for the skins. Five hundred and fifty tons of hay have been stacked. The Farmer has a very good garden, and some flax was noticed which seemed to have done well. Lime is burnt on the reserve, and all the houses are regularly whitewashed. The fences are fair. The usual inventory was taken and the books checked. Mr. Price is very precise in all his work, and there was little difficulty, therefore, in checking his books. The general work of the reserve is well attended to. Ox-collars, fork-handles, hay-racks, sleighs, &c., were shown, all made by the Indians. The next visited was

The Stony Reserve,

Mr. Orr being Farmer in charge. There is a splendid garden here, with a good supply of all kinds of vegetables. The Indians were gathering the potatoes, and about fifty men, women, boys and girls were busy picking them. The crop was fair—the total being on this reserve—

	Acres.
Wheat	30
Oats	10
Barley	2
Potatoes	8
Turnips	7
Pease	2
Gardens	20
Total	79

Oats are fair. Turnips will be very good, and the Indians will have about one thousand two hundred bushels for their own use, and about seven hundred bushels of potatoes. The gardens were kept fairly free from weeds. Three hundred and fifty tons of hay are stacked for the winter feeding. The herd of cattle is a very fine one. The total number is one hundred and twenty, and there are fifteen sheep. The houses on this reserve are of a rather poor class and are close together, more in the village style. The reason of this is that they wish to be near the lake, both for the cattle and for their own convenience. Mrs. Orr is doing a good work among these Indians in teaching the women to sew, knit and do the ordinary work of a house, such as washing, &c. Little progress has been made in butter-making, and as to baking bread it is very difficult to get them to abandon the bannock. Mr. Orr takes great interest in his Indians. He is very anxious for their advancement. An inventory was taken and the books were checked. Everything showed the greatest economy in the use of tools, &c. Care is taken of everything under his charge. The Indians here sell hay and wood in Battleford. Last season, when hay was scarce at other points, Mr. Orr was able to supply the deficiency, which shows good management. Some ox-collars and fork-handles were noticed. The stacks of hay were all fenced in, and every precaution taken to protect it from the cattle. I now proceeded to

Sweet Grass' Reserve, No. 113,

Mr. Gopsill being Farmer in charge. A new root-house was in course of erection. Ox-collars, ox-yokes, fork and axe-handles, saddle-backs, plough-beams and some very neatly made baskets were seen, all made by the Indian men and women. The crop put in here is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat	75
Oats	21
Potatoes	5½
Turnips	5
Pease	2½
Gardens	5
Total	114

being forty-seven acres less than last year, owing to the scarcity of seed. Fields looked exceedingly well. Two stack-yards were seen, one containing five large well made stacks and the other nine—fourteen stacks in all of wheat. The oats were stacked farther up the creek. The Indians were all at work, some hauling grain to the stacks, others raking up what had fallen; others picking potatoes, the crop of which is fair. The gardens and turnips were well weeded and the yield will be good. Some of the women make butter. Logs were on the ground for three new houses and as many stables. Thirty acres of summer-fallowing has been done and six acres of new land broken. There is a fine creek running past the farm buildings, which is a great boon to the cattle and a great convenience for the house. Lime is burnt by the Indians. The Indians are hard working; the Farmer is very energetic and everything he does is well done. His whole place is a model of tidiness and good management, and it is evident that the Indians are making good progress. The herd here is a fine one; it numbers one hundred and thirty, and there are nineteen sheep. The fences were very good. The houses are neat, and seemed to be kept perfectly clean. An inventory was taken, the books were audited and all was found correct, and kept in a business-like way. The last reserves inspected in this agency were Poundmaker's, No. 114, and Little Pine's, No. 116. These join each other and are in charge of Mr. Fitzpatrick: Mr. Tomkins being his assistant. A new storehouse has been built during the year. The other buildings are all in good order. The crop put in on these two reserves was as follows:—

	Poundmaker's.	Little Pine's.
Wheat	74	34
Oats	17	13
Potatoes	4½	5½
Gardens	2	3
Total	97½	55½

being fifty-three and three-quarters less acreage on Poundmaker's and eighty-nine and a-half less on Little Pine's than last year, scarcity of seed being the cause of the decrease. The fields looked well, being square and clean, and from appearance early in the season and the quantity of straw a magnificent crop was anticipated. The stack-yard contains five good stacks, and these will be threshed in a few days when the actual result will be known. An estimate formed of quantity is generally unreliable. Nine new houses and ten new stables have been put up during the year. The cattle looked well. The herds are: Poundmaker's, one hundred and thirty-five; Little Pine's, eighty-eight. The fencing was fair. Four hundred tons of hay have been stacked. Fifteen miles had to be travelled in order to secure a sufficient quantity. This with the straw will be ample for all requirements during the winter. Some good ox-collars and fork-handles were to be seen, also a very good cart harness made by the Indians. The houses are of a good class. Poundmaker's late dwelling is to be seen, but it has a deserted look, the window frames being gone. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a hard working man, and seems to understand his business thoroughly. Mr. Tomkins, the assistant, is a most useful and active young man. He does a large amount of repairing in the blacksmith shop. He keeps the books and acts as Interpreter. He took charge of wintering the cattle last year on the other side of the river. He is now attending to the steam thresher, and from what I have seen I consider him one of the best men in the agency. Inventories were taken and books were checked.

Total number of cattle on the agency is	861
do sheep do	142
Private Indian stock	68
Total number of acres under crop	792
do do last year	1,004

The cattle are all branded. The steam thresher purchased by the Indians themselves—one half kept out of the treaty money last year and the balance this year to pay for same—had arrived, and was doing its work well. Mr. Applegarth, who is a practised engineer, attends to the engine, and Mr. Tomkins attends to the thresher. The agency warehouse is under the immediate care of Mr. John Carney, and good care seems to be taken of all supplies. One or two suggestions were offered whereby his own work and that of an inspector in taking an inventory may be very much lessened. The warehouse ledger is correctly kept. The office building is small, but owing to the systematic working of the clerk and the business-like way in which things are arranged it is very convenient, and easy access can be had at any time to papers or books required for reference. The books are well kept. The farm books were all audited and compared with the issues from the agency. The Agent, Mr. Williams, is very active, and being familiar with in the working of reserves he is ever ready to advise and direct in a way that is for the good of the Indians and for the benefit of the Department. He is well liked by the Indians, and the utmost confidence exists between him and the farmers, the consequence being that the work goes on harmoniously. The Agent accompanied me in all my inspections and any information wanted was freely given. It was his desire that everything should be known, whether favourable or unfavourable. Very little loitering is done by Indians around Battleford. Whenever it is attempted the Agent has the guilty ones at once sent back to their reserves. This is the first time I have made a regular inspection of the northern agencies, and I confess I am agreeably surprised. I was under the impression that the Indians in Treaty 4 were the most advanced, but I am not of that

opinion now. So far as I have gone, I consider the Indians here will compare in general progress with the most advanced of any of those more to the south. The health of the band is good.

The births and deaths during the past year have been—

	Births.	Deaths.
Band 109	6	8
" 108	7	5
" 113	7	14
" 114	5	7
" 116	4	8
" 112	5	6
" 115	9	8
Total	43	56

The bacon supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company is of choice quality; the flour is equal to sample and makes good bread. The beef supplied at the various reserves is of the very best quality. Inventories of goods in the agency warehouse and of goods in use, stock returns and farm inventories, with detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner at Regina. I now turned my attention to the Industrial School, commencing my inspection there on 4th October. The Rev. Thomas Clark, Principal; Mr. Ashby, Assistant Principal; Mrs. Ashby, Governess; Mrs. Cameron, Matron; Mr. McKinnon, Blacksmith; Mr. Gatley, Carpenter; Mr. Simpson, Farmer. There is a seamstress, a laundress, and a cook. Mr. McKinnon is very ill and his recovery is doubtful. He was getting on very well in teaching the boys, and he will be much regretted. The following improvements have taken place since last inspection. An addition to the main building for the female pupils, forty by forty-two, which gives ample room; a new kitchen has been added, thirty by twenty-four. The stables have been removed farther away from the other buildings, which very much lessens the danger from fire. Old buildings have been repaired. Two fire-escapes have been put up for the boys, and one for the girls will be completed this fall. Three miles of fencing have been put up during the year. These are made of wire, with top rails and good strong pickets. The following are under construction and are fast nearing completion. A residence for the Principal, two-story frame building; the ground floor will contain parlour, dining-room, kitchen and pantry; three good bedrooms are on the second story with servant's room over the kitchen. The building will be heated with hot air. This building was commenced on the 1st September and the whole of the work has been done by the boys and the Carpenter assisted by one outside man. A new laundry has been put up, thirty by twenty, and is nearly completed. A windmill is about being finished, which will be of benefit in pumping water for the general use of the house, as well as for fire protection and for irrigating purposes during the summer. Lavatories and bath-rooms have been provided, and as a further protection a tank will be placed in one of the upper rooms of the main building. The whole of the school buildings are heated with hot air. Three furnaces have been built in with brick; they seem to work well. All the buildings are neatly painted and have a nice appearance. A drain is being made to carry off the sewage. Tile pipes are being put in for this purpose; these will empty into a cesspool over the bank. The fall is good, and with the assistance of the windmill to flush the pipes there should be little danger from a sanitary point of view. The garden is one of the best I have seen; the supply of cabbages, Scotch kale, onions, carrots, celery, cauliflower, parsnips, cucumbers, vegetable marrow, parsley, artichokes, corn, lettuce, beans and turnips was simply magnificent, and shows that with good care and management these things can be successfully cultivated and be a source of profit to an institution of this kind. A good supply of vegetables has been obtained for daily use since the 1st of July. At the exhibition held in Battleford on the 9th and 10th inst., a splendid

show of roots and vegetables was made, and the Rev. Mr. Clark carried off the first prize for the best collection. Some very good gooseberry, currant, and raspberry bushes were noticed in the garden. The crop put in on the farm was—

	Acres.
Oats	4
Barley	4
Potatoes	4
Turnips	2
Garden	1½

Oats and barley are a fair crop. Potatoes are rather light in the yield, and there will be barely enough for the use of the house. Turnips are very good, and there is a plentiful supply of them. Sixty tons of hay have been stacked, and this with the straw will be ample for the herd, which now numbers thirty, namely, six oxen, thirteen cows, two yearling heifers, seven bull calves, two heifer calves. There are eight sheep. The fields looked very well; some are on the bottom and some on the bench. The fencing is neatly done. I audited the books since last inspection by Mr. Wadsworth, and took an inventory of all supplies in the warehouse and in use throughout the main building and workshops. The goods in the warehouse I found were neatly and carefully stored and the greatest possible care is taken of all the supplies. Statements and inventories were sent to the Indian Commissioner. The books are very neatly kept by Mr. Ashby. The worn out goods were all on view, and it was noticed that trousers, coats, and girls' dresses had been patched and mended over and over before being set aside. These articles are now written off, and they will be sent to the reserves, where many of them will be of some use for the Indian boys and girls. Care is taken of articles in use and nothing is allowed to go to waste. The beef supplied is of very good quality; the bacon on hand was choice and the flour was equal to sample. The blacksmith, carpenter and farmer have done their work well. Mrs. Cameron, the matron, is very anxious to have everything go on well. Mrs. Ashby seems to have complete control over the girls, and they are evidently making good progress under her able tuition. Mr. Ashby is fully occupied attending to the boys and doing the office work. The Principal, Rev. Mr. Clark, is very active and attentive to all matters requiring his supervision in connection with the school, and the work goes on with regularity and system, the good effects of which are felt not only in the school but are to be seen on the various reserves in the agency. There are many points in connection with the trades of the boys and of the work generally in the school which it would be of interest to communicate, but I have confined myself strictly to matters in connection with the property and the office work. The school building is bright and cheerful and has a home-like look about it. Since my last annual report I have inspected nine agencies, thirty-two reserves and two Industrial Schools. The contract goods inspected in Regina were generally equal to sample and as called for by schedule. Those supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. and A. MacDonald, of Winnipeg, were very satisfactory. In some other cases where the goods were not satisfactory they were rejected altogether, and where there were slight differences in value a corresponding reduction in price was made. The various supplies shipped from the Regina warehouse have arrived in good condition; only in two cases have I found that some of the things had been slightly tampered with in transit. The principal difficulty experienced is the dilatoriness on the part of some of the contractors which made me one month later in commencing my inspection of agencies than was necessary.

My teamster, Mr. E. Martin, has been very useful to me, and has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McGIBBON,

Inspector Indian Agencies and Reserves.

PICTOU, N.S., 3rd November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, of Indian affairs in this district.

I have much reason to be pleased with the pregress shown by the Indians of my agency. It is true that a few among them show occasional signs of drunkenness when they frequent the towns and villages, but the general tendency is towards sobriety; and I am not aware that we have an habitual drunkard on the whole reserve, and they are also exceptionally moral in other respects.

The general appearance of their houses and surroundings indicates a desire for ordinary comforts. The wigwams are fast being dispensed with, and comfortable houses taking their place.

It is difficult to instil into their minds the necessity for making provision for the future. They are sufficiently industrious, but lack economy. Comparing the present with the past, I feel confident that physically and morally there is a steady improvement going on.

There has been no school among them for the last four years for want of a teacher.

We have erected this summer on Indian Island, Merigonish, a glebe house for the use of the priest while attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians, and also a very pretty and substantial wooden church with a stone foundation. The interior of the church is not yet finished, but the building must be used until more money shall have been collected. The buildings as they stand at present cost, apart from labour given gratuitously by the Indians, about $1,800. A thousand dollars of this amount are the collective contributions among the Indians for some years past. The balance is the result of a successful pic-nic held this summer on Indian Island.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B. C., 5th November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the past year, which closed upon the 30th June last.

The annual reports from the Indian Agents, together with statistical returns have already been forwarded to the Department.

An epidemic known as "la grippe" proved fatal to many of the old and feeble among the Indians during the past winter, which was unusually long and severe. In other respects the sanitary condition of the natives throughout the Province has been satisfactory.

The crops in several instances have been very light, the failures being chiefly attributable to want of water and destruction by grasshoppers.

Fortunately, however, the supply of fish and berries was inexhaustible, and therefore the distress arising from a falling off in the food supply was materially lessened, none but the very old and sickly requiring departmental aid.

In the Cowichan Agency there is a noticeable falling off in the cultivation of the soil, which is accounted for by the increasing numbers of the young men, who seek employment at distant places and thus absent themselves from their bands during the greater portion of the year; the wages which they earn, however, seems

amply sufficient for their support, and the returns show that although a less number of acres are cultivated there is an increase in stock and farm produce.

The Kuper Island Industrial School was opened last June and systematically organized with the assistance of Mr. Macrae, one of the Inspectors of Indian Industrial Schools in the North-West Territories; his services were invaluable, and, as a result, it is satisfactory now to know that the Institution is progressing favourably under the efficient management of Principal the Rev. Father Donckele and Mr. Trades Instructor Donoghue.

The Williams' Lake Agency when visited indicated a fair state of prosperity and advancement.

At Chilcotin the different bands are doing well, and all seem desirous to improve their condition and to utilize the land allotted them for their maintenance. The Stonys are, however, very poor, as formerly they subsisted upon the proceeds of their hunting and trapping expeditions, which of late have not proved adequate to their wants. They are now turning their attention to the land, and I have promised them some assistance in the spring in the way of seed and agricultural implements, which I feel sure will meet with the considerate approval of the Department when the proper time comes.

In other sections of this agency some of the reserves are almost worthless, on account of the poverty of the soil and of the dearth of water necessary for irrigating purposes.

Whilst travelling through this agency I had an opportunity, at Alkali Lake, of witnessing a religious festival, organized by the Right Reverend Bishop Durien, assisted by a number of the Roman Catholic clergy, at which over a thousand Indians of different tribes were assembled. For a quarter of a mile in length the flat upon which the celebration was held had been decorated on each side with evergreens, and illuminated with lanterns, made out of different coloured cotton stuffs by the native women. During the night, which was very dark and still, there was a grand procession, headed by the Bishop in full canonicals, when each Indian, male and female, carried a lighted candle. The litanies of the Roman Catholic Church were chanted most effectively, the religious ceremony being relieved at intervals by sacred music from an excellent brass band, composed entirely of Indian musicians. Altogether it was a most imposing and weirdly solemn scene, beheld in the midst of rugged mountains, far removed from any settlements, the almost oppressive stillness of the surrounding solitude unbroken save by the supplicating voices of the devotees.

It would have been impossible to find any such concourse of people more orderly and devotional than were these Indians gathered together from distant places, who doubtless years ago came in contact but to war with one another, and who not so long since were imbued with the most cruel and heathenish superstitions.

On the west coast the sealing industry has been successful, and those engaging in other pursuits had no lack of remunerative employment. These Indians are making considerable advance in the construction of their dwellings, and also in sanitary arrangements.

When at Port Essington last summer *en route* to the Babine Agency, I was waited upon by several of the principal men and chiefs from the Skeena River. They were very much exercised and unsettled by reports which had been, it seems, extensively circulated throughout that region, to the effect that it was the intention of the Government to send up surveyors and have all the good land available laid off for Government purposes other than the settlement of the natives, and that when that was done the Indians, together with their wives and little ones, would be driven to the mountains; that their fishing grounds would be taken from them; that they would have to pay the Government for every stick of wood they cut; and that the duty of the Indian Agents would be to see that these impositions were carried out, as well as to seize for the Government a certain proportion of the furs taken by the Indians in their trapping and hunting expeditions. After hearing all they had to say, and much patient reasoning with them, I was happily able to disabuse their minds of the false impressions created by these untruthful rumours, and to send them

away, as they said, with hearts relieved from the apprehensions engendered by the reports alluded to. I may state that the same spirit was apparent amongst the Indians as I advanced up the Skeena, extending as far as the Kis-pi-youx Village. At that place and at Hazelton I was informed by the principal men that they had been advised not to allow any Government surveyors or officers to come up the river, and that if they did come they should not be permitted to land. As might be expected, there had been considerable excitement among the Indians who, being but children in many respects, and easily impressed, were naturally alarmed at reports so antagonistic to their welfare and happiness. Before my arrival the Indian Agent, Mr. Loring, had done all in his power to allay their fears, and instruct them as to the kindly intentions of the Government towards them, but without effect.

I held meetings at both those places, and with the assistance of the Indian Agent succeeded in convincing them that the Government intended nothing but good to the Indians, and that the statements which had caused them so much uneasiness were the utterances of irresponsible persons, who were enemies to the advancement and welfare of the natives.

In all cases the Indians before I left expressed themselves as being very grateful for my visit and my words, etc., and thoroughly convinced of the good faith of the Government and the Department, assuring me that they would gladly meet the Reserve Commissioner on his arrival and give him all the assistance in their power towards selecting and laying out the reserves.

The journey up the Skeena from Port Essington is a tedious one, and not quite free from danger; there have been nine Indian lives lost while boating during the past summer; the river is exceedingly rough, and to give an idea of the strong water encountered, I may say that it took seven days' hard work to reach Hazelton with a full crew and unloaded canoe, the return trip being made in two days.

The Indians in the North-West Coast Agency are reported as being peaceably disposed and industrious. During my visitation last summer I was much gratified by the general appearance of prosperity and comfort witnessed in many places, and also by the friendliness evinced in their manner of receiving me.

When inspecting the Industrial School at Metlakahtla I found everything in admirable order; the boys appeared intelligent, happy, and progressive, under the able yet kindly tuition of the Principal, Mr. Scott.

Throughout the Kamloops Agency the progress being made is hopeful for the future welfare of the Indians in that section of the Province.

In the early part of last summer there was some difficulty between the Indians of the Niskaynelth Band and some white settlers in reference to the ownership of a certain parcel of land. Mr. Indian Reserve Commissioner O'Reilly, however, visited the ground in dispute and was so fortunate as to arrange matters satisfactorily.

The Indian Industrial School was opened at Kamloops last June, and when visiting it, accompanied by Mr. Macrae, on the 17th of July last, the appearance it presented, considering that it was then only in course of organization, was promising.

In the Kootenay Agency the Indians have suffered much from the severity of the past winter, the St. Mary's Band having lost nearly all their cattle and the greater portion of their horses. The hardships entailed by these losses have, however, been much lightened by the kindly aid granted by the Department.

I regret to report that Mr. Agent Phillipps has sustained serious injuries by being thrown from his horse. By last accounts he was in a critical condition. He has been a most valuable and efficient officer, and I trust that the Department may not be deprived of his services through this unfortunate accident.

The Indian Industrial School was opened at St. Mary's Mission in September, and is, as far as known, doing well. The buildings are reported as commodious and well finished.

In the Kwawkewlth Agency but little advance has been made. The Indians, however, on the occasion of my visit, seemed to be well off and contented.

No steps have as yet been taken for the construction of an Industrial School at Alert Bay in consequence of the reserve not having been finally laid off in that locality.

North-West Coast Agency.

The attitude of the Indians generally has been quiet and peaceful.

The fur catch for the year reported upon has been more profitable than usual, and an increase in the gross amount of earnings is noticeable.

The abundant supply of small fish or oolachans, and of salmon, has also contributed largely to the wealth and prosperity of this people.

When visiting the North-West Coast, during the past season, I was agreeably surprised at the advanced state of civilization and consequent comfort reached by many of the tribes in that agency. The natives inhabiting that portion of British Columbia are particularly fortunate in having ample means at their command for ensuring all the necessaries of life, and also, where prudence and a provident spirit prevails, of laying by for the future a modest store to guard against unforseen, yet possible, adverse circumstances.

In many instances their houses, in neatness and comfort, are superior to the habitations of fairly well-to-do white people, Flower gardens, house plants and, in some cases, luxurious and ornamental articles of furniture, make their homes very attractive.

I append the statistics as received:—

Value of personal property	$192,871
Total earnings	335,552
Number of implements	400
do horses	9
do cows	1
do young stock	1

Williams' Lake Agency.

Mr. Agent Meason reports that the death rate has been heavier than usual, owing to the influenza epidemic which visited the agency during the past winter.

The crops have been, with few exceptions, good.

The Indians on whose reserves farming was not a success have been able to support themselves and families by working for wages on neighbouring ranches, by freight boating on the Fraser, and by the proceeds of their trapping and hunting expeditions.

There is a desire among these Indians to utilise the land allotted them where such land is fit for cultivation.

The following statistics show an increase in the area of "cultivated land" and also in their live stock, and the item under the heading "Wages Earned" is satisfactory.:—

Value of personal property	$53,900
Acres under cultivation	1,040
New land broken up, acres	55
Ploughs	51
Harrows	42
Waggons and carts	8
Fanning mills	5
Threshing machines	1
Number of other implements	278
Horses	3,244
Cows	451
Pigs	1,020
Number of young stock	200
Wages earned	$12,200
Corn raised, bushels	35
Wheat do	9,440
Oats do	2,135

The following statistics show an increase in the area, &c.:—

Pease, raised, bushels	785
Barley do	630
Potatoes do	5,515
Hay, tons	646

Kwawkewlth Agency.

With the exception of the deaths caused by the influenza epidemic last winter the sanitary condition of these Indians has been all that could be desired.

Amongst the old Indians of this agency there seems to be a desire to continue the custom of holding "potlaches" whilst the younger men are inclined to forsake the practice and to improve their condition by following the good advice given them.

There has been no new reserve defined up to the present time at Alert Bay, and consequently no site has been determined upon for the contemplated Industrial School.

The small fish or oolachans have been unusually plentiful during the past season, notwithstanding which but fewin comparison with other years have been taken by the Indians.

Statistics forwarded by Mr. Agent Pidcock are given below:

Value of personal property	$88,850
Acres cultivated	5½
Horses	1
Pigs	4
Number of young stock	3

Fraser Agency.

"La grippe" during the past winter has been the cause of several deaths in this agency, the fatal results in many cases having been brought about by injudicious and premature exposure on the part of those affected.

In other respects, Mr. McTiernan reports that the condition of the Indians is prosperous and encouraging as regards their future advancement.

They are devoting their attention mostly to fruit culture, which they find very profitable. This accounts, no doubt, for the falling off apparent in produce, such as corn, wheat, oats, pease and potatoes, &c.

It is to be regretted that the following statistics give no information as to the quality of fruits grown and disposed of:—

Value of personal property	$139,900
Acres under cultivation	2,563
New land broken in	230
Ploughs	102
Harrows	57
Waggons	69
Fanning mills	3
Number of other implements	1,358
Horses	785
Cows	395
Sheep	205
Pigs	1,711
Oxen	63
Number of young stock	532
Value of fish	$28,200
do furs	$4,900
Corn raised, bushels	2,334
Wheat do	4,938
Oats do	8,275

Pease raised, bushels	6,075
Barley do	825
Potatoes do	23,075
Hay, tons	926

West Coast Agency.

According to Mr. Guillod's report many of the old and feeble have been carried away during the past season by the then prevailing epidemic; from other causes there was but little loss of life during the year.

The result of sealing and other industrial pursuits has been good, and the opportunity for employment at the salmon fisheries has been on the increase.

In several of the villages a great improvement has taken place in the class of houses lately and now being built; and, with the assistance of the Department, quite a number of wells have been successfully sunk, producing a supply of water for household and sanitary purposes, which is of inestimable benefit to the inhabitants.

A new church is also in course of construction.

The statistics show an increase in products, and also in live stock:—

Value of personal property	$83,000
Ploughs	1
Horses	18
Cows	1
Sheep	6
Pigs	34
Number of young stock	6
Furs, fur-seal, principally	$36,400
Fish oil, salmon fisheries, &c	$18,950
Potatoes, raised, bushels, (estimate)	2,000

Cowichan Agency.

Mr. Agent Lomas reports that the only sickness prevalent in his agency during the past winter was influenza or "la grippe," which was chiefly confined to the old, feeble and young children; the death rate, consequently, has been comparatively light.

With but few exceptions the crops have been almost a total failure, owing to the drought experienced during the summer of 1889. This being the second consecutive bad harvest throughout the agency, much distress has resulted, chiefly affecting the old people during the winter months.

The exceptionally good run of salmon in the Fraser River has made up, to a certain extent, for the failure of crops, as the employment afforded at the canneries was extensive and remunerative.

The supply of fish and berries available during the year was abundant, thus precluding the possibility of the Indians suffering from actual want of food.

The following are the statistics:—

Value of personal property	$77,300
Acres cultivated	2,084
Ploughs	102
Harrows	56
Waggons	117
Horses	429
Cows	281
Oxen	128
Young stock	458

The following are the statistics :—

Sheep	327
Pigs	117
Wheat raised, bushels	450
Oats do	1,800
Pease do	80
Potatoes do	1,000
Hay, tons	750

Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies.

The loss of stock in certain localities has been disastrous, in consequence, of the length and severity of the past winter, and the crops on some of the reserves have been partially destroyed by the grasshopper.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the condition and advancement of the Indians in both agencies is encouraging.

The wages earned during the year by the many who find employment upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and those who hire out as farm labourers and stock herders, form an important factor towards their support.

The quantity of land under cultivation is steadily increasing, and improved buildings have been erected; there is also a pleasing advance observable in their religious training.

The influenza epidemic, known as "la grippe," has visited these agencies, and many of the old, and very young and sickly have died from that complaint.

The following statistics are those forwarded by Mr. MacKay :—

Value of personal property	$38,499
Value of real and personal property	107,946
Agricultural and other implements	1,217
Value of fish taken	7,527
" furs	12,935
Acres cultivated	670⅓
Land newly broken up, acres	108
Fanning mills	1
Mowing machines	3
Ploughs	80
Harrows	34
Waggons	18
Horses	1,935
Cows	123
Pigs	213
Oxen	36
Young stock	204
Corn raised, bushels	175
Wheat do	190
Oats do	1,296
Beans do	36
Pease do	60
Potatoes do	3,606
Onions do	95
Hay, tons	201

Okanagan Agency.

Value of personal property	$ 57,716
Value of real and personal property	173,328
Value of fish taken	1,005
do furs do	3,600
Acres under cultivation	1,294

The following statistics are those forwarded by Mr. MacKay:—

Land newly broken up, acres	86
Ploughs	93
Harrows	41
Waggons	22
Fanning mills	3
Mowing machines	7
Number of other implements	523
Horses	3,139
Cows	664
Pigs	265
Oxen	141
Number of young stock	358
Corn raised, bushels	852
Wheat do	4,693
Oats do	801
Pease do	605
Beans do	258
Onions do	243
Potatoes do	9,740
Hay, tons	691

Kootenay Agency.

In this agency the severity of the past winter has been more disastrous than in any other locality in the Province, the loss of cattle and horses having been keenly felt by many of the bands; and were it not for the timely assistance rendered by the Department their condition would have been trying in the extreme.

Owing to the stagnation existing in all branches of business in the district the Indians have been unable to earn anything towards their support by packing or other industrial pursuits.

The crops have been moderately good, and there is an inclination on the part of the Indians to increase the area of their agricultural land.

As a result of the lawless habits of the Indians on the American side of the line, trouble is never ceasing in that neighbourhood.

There have been but few deaths, births are considerably on the increase.

A prospect exists of remunerative employment being afforded the Indians by the construction of a railway in the district, and also by the reclamation of the low lands along the Kootenay River.

Should the reclamation scheme be carried out successfully it will benefit the Indians of the Lower Kootenay, by improving the lands allotted to them, which at present are of but little value.

By the following statistics it will be seen that the loss of cattle, etc., as reported upon, has been excessive:—

Value of personal property	$53,500
Acres cultivated	142
New land broken up, acres	8
Ploughs	26
Harrows	7
Waggons	5
Horses	1,640
Cows	3
Oxen	0
Young stock	2
Wheat raised, bushels	200
Oats do	700
Pease do	100
Potatoes do	1,000
Hay, tons	75

Babine Agency.

These Indians support themselves mostly by freight-boating on the Skeena River, and by working in the canneries on, or near the coast during the summer months. In winter they make considerable money by trapping.

They are gradually acquiring a knowledge of farming, and seem to appreciate the result of their efforts in that direction as adding to the quantity and variety of their food supply. Being naturally industrious, there is little doubt that, when the facilities of transport are greater, so that farm implements, seed, etc., can be more easily procured, they will turn their attention more particularly to the cultivation of the soil.

The houses lately built are of a much better class than those hitherto occupied, and churches are also in course of construction at central points.

During the past winter many horses perished, a loss which falls heavily upon some of the Indians.

There have been nine deaths, caused by boating accidents on the Skeena River; otherwise the mortality has been very light, and the general health excellent.

The statistics are as follows:—

Value of personal property	$15,500
Acres under cultivation	93
New land broken up, acres	31
Horses	33
Value of Indian labour	$8,550

Surveys.

Mr. Jemmett was employed during the season from 1st July, 1889, to 4th December, surveying the reserves in the Similkameen-Osooyos District.

Mr. Skinner was in the field from 1st July to the end of October, 1889, surveying in the neighbourhood of Queen Charlotte Sound and Fort Rupert; and during the months of May and June, 1890, in the vicinity of Port Simpson, Naas and Metlakahtla.

Mr. Jemmett did not take the field during the spring of 1890, having resigned.

Schools.

The following schools have received the Government grant for the past year:—

Lakalsap,	Comeakin (Cowichan),	Port Essington,
Massett,	Bella Bella,	Kamloops, Industrial,
Kincolith,	Clayoquot,	Kuper Island do
Alert Bay,	Hazleton,	Metlakahtla do
St. Mary's,	Port Simpson,	Coqua Leetza Home.
Yale,	Nanaimo,	

Medicines.

The various agents and missionaries in the Province who have made application for medicines have been liberally supplied, and much suffering has been alleviated thereby.

Fish, Furs, Oil.

The following statistics show a large increase over the preceding year in marine furs, canned and pickled salmon:—

Furs, marine	$1,781,660
Furs, land	238,133
Salmon, canned, 14,151,516 lbs	1,886,027
do pickled, B. B. S., 1,209 brls	9,108
Other fish	1,412

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. W. VOWELL, *Indian Superintendent.*

REGINA, ASSA., November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past season.

My work was confined to the area covered by Treaty No. 3, and I was chiefly engaged in surveying certain additions to and alterations in the boundaries of reserves previously allotted to various bands. I also took advantage of being in the neighbourhood of certain other reserves to establish the corners and angles thereof with the iron posts provided for the purpose.

For various reasons I was unable to complete the schedule of work which was allotted to me. Amongst others, I found it necessary to correspond with Mr. Inspector McColl before preceeding with the work, and the weather during the season proved very unfavourable for surveying, owing to the great rainfall and prevalence of storms.

The surveys made were as follows:—

An addition to the reserves Nos. 23*a* and 23*b* at Rivière la Seine.

A re-survey of Reserve No. 18*c*, Chief Gobay, Rainy Lake, with a view to establishing the north boundary.

A survey of the Islands in the Lake of the Woods composing 38*d*.

A survey of certain islands in Indian Bay, Shoal Lake, for Bands 39 and 40.

A survey of the east boundary of 34*b*.

A survey of a reserve at "The Dalles" Winnipeg River, in exchange for Reserve No. 38*c*., previously surveyed.

A survey in connection with Oak Island Reserve, 37*b*., Lake of the Woods.

A survey on Big Island, Lake of the Woods, of Reserve 31*d*.

A survey of the islands composing 35*j*., Miles Bay, Lake of the Woods.

The corners and angles of the following reserves were established with iron posts:—

Reserve No.——	
B2,	Sturgeon Falls, Rivière la Siene.
23*a*,	Rivière la Seine.
23*b*	do
26*a*,	Red Guts' Bay, Rainy Lake.
26*b*	do do
26*c*	do do
18,	Coutchiching do
38*a*,	White Partridge Bay, Lake of the Woods.
38*b*,	Sultana Island.
38*c*,	"The Dalles," Winnipeg River.
34*b*,	Shoal Lake.
31*j*	do
37*a*	do
39	do
39,	Indian Bay, Shoal Lake.
40	do do
34	do do
31*b*,	Portage Bay, Lake of the Woods.
31*e*,	Big Island do
31*d*	do do
31*a* & 35*a*,	Nayaugashing, Lake of the Woods.
34,	The Little Traverse, do
30,	Sabascosing do

With reference to the surveys made during the season;

The additions made to Reserves Nos. 23*a* and 23*b* of three and one-half square miles were made in accordance with the wishes of the band, and their choice coin-

cided entirely with my own. They now possess in 23*a* and 23*b* both excellent land and timber, and the new portion provides them with much needed hay land. When establishing the corners of their reserve B 2, I would suggest that this reserve be numbered simply (23). I observed that it is of little value for agricultural purposes, with the exception of a small area at Sturgeon Falls, being a wild tract of rocky brulé with tamarac swamps in the valleys.

The re-survey of Reserve "C," No. 18, Chief Gobay has already been made the subject of a separate correspondence, and will require further attention at another season.

The islands composing 38*d* are not easily defined, and the survey made may require a few hours additional work at another season. The Indians being absent from the reserve, I found no one to point out the particular islands claimed by the band, and therefore it is possible that I may have overlooked one or more. A plan showing the work done will be prepared and submitted to Mr. Agent Pither, which will enable him to consult with the band more definitely than can be done with the aid of the geological map of the lake, owing to the small scale to which it is drawn.

The islands in Indian Bay, Shoal Lake, on which Bands 39 and 40 have or had gardens, would appear to embrace all, and the chiefs claim that they have had gardens on all such as could be cropped. Many of the islands shown on the geological map are composed wholly of rock and are sparsely timbered.

They also explained that from the nature of the boundaries of their reserves they were under the impression that all the islands within Indian Bay were included within them.

In establishing the boundaries of these reserves I could not but observe the large areas of rock and swamp included within them, and I do not consider that an addition of such islands as may be found to contain arable land would exceed in area the worthless portions mentioned, while at the same time there would be no object in allotting them such islands as are chiefly composed of rock, but which eventually may be found to contain minerals.

The necessity of returning to Rat Portage for supplies prevented my undertaking the survey and examination of other islands than those which had been specified by Mr. Agent Pither.

The survey of the east boundary of 34*b* and establishing the boundaries of both 34*b* and 31*j* gave me an opportunity of examining the country, which would be found necessary prior to dealing with Band No. 31. I found the country generally level and the soil of good quality, but, owing to the heavy rainfall, covered with surface water. Fire has passed through the greater portion of the timber and windfalls following after have made the reserves almost impenetrable.

The survey of a reserve at "The Dalles" Winnipeg River, was next undertaken. I found that this band were quite justified in their claims to have the boundaries changed. The reserve 38*c*, as previously surveyed, was composed of high, rocky country, covered with a dense growth of Jack-pine. The reserve, as now surveyed, retains the north-west portion of the old reserve, with all their past improvements, and extends down the river on the east side to Black Sturgeon River and Lake, which covers their present improvements, and also includes a peninsula lying west of "The Dalles." A large portion of the peninsula is good land, wooded with poplar and birch. I next proceeded to Oak Island, Lake of the Woods, with the object of meeting Chief Powowassin and obtaining his views with regard to the land still due his band. I was here able to settle a difficulty which had arisen during a former interview with him at Rat Portage. He had at the time explained that the small island marked 37*b* and shown on the geological map as lying south and between Oak Island and Birch Istand, (31*c*) had never been surveyed for him, but another island, which lies north of the islands named, and he had assisted the surveyor at the time, and could show me trees blazed and marked I. R. This he proceeded to do, and the marks found were undoubtedly made by a surveyor.

This island is shown on the map as Cyclone Island. Many marks of long occupancy were observed. The land and timber are of good quality, and the island is in every respect suitable for a reserve.

The island referred to as 37*b*, I was unable to inspect, owing to its exposed position and the high sea running at the time, but the chief informed me that it is unsuitable for a reserve.

I am unable to explain the discrepancy between the plan and the chief's views, but the Department may be in possession of information on the subject of which I am not aware.

A partial survey was made of Cyclone Island, connecting it with Falcon Island, Flag Point Island and Oak Island.

Chief Powowassin was requested to state his wishes with regard to the land still due his band, but this he did not care to do until he had consulted the band. This, I may explain, requires some time, owing to their being scattered about on different reserves and many absent hunting. However, he thought that they would prefer as much land on Big Island as could be obtained there, and the balance on a large island lying south-east of Big Island.

From this point I proceeded to reserve 31*e* on Big Island, and consulted the chief with regard to his reserves. I laid the plan of Big Island, furnished me by the Department, before him, and pointed out the portions it was proposed to reserve for his band. He objected at once to the reserve shown as 31*f*, stating that they had never asked for it, and that it was nothing but rock.

He proposed that the following sections should be allotted to him:

The south-east quarter of Section 24, east half of Section 13, east half of Section 12, and the east quarter of the south-west quarter of Section 12, Township No. 2, Range 21, east of the 1st Principal Meridian.

These sections I surveyed for the band, and found that they contained all the good land to be obtained in this locality.

He also proposed the following sections: Fractional Sections 33 and 34, in Township No. 1, Range 21; and fractional Sections 5, 8, and fractional south-east quarter of Section 17, Township No. 2, Range 21; and that should any deficiency then be found the quantity due should be allotted to them on the large island south-east of Big Island, already mentioned.

The Indians, who had been engaged so far as choppers, now desired to leave me, as it was necessary to plaster their houses with mud, and the weather continuing so unsettled that the work could not be carried on profitably, I decided to proceed with the survey of the islands composing reserve No. 35*j*, where choppers' services would not be required. A favourable turn of the weather allowed of this being speedily accomplished, and proceeding by way of reserves 31*a* and 35*a*, 34 and 30, I established the boundaries with iron posts and arrived at Rat Portage the 30th October. After transacting some necessary business I returned to headquarters at Regina.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. W. PONTON,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, C.B., 13th November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Owing to the prolonged absence of the chief in the Counties of Antigonish, Pictou and Colchester, I have not been able to hand you in my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June ult. until now.

The epidemic "la grippe" was very prevalent among the Indians during last winter and spring, and but for the timely and repeated aid given by the Department there would have been much destitution among them. Not many who suffered from the disease died; and this I attribute, in a great measure, to the assiduous attention and skilful treatment of Dr. M. A. McDonald, their medical attendant.

Their comfort, on the whole, is in proportion to their industry. Many of them are very improvident and think little of future possible want. Those of them who can be induced to devote their time, if not exclusively, at least in part, to farming, are the most prosperous. The best Indian farmer on this reserve, perhaps in the Maritime Provinces—old Paul Christmas—died last winter of "la grippe." Yet though so successful himself, he could only induce one, out of a large family of sons, to follow in his footsteps.

In the way of sobriety, obedience to law and good moral behaviour, they are a model for imitation to their white neighbours.

On this reserve there been eight births and fourteen deaths.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. CAMERON, *P.P.*,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 18th November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my thirteenth annual report of inspection, I have the honour to congratulate the Department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the different bands of Indians visited in this Superintendency. When the proceeds from their fisheries and hunting grounds are plentiful no destitution is felt during the winter, as they generally realize an abundant crop of potatoes. On many of the reserves the number of their cattle is gradually increasing, and consequently their resources for subsistence therefrom will eventually largely compensate for the inevitable extermination of game. The rice crop, upon which the Indians of Treaty No. 3 depend considerably for their livelihood, was injured last summer by the high waters in the rivers and lakes. A serious epidemic of influenza, attended with much suffering and considerable fatality, prevailed among the Indians last winter, and in order to alleviate their distress a liberal supply of medicines and provisions were furnished them. Doctors Orton and Hanson, Medical attendants, have travelled extensively among the different bands during the year, performed surgical operations when necessary, prescribed for those requiring treatment, and gave instructions to the different dispensers as to the remedies to be administered to patients. The office routine at the different agencies is attended to in a satisfactory manner and the Indians are generally contented.

Portage la Prairie Agency, Treaty No. 1.

On the different reserves within this agency three hundred and seventy-three acres were under cultivation last season, but crops generally suffered from drought in the early part of the summer, and from heavy rains in August. The yield was five thousand and fifty bushels of wheat, one thousand and ten of potatoes and two hundred and fifty bushels of oats, viz.:—Two thousand and four hundred bushels of wheat and three hundred and sixty of potatoes at the Roseau River Reserve; one thousand one hundred bushels of wheat and three hundred of potatoes at Long Plain; seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and two hundred of potatoes at Swan Lake Reserve; eight hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty of potatoes and two hundred and fifty of oats at the Gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing.

The Indians belonging to this agency gathered eighteen hundred dollars' worth of senega or snake root, and caught several hundred dollars' worth of furs and fish. They have thirty-two houses, sixteen stables, fifty-two horses and seventy-nine head of cattle.

Clandeboye Agency, Treaty No. 1.

On the three reserves comprised within this agency there were seven hundred and fifty-seven acres under cultivation which yielded one thousand six hundred and forty bushels of wheat, one thousand five hundred and thirty of oats, one thousand two hundred of barley, three hundred and sixty of corn, fifteen thousand and fifty-two of potatoes and four thousand three hundred and ten tons of hay. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of fish and several hundred dollars' worth of fur were caught by the Indians of this agency. They own three hundred and ninety-five houses, three hundred and one stables, sixty-eight horses, ninety-seven pigs and one thousand one hundred and nine head of cattle. The Indians at St. Peter's realized last winter a large amount of money from the sale of dry wood and hay. There is a marked improvement in the condition of the schools in operation within this agency, and so great is the interest manifested in education that six schools have been established at St. Peter's, one at Broken Head River and three at Fort Alexander. Last year, during the fall fisheries, although some of the Indians had as many as twenty nets of thirty fathoms each in length, they only caught from one hundred to eight hundred apiece of small whitefish; whereas, the previous year they caught with two nets of equal length from ten thousand to twenty thousand each for their winter's supply, and during my inspection of the reserves in the first week of October last scarcely any whitefish were caught in the southern part of the lake. The Big and Little Saskatchewan are the only rivers emptying into Lake Winnipeg into which whitefish ascend to any extent for spawning or feeding purposes.

Manito-wah-pa Agency, Treaty No. 2.

Most of the Indians embraced within this agency devote much of their time to fishing and hunting; hence their farming operations are limited chiefly to the cultivation of potatoes, of which four thousand six hundred and ninety-five bushels were grown last season on their reserves. They have one hundred and seventy-seven dwelling-houses, one hundred and forty stables, seventy-nine horses and five hundred and seventy-eight head of cattle.

Boarding-schools, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, were opened during the year on the Water Hen River, Pine Creek and Lake Manitoba reserves. That at Water Hen River deserves a special notice, on account of the able manner in which it is conducted by Mr. Adam and his accomplished wife. In my visit to the different reserves on Lake Manitoba, Fairford River, Lake St. Martin and the Little Saskatchewan River in the latter part of September last, no whitefish could be obtained from Indians or traders, as only suckers, jack-fish and mullets were caught in their nets. In consequence of the enormous destruction of whitefish at the fisheries in the Little Saskatchewan Bay, and the obstructions caused by stretching nets across the channel of the river, preventing them from ascending to the upper lakes and rivers, the depletion of those waters of this staple article of food to the Indians is becoming every year more serious. On my first visit to Fairford, in 1878, the rivers and lakes were teeming with immense shoals of whitefish. It was a common occurence for Indians to spear upwards of one thousand each in a single night, at the rapids of the Fairford and littl Saskatchewan Rivers, whereas now seldom any can be caught in this manner. Although a large number of Indians and half-breeds were engaged in fishing on Lake Manitoba and Fairford River last fall and winter they only sold for shipment six thousand to Charles Woods, the only dealer in that district.

Savanne Agency, Treaty No. 3.

The cattle supplied to the Indians of this agency have not increased in number, on account of their protracted absence at their hunting grounds, especially in

winter, the season during which domestic animals require the greatest degree of care. Their reserves are not extensively cultivated, owing to their nomadic habits. Potatoes is the only crop of any consequence grown on the reserve. They raised two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four bushels last season, and caught fish and fur to the aggregate value of $22,966. These Indians have always been very industrious in providing the necessaries of life for themselves and their families, and if their valuable fisheries and hunting grounds are not encroached upon and destroyed by others the resources therefrom will amply supply them with sufficient food and clothing for an indefinite number of years. All the schools in operation are successfully conducted. Some of the Lac Seul and Wabuskang Indians have very comfortable and neat dwelling houses; but many of those at Grassy Narrows, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs and Sturgeon Lake are not so well provided in this respect.

Couchechíng Agency, Treaty No. 3.

Only two of the thirteen life-chiefs appointed in this agency at treaty time in 1873 are now living. The death of Blackstone, Mawintopenesse, Natawecomiskning, Kezickokai and other prominent chiefs has effectually broken the conjuring chain of traditional pagan observances, which exerted such a baneful influence over their deluded followers in preventing them irom adopting the enlightened habits of civilization. No material improvement in agriculture was noticeable on any of the reserves within this agency during my inspection of them last summer. Very little attention is given to the cultivation of anything excepting potatoes, which are produced in large quantities. Last season they grew nine thousand three hundred and fifty bushels of them. Their cattle are but slowly increasing in numbers, as they have only one hundred and twenty yet, although they were supplied with one hundred and five head a number of years ago. They have one hundred and sixteen dwelling houses, thirty-eight stables, and they caught last winter nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of fur. Their rice crop was not so plentiful this year as last; they fortunately gathered last year more than they required, and they had between three hundred and four hundred bushels on hand still. The enormous quantity of wild rice grown in favourable seasons in the district makes the Indians indifferent to raising cereals on their reserves. From the varied resources available to these Indians from their excellent fisheries, hunting grounds, rice fields and potatoe gardens they generally make a comfortable living. Five schools are at present in operation within this agency, but owing to the roaming habits of parents, the attendance of pupils is very irregular, and the advancement made by them is correspondingly slow. I regret that on account of continued ill-health the agent, upon medical advice, was obliged to obtain a leave of absence to undergo treatment. His long and varied experience in responsible positions eminently qualifies him for the clerical duties devolving upon him in connection with his agency, and for looking after the educational interests of the Indians under his charge.

Rat Portage Agency, Treaty No. 3.

In July last I attended the annuity payments to the Indians of the Lake of the Woods, at Assabaskashing. Their spokesman, Chief Conducumewininie, came forward and, after the usual hand-shaking, addressed me as follows: "When the treaty was made with us at the North-West Angle we saw the lips of the Government moving, but now they are closed in silence, and we do not know what is done in the councils of our mother, the Queen. We see some one fishing out in the lake. Who is he and where does the evil spirit come from? Is he a big-knife (an American) from the United States? We wish our children and children's children to live, but he is destroying their food, and they will die of hunger. When we gave up our lands to the Queen we did not surrender our fish to her, as the Great Spirit made them for our special use. Although the fisheries complained of are across the boundary in American waters, yet they destroy our fish as much as if they were carried on in Canadian waters, for the fish move backward and forward across the line. Are these fishermen allowed to destroy our fish, or have you power to stop

them?" I have given the above speech as it was delivered to me, to show the alarm and anxiety of the Indians on the subject. I made enquiries of Mr. Agent Pither and ex-Agent McPherson in reference to the matter, and was informed by them that since the fisheries had been established at Garden Island, and between the mouth of Rainy River and Buffalo Bay, the fish are rapidly disappearing from other parts of the lake, as stated by the Indians. On my return from the Couchechiug Agency in the beginning of August I visited the Sabaska, Big Island and North-West Angle reserves, as well as Garden Island, to ascertain from personal observation whether or not the representations made to me at Assabaskashing were correct. I found that Messrs. Reid & Co. have a freezer and other buildings on Garden or Cornfield Island, but there were scarcely any fish in it at the time, as the catch of fish is weekly taken to the freezer at Rat Portage. The only fish taken for traffic are whitefish, sturgeon and pickerel, and the other varieties caught are thrown away. Last year the number of pounds shipped from Rat Portage to the United States was about two hundred thousand. The number of sturgeon caught on an average in each net at every haul is from one to two hundred. From the enquiries made of Messrs. Pither, McPherson, Indians and others, as well as from my own inspection of the fisheries, no trespass to any extent was committed up to the date of my visit, in Canadian waters in the Lake of the Woods. I was, however, informed that later in the season small quantities of fish were purchased from different parties by the company at Rat Portage. They also bought all the fish caught by Mr. Zippell at his fisheries in the southern part of the lake, as he has no freezer of his own. Messrs. Reid & Co. had four pound nets in the lake, west of Garden Island, and Mr. Zippell had two between Rainy River and Buffalo Bay. The length of the leads to each net averages seventy-five rods, the hearts eighteen rods, and the pots thirty feet each. The meshes are six inches in the leads, five in the hearts and four in the pots. The principal fish caught is sturgeon at those fisheries. Only about twenty thousand pounds of whitefish were shipped from those fisheries last year. Here, as elsewhere, all the coarse, inferior varieties of fish are dumped in the woods. No offal nor dead fish are thrown into the lake. One steamer and four boats are employed by the company. It appears, after my return to Winnipeg, that Powawassan and his son-in-law, Flat-Mouth, returned from a visit to the United States, and, assisted by a number of Indians from Buffalo Bay took the law into their own hands and cut the nets at Garden Island, claiming that Flat-Mouth was authorized by the American agent of his reservation to do so. The rice crop in this as in the other agencies within Treaty No. 3 was not so good as last year, but the Indians have in store two thousand three hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes and one hundred and seventeen bushels of corn. This, with their usual catch of fish and fur, will enable them to supply their wants during the winter. The school at Islington was, until recently, the only one in operation within this agency; but during the year two others have been opened, one at Whitefish Bay and another at Sabaska Bay. This in itself is encouraging, for until recently the Indians of the Lake of the Woods were utterly opposed to schools, fearing that through their influence their children would be converted to Christianity. The civilizing influences of educational institutions established among them will gradually dissipate those prejudices inherited from their forefathers. Their cattle have greatly increased in number; they have now two hundred and forty six head head, and forty-one horses.

The value of fish and fur caught by these Indians last winter was:—

Fish	$3,585 00
Fur	7,749 00
Total	$11,334 00

As lumber is available, they are beginniug to build better dwelling houses, and consequently they are gradually abandoning their wigwams.

Beren's River Agency, Treaty No. 5.

Formerly the Indians included within this agency, having excellent fisheries and hunting grounds in the vicinity of their reserves, did not devote much attention to agricultural pursuits, beyond the cultivation of potatoes in limited quantities; but latterly as those resources are becoming less plentiful, they look more to the Department for assistance in clothing and provisions. At every reserve visited on Lake Winnipeg the Indians earnestly entreated me to use my influence for the protection of their fisheries from depletion before they would be irretrievably ruined by the improvident destruction of all varieties of fish to gratify the cupidity of heartless fishermen, who are ruthlessly destroying and throwing away more fish of different kinds than would be sufficient for the consumption of all the Indians along the lake. These fish, including pickerel and whitefish, damaged by being allowed to remain in the nets during stormy weather until they are unfit for market, are thrown back lnto the lake, left uncovered along the shores, or dumped into ghastly pits to putrify and contaminate the atmosphere for miles around with their most offensive and deleterious effluvia. I never heard, during my annual inspection of the reserves for the last thirteen years, any complaint whatever from the Indians, agents, missionaries, traders or other parties about any scarcity of whitefish or sturgeon until those extensive fisheries had been established on the lake; whereas now those parties, being fully conversant, from painful experience, of the deplorable condition of affairs, are loudly clamoring for immediate protection. At Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollow Water River, Beren's River, Poplar River, Jack Head River, Fisher River, Blood Vein River and at Loon Straits reserves, the Indians, school-teachers, missionaries, Hudson's Bay Company's officers and the agent inform me that with a greater number of nets and other increased appliances only a small number of whitefish and sturgeon can be caught, in comparison to what they could formerly obtain. Even the fishing companies themselves admit practically, by abandoning their fishing operations at different places where they previously caught immense numbers and removing to remote locations in the northern part of the lake, that those fisheries which they abandoned had been depleted before leaving. Whitefish spawn between the 15th and the 20th of October in Lake Winnipeg, at the mouths of Pigeon and Beren's Rivers, at Sandy Bar, north of Beren's River, at Leaf River, at Poplar Point and at a river of the same name, a few at George's Islands, Elk Island, Cariboo Island and also Bull's Head, where formerly they spawned in great numbers. In the Little Saskatchewan River a great many used to spawn, but owing to the difficulty of running through the hundreds of nets obstructing their course, not only to the upper lakes but also to the mouth of the river, very few now enter it. At the Big Saskatchewan a great number used to spawn, both at its mouth and at different favoured places further up the river, and at the Narrows of Cedar Lake, but now owing to the fisheries at its mouth and at Selkirk Island, not so many as formerly spawn at the above-mentioned places, and at other sandy or gravelly places in the lake they spawn in greater or less number. The Indians of this agency have three hundred dwelling houses, one hundred and forty-eight stables, three hundred and two head of cattle and ten thousand three hundred and sixty-five bushels of potatoes. They caught fish to the value of $11,000, and fur to the value of $32,150 last year. Seven schools are at present in operation within this agency. Those on the Fisher River and Beren's River reserves are ably conducted by experienced, competent teachers; but very little progress is made at the Black River, Norway House and Cross Lake schools, owing in a great measure to the small and irregular attendance of pupils, and partly in consequence of the indifferent and perfunctory manner in which instructions are given by the teachers. At Poplar River and at the mission at Norway House the schools are vacant for want of teachers.

Pas Agency, Treaty No. 5.

Little progress in farming is made by the Indians of this agency. They have still resources from which their forefathers obtained their livelihood; the hunting

grounds in the marshes and forests surrounding them have never been encroached upon. Their former supply of fish in the Saskatchewan River is gradually diminishing, on account of the great number killed at the fisheries in the vicinity of the mouth of the river; but notwithstanding this, the inexhaustible supply in the inland lakes north of the river is not affected by the operation of the fisheries in Lake Winnipeg, nor is their supply of game and fur-bearing animals perceptibly decreasing. Last winter between one hundred and twenty-five thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand muskrats alone were killed in the Cumberland District, for which they received 12½ cents, in trade, for each skin. The flesh of the muskrat is considered an excellent article of food and even a luxury by the Indians and half-breeds. As each of these animals averages between two and three pounds in weight, those people must have consumed upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of muskrat flesh, in addition to the supply of fish, deer, moose, bear and other animals which they killed. This district, if it were more accessible, would become the paradise of sportsmen and hunters, as there are thousands of wild geese and millions of ducks to be found here from early in spring until late in the fall. Deer, moose and bear are also very numerous in some parts of the district; wherefore I assume, with these exceptional advantages, if these people devoted more attention to agriculture, especially to the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables, and to the raising of cattle there is no reason why they should not support themselves in comfort.

There are within this agency about one thousand Indians. They have one hundred and thirty-nine dwelling houses, fifty-seven stables, one hundred and forty-six head of cattle, and raised last season six thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, one-third of which was grown at the Red Earth Reserve. The only schools in operation during my inspection of this agency were those at Big Eddy and the Pas. It was most gratifying to observe the intense interest and enthusiasm manifested in imparting and in receiving instruction. At the former school the teacher is most energetic and enthusiastic in his work.

The following is a summary of the enclosed tabular statement, viz.: The number of annuitants paid in this Superintendency this year was nine thousand; the estimated value of the land improvements on the reserves is $27,751; the value of personal property is $162,185; the number of dwelling houses on the reserves is one thousand four hundred and forty-two, and the number of stables is seven hundred and forty-five, valued at $91,728; the area of the reserves is five hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five acres; the number of acres under cultivation is one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two; the number of acres of new land broken within the year is one hundred and thirteen the total value of real and personal property, exclusive of cash, invested in the hands of the Government, is $920,836; the number of agricultural implements on hand at the different reserves is two hundred and forty ploughs, two hundred and sixty-nine harrows, one hundred and forty-two waggons and carts, eight fanning mills, one threshing machine; the number of other implements is six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven; the number of farm stock is three hundred and four horses, eight hundred and sixteen cows, nine sheep, one hundred and sixty pigs, six hundred and five oxen, and young stock one thousand and eighty-nine; the estimated value of fish taken during the year is $43,481 and of fur $112,944; the number of children in the different bands is four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three; of an age to attend school, two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven; attending school, one thousand two hundred and sixteen; daily average attendance, five hundred and forty-five; the number of schools established on the reserves is fifty, and the number at present in operation is forty-five; the number of Episcopalians within this Superintendency is two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine; of Methodists, one thousand five hundred and five; of Roman Catholics, one thousand three hundred and forty-nine; of Brethren, fifteen; and of heathen, three thousand one hundred and sixty-two.

The number of official letters received by me during the year is three thousand five hundred and seventy, and of letters despatched three thousand one hundred and ninety-four, an increase of four hundred and four letters over last year. The other work in the office has correspondingly increased.

I cannot close this report without expressing my satisfaction with the manner in which the duties required of them have been performed by the staff attached to this office, and by the Indian agents in this Superintendency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Superintending Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1890.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Bands.	Grand Totals in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 4.							
	Birtle Agency.							
61	Kee-see-koo-wenin	Riding Mountain	Saulteaux	137	.....	137	.....	
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	do	146	16	162	.....	13 absent hunting; 1, whereabouts unknown; 2, Qu'Appelle.
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	do	103	6	109	.....	5, Portage la Prairie; 1 away hunting.
67	South Quill	Rolling River	do	116	4	120	.....	4 away hunting.
				502	26	528	.....	
	Fort Pelly Agency.							
64	Coté	Fort Pelly	Saulteaux	269	.....	269	.....	
65	The Key	do	do	223	.....	223	.....	
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	do	167	.....	167	.....	
				659	.....	659	.....	
	Moose Mountain.							
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountian	Assiniboine	54	12	66	.....	11 absent at Missouri; 1 at Indian Head.
69	Striped Blanket	do	do	73	7	80	.....	6, Missouri; 1, Turtle Mountain, U.S.
70	White Bear	do	Cree	91	16	107	.....	2, Turtle Mountain, U.S.; 6, Crooked Lake, 8 south of line.
				218	35	253	.....	
	Crooked Lake.							
71	Ochapowace	Crooked Lake	Cree	146	24	170	.....	2 at Piapot's; 12, Qu'Appelle; 8 gone south, and 2, Swift Current.
72	Kake-wista-haw	do	do	124	47	171	.....	2, Fort Ellice; 30, Turtle Mountain, U.S.; 13, Piapot's, and 2, whereabouts unknown.
73	O'Soup or Cowesis	do	do	150	68	218	.....	14 away hunting; 37, Turtle Mountain, U.S.; 4, whereabouts unknown; 13, Touchwood.
74	Sakimay	do	do	192	19	211	.....	13 absent hunting; 6, File Hills.
				612	158	770	.....	The Indians south of the line since 1885 have been struck off the pay-sheet.
	Assiniboine Agency.							
76	The-man-who-took-the coat	Indian Head	Assiniboine	213	20	233	.....	20 absent at Milk River.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1890—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Bands.	Grand Total in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	TREATY No. 4—*Concluded.*							
	File Hills Agency.							
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	Cree	87	13	100		3 absent hunting; 4, Qu'Appelle; 6, Muscowpetung.
82	Okanase	do	do	59		59		
83	Star Blanket	do	do	47	6	53		2 at Qu'Appelle; 2, Missouri; 2, Crooked Lake.
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	80	14	94		4 away hunting; 4, Turtle Mountain, U.S.; 2, Calgary; 2, Qu'Appelle; 2, Moose Mountain.
				273	33	306		
	Touchwood Hills.							
85	Muscowequan	Touchwood Hills	Cree	154	1	155		1 at Qu'Appelle.
86	George Gordon	do	do	151	9	160		6 at Swift Current; 1, Asylum; 2, Prince Albert.
87	Day Star	do	do	85	2	87		1 absent hunting; 1, Manitoba Asylum.
88	Poor Man	do	do	103	16	119		3 hunting; 1, Industrial School; 7, Muscowpetung; 5, Swift Current.
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	284	50	334		44 absent hunting; 6, Swift Current.
90	do	Nut Lake	do					
				777	78	855		
	Mus-cow-pe-tung's Agency.							
75	Piapots	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	235	23	258		13, Cypress; 2, Duck Lake; 1, Turtle Mountain, U.S.; 3, Crooked Lake; 4, File Hills.
79	Pasquah's	do Lake	do	176	16	192		6, Touchwood Hills; 3, Crooked Lake; 2, Moose Mountain; 5, Maple Creek.
80	Muscowpetung's	do Valley	do	125	2	127		1 at Turtle Mountain, U.S.; 1, Touchwood Hills.
				536	41	577		
	Total in Treaty No. 4						4,181	
	TREATY No. 6.							
	Duck Lake.							
	Cumberland Indians		Cree	95	4	99		4 away hunting.
95	One Arrow	Opposite Batoche	do	88	3	91		3 at Battleford.

96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	do	29	8	37		8 in Battleford District.
97	Beardy	do	do	126		126		
98	Che-kas-tay-pa-sin	South Saskatchewan	do					Chief dead; Indians joined John Smith's and other Bands.
99	John Smith	do	do	123	9	132		7 at Fort McLeod; 2, whereabouts unknown.
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	do	137		137		
	Carlton.			598	24	622		
	Pelican Lake Indians	Pelican Lake	Cree	34		34		
101	W. Twatt	Sturgeon do	do	140	9	149		9, absent hunting.
102	Petequakey	Muskeg do	do	64	3	67		3 at St. Joseph's Indian School.
103	Mistewasis	Snake do	do	155	2	157		2, whereabouts unknown.
104	Attackakoop	Sandy do	do	182	4	186		4 away at Turtle Mountain, U.S.
105	Ko-pa-ha-wa-ke-num	Meadow do	do	55	3	58		3 do do
106	Kenemotayo	Assiniboine Lake	do	95	5	100		5, whereabouts unknown.
				725	26	751		
	James Roberts	Lac la Ronge	do	320	34	354		34 hunting in neighbourhood.
	William Charles	Montreal Lake	do	97		97		
	Battleford.			417	34	451		
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	115	6	121		2, La Corne; 4 supposed to be at Saddle Lake.
109	Mosquito	do	Stony	71	15	86		10 gone south since last payments; 5, south since rebellion.
110	Bear's Head	do	do	26	60	86		29 gone south since last payments; 31, south since rebellion.
111	Lean Man	do	do	9	15	24		7 away hunting; 8, south.
112	Moosomin	Jack Fish Lake	Cree	110	20	130		20 south since rebellion.
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	151	86	237		10, Peace Hills; 1, Swift Current; 5, Calgary; 70, south.
114	Poundmaker	do	do	129	60	189		53, south since rebellion; 3, Prince Albert; 2 away hunting; 2, Blackfoot.
115	Thunderchild	do	do	176	9	185		2, still in gaol; 7, south since rebellion.
116	Little Pine	Battleford River	do	127	156	283		90, south since rebellion; 1, Fort Pitt; 1, Swift Current; 56, Calgary; 2, hunting; 6, Qu'Appelle.
				914	427	1,341		Some Indians south of the line since 1885 have been been struck off the pay-sheet.
	Onion Lake.							
119	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake	Cree	159	53	212		36 round Battleford; 17, north hunting.
120	We-mis-ti-coo-se-was-is	Stony do	do	89	6	95		4, hunting; 2, Battleford.
121	O-nipo-hayo	Frog do	do	42	24	66		22, north hunting; 2 round Battleford.
122	Pus-ke-ah-kee-win	do do	do	30	2	32		2 round Battleford.
123	Kee-hee-win	Moose do	do	90	20	110		10 working in Battleford; 10, away hunting.
124	Kin-oo-say-o	Cold do	Chipwayans	119	9	128		4 absent hunting; 5, John Smith's Reserve.
				529	114	643		

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1890—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Bands.	Grand Totals in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 6—*Concluded.*							
	Saddle Lake.							
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	112		112		The Indians are from time to time absent hunting around the reserves.
126	Mus-keg-watic	Victoria	do	41		41		
127	Blue Quill	do	do	27		27		
128	Seenum	White Fish Lake	do	307		307		
129	Pee-ay-sis	Lac la Biche	do	14	3	17		1, Cold Lake ; 2, away hunting north.
130	Antoine	Hearts' Lake	Chipwayans	88		88		
131	Ka-qua-num	Beaver do	Cree	108		108		
				697	3	700		
	Edmonton.							
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Cree	75		75		
133	Alexis	Lac St. Anne	do	158		158		
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barre	do	203	2	205		2 visiting in neigbourhood.
135	Enoch La Potac	Stony Plain	do	174	7	181		7 at Bear's Hill.
133*a*	Iron Head	White Lake	do	55		55		
	Orphans of St. Albert		do	11		11		
				676	9	685		
	Peace Hills.							
137	Ermineskin	Bear's Hills	Cree	127	6	133		3 away hunting ; 2, Edmonton ; 1, whereabouts unknown.
138	Sampson	do	do	293	12	305		8 at Calgary ; 4, whereabouts unknown.
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	71		71		
141	Chee-pooste-quahn	Wolf Creek	Stony	90	1	91		1, Saddle Lake.
				581	19	600		
	Total in Treaty No. 6						5,793	

	TREATY No. 7.							
	Sarcee Agency.							
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stonys	226	2	228		2 absent hunting.
142	Chiniquay	do	do	118		118		
143	Jacob	do	do	226	2	228		do
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	Sarcee	280	31	311		31 absent.
				850	35	885		
	Blackfoot Agency.							
146	Three Bulls	North and South of Bow River	Blackfeet	1,030	3	1,033		2 at North Peigan; 1 across the line.
146	Old Sun	do	do	716	3	719		2 at Blood Reserve; 1, whereabouts unknown.
				1,746	6	1,752		
	Peigan Agency.							
147	North Axe	Old Man's River	Peigans	914	21	935		20 across the line; 1, Pincher Creek.
	Blood Agency.							
148	Red Crow	Belly River	Blood	1,703	10	1,713		6 fugitives from justice; 3 in jail; 1, Blackfoot Crossing.
	Total in Treaty No. 7						5,285	
	STRAGGLERS.							
	Foremost Man		Cree	215		215		In vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.
	NON-TREATY INDIANS.							
	Yellow Sky	Turtle Lake	Saulteaux	90		90		
	Enochs	Bird Tail Creek	Sioux	96		96		
	Little Chief	Oak River	do	258		258		
	Ha-we-da	Oak Lake	do	60		60		
	Pa-da-mo-ne	Turtle Mountain	do	32		32		
	Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes	do	179		179		
	White Cap	Moose Woods	do	105		105		
	American Sioux	(No Reserve)	do			100		These reside around Moose Jaw and Regina.
				820		920		

Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1890—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

———	Number resident on Reserves.	Number located at this date from Reserve.	Total Number in different Agencies.	Total Number in different Treaties.	——	——
Treaty No. 4— TREATY INDIANS.						
Birtle Agency	502	26	528			
Fort Pelly Agency	659	.....	659			
Moose Mountain Agency	218	35	253			
Crooked Lake do	612	158	770			
Assiniboine do	213	20	233			
Muscowpetung do	536	41	577			
File Hills do	273	33	306			
Touchwood do	777	78	855			
Treaty No. 6—				4,181		
Duck Lake Agency	598	24	622			
Carlton do	725	26	751			
Montreal Lake	417	34	451			
Battleford Agency	914	427	1,341			
Onion Lake do	529	114	643			
Saddle Lake do	697	3	700			
Edmonton do	676	9	685			
Peace Hills do	581	19	600			
Treaty No. 7—				5,793		
Sarcee Agency	850	35	885			
Blackfoot Agency	1,746	6	1,752			
Blood do	1,703	10	1,713			
Peigan do	914	21	935	5,285		
Total	14,140	1,119	.....	15,259		
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek			.....	215		
					15,474	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
Number of Sioux resident upon Reserves that have been given them, but who do not take Treaty			820			
United States refugee Sioux			100			
Total Number of Sioux in North-West Territories			.....	920		
Number of Crees and Saulteaux who have no land, they are entitled to enter Treaty, but have not done so			.....	About 90		
Total number of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	1,010	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	.....	16,484

STATEMENT

OF

EARNINGS OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS

IN THE

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1890.

STATEMENT of earnings of individual Indians in the North-

Name of Band.	Number of Band.	Sale of Wood.	Sale of Cattle and Sheep.	Sale of Grain.	Sale of Seneca Root.	Sale of Fish.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bird-tail Sioux	57	50 00	235 00			
Oak River	58		188 00			
Turtle Mountain	60		112 00			
Riding Mountain	61		55 00			
Lizard Point	62	82 00	155 00			
The Gambler	63		178 00			
Coté	64					
The Key	65					
Kee-see-kouse	66		50 00			
Rolling River	67					
Moose Mountain Bands	68, 69, 70	222 00	188 00			72 00
Ochapowace	71	21 00	174 52	18 00	150 00	31 72
Kahkeewastahow	72	32 62	104 94	18 00	150 00	
Cowesis	73	108 00	419 76	54 50	150 00	6 16
Sakimay	74	55 50	155 26		113 00	
Assiniboine Agency	76					
Peepeekeesis	81		99 50	6 50		
Okanese	82		138 21			
Star Blanket	83		25 00			
Little Black Bear	84	18 70	71 40			
Piapot	75					
Pasquah	79	149 00	163 50			11 00
Muscowpeetung's	80	6 00	82 00			
Muscowequahn's	85	30 00	45 50			
George Gordon's	86		28 00			
Day Star	87		46 35			
Poor Man's	88		84 00			
Duck Lake Agency	89					
Carlton Agency		75 00	111 75			
Red Pheasant	108	180 50	40 00			
Stony	109	235 40		13 00		
Moosomin	112	3 00	189 00			
Sweet Grass	113	55 50				
Poundmaker and Little Pine	114, 116		25 00			
Thunderchild	115	6 00				
Onion Lake	119	61 00				
Saddle Lake Bands		40 00				4 50
Edmonton						
Stonys	141, 142, 143					
Sarcees	145	36 50		100 40		
Blackfeet	146					
Peigans	147		59 66			
Bloods	148					
		1,467 72	3,224 35	210 40	563 00	125 38

West Territories for the fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Sale of Furs, &c.	Miscellaneous Labour.	Sale of Hay.	Sale of Lime and Charcoal.	Totals.	How Spent.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
.....	22 00	30 00	.....	337 00	Provisions, binder, lumber, clothing.
.....	.....	.....	.....	188 00	Hay, lumber, waggon.
.....	50 00	.....	.....	162 00	Seed wheat, mower, provisions.
.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	Lumber, provisions.
11 00	.....	29 00	.....	277 00	Provisions, bob-sleigh, mower.
.....	16 00	16 00	.....	210 00	Horse, harness, heifer, provisions.
.....	237 00	.....	.....	287 00	Clothing, provisions, waggon.
54 00	775 00	26 00	.....	1,337 00	Provisions, clothing, lumber and hay rake.
.....	42 00	151 00	.....	588 24	do do tent, lumber, cook stove
.....	319 00	.....	.....	624 56	do do lumber, potatoes.
.....	94 45	.....	.....	832 87	do do mower, rake.
.....	183 70	43 84	179 00	730 30	do do waggon.
.....	360 31	.....	.....	360 31	do do lumber.
.....	.....	.....	.....	106 00	do do
30 00	32 00	14 00	.....	214 21	do do do
25 50	2 00	105 75	.....	158 25	do do
.....	4 00	18 50	.....	112 60	do do
.....	281 91	2,075 80	.....	2,357 71	do do sleighs, waggons.
52 25	363 00	362 28	.....	1,101 03	do do do tents.
.....	646 10	488 80	.....	1,222 90	do do waggon.
.....	216 27	56 50	.....	348 27	do do buckboard.
.....	90 65	22 50	34 00	175 15	do do
.....	55 65	.....	.....	102 00	do do
.....	65 09	.....	.....	149 09	do do
.....	582 99	.....	.....	582 99	do do
.....	209 95	.....	.....	396 70	do do
173 50	210 50	128 50	84 50	857 50	do do rope, cook-stove, horse.
			Charcoal 40 00		
6 50	493 35	276 50	.....	1,024 75	do do
.....	.....	37 00	Charcoal 16 50	245 50	do do lumber.
.....	61 50	20 00	.....	137 00	do do
.....	173 75	.....	7 50	206 25	do do
.....	127 90	.....	116 50	265 40	do do
			Charcoal 15 00		
.....	431 00	.....	.....	492 00	do do
.....	596 35	115 00	.....	755 85	do do
28 00	921 81	12 00	.....	961 81	
1,610 00	.....	.....	.....	1,610 00	do do
.....	631 50	.....	.....	768 40	do do
.....	1,714 16	.....	.....	1,714 16	do do
.....	1,422 00	26 00	.....	1,507 66	do do mower, rake.
.....	513 09	.....	.....	513 09	do do
1,990 75	11,945 98	4,054 97	493 00	24,075 55	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1,

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1890; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the approximate quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	890·30	1,180 65	3,616·05	Some of these lands
Amabel	do	318·00	704 00	797·00	were resumed by the
Eastnor	do	360·50	349 50	5,069·96	Department, the con-
Lindsay	do	474·00	497 50	3,510·00	ditions of sale not
St. Edmund	do	1,049·00	956 40	37,254·00	having been complied
Bury, Town Plot	do			1,767·25	with, so that in cer-
Hardwick do	do			1,111·00	tain cases there ap-
Oliphant do	do	26·50	33 13	89·00	pears to have been
Southampton, Town Plot	do	185·98	425 20	84·60	more land remaining
Wiarton do	do			77·00	unsold at the close of
Keppel	Grey	198·00	174 00	3,318·85	the past fiscal year
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay			880·50	than remained unsold according to the previous year's Report.
Cape Hurd Islands	do			7,702·50	
Mississaga Reserve	Algoma District			1,173·64	
Garden River Reserve	do	161·38	493 00		Mineral land, surveyed as sold.
Thessalon	do			5,398·00	
Aweres	do			13,584·00	
Archibald	do			2,900·00	
Dennis	do			3,349·00	
Fisher	do			9,602·00	
Herrick	do			7,267·63	
Havilland	do			3,821·00	
Kars	do			9,479·00	
Apaquosh, Town Plot	do			316·91	
Laird	do	76·30	47 14	9,926·78	
Macdonald	do	80·00	240 00	2,754·60	
Meredith	do			7,695·70	
Pennefather	do			18,131·00	
Tilley	do			12,691·00	
Tupper	do			2,800·00	
Fenwick	do	149·00	74 50	12,948·50	
Vankoughnet	do			10,850·50	
*Shingcouicouse	do			269·00	*Includes small Islands
Bidwell	Manitoulin Dist.	100·00	50 00	7,205·00	
Howland	do	200·00	100 00	4,066·00	
Sheguiandah	do			11,948·00	
do Town Plot	do			300·35	
Rabbit Island	do	5·00	25 00		
Billings	do			5,782·87	
Assiginack	do			6,787·00	
Campbell	do	818·00	81 80	9,868·00	
Manitowaning, Town Plot	do	0·20	25 00	33·95	
Carnarvon	do	88·00	8 80	10,820·00	
Tehkummah	do			8,707·00	
Sandfield	do			6,832·00	
Shaftesbury, Town Plot	do	1·09	80 00	158·28	
Tolsmaville do	do	0·76	30 00	1,573·99	
Allan	do	123·00	123 00	4,494·00	
Burpee	do	301·00	175 50	14,210·00	
Barrie Island	do	100·00	50 00	3,593·00	
Gordon	do	85·00	87 50	3,307·00	
Gore Bay	do	1·82	75 00	2·93	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Townships.	Countries or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	Acres.	
Mills	Manitoulin Dist.	300·00	70 00	10,499·00	
Cockburn Island	do	.....	.....	29,697·00	
Dawson	do	.....	.....	31,703·00	
Robinson	do	100·00	50 00	56,776·00	
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.	.....	.....	3,778·00	
Sarnia	Lambton	50·00	10,200 00	20·85	
Anderdon	Essex	28·50	201 00	117·11	
Seneca	Haldimand	.....	.....	267·90	
Cayuga, Town Plot	do	27·70	290 00	430·05	
Azoff, Village	do	.....	.....	10·00	
Caledonia, Town Plot	do	.....	.....	51·23	
Oneida	do	.....	.....	378·50	
Bronte	Halton	.....	.....	6·00	
Islands in Riv. St. Lawrence.	Province Ontario.	85·95	386 00	819·95	
Islands in the Otonabee and its Lakes	Peterboro', &c.	85·14	1,341 20	2,295·36	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe	.....	.....	149·00	
Islands in Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay	do and Georgian Bay	111·45	154 10	.....	These islands are surveyed as sold.
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay	.....	.....	327·35	
Deseronto	Hastings	4·01	3,925 00	6·20	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist.	41·06	205 30	421·12	
		6,626·94	22,909 22	437,648·96	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	105·00	42 00	10,095·20	
Colraine	Megantic	.....	.....	1,203·00	
Dundee	Huntingdon	.....	.....	20,453·00	
		105·00	42 00	31,751·20	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario		6,626·94	22,909 22	437,648·96	
Quebec		105·00	42 00	31,751·20	
		6,731·94	22,951 22	469,400·16	

ANNUAL REPORT—LANDS BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 6,731·94 acres, and the sales to $22,951.22.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 469,400 acres.

Agents' returns examined and entered	445
New sales entered	149
Number of sales cancelled	74
Cancellations of sales revoked	1
Number of leases issued and entered	52
Number of payments on leases entered	651
Number of payments on old sales entered	498
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out	2,855
Assignments of land examined and entered	294
Assignments of land registered	350
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered	352
Number of patents engrossed	344
Number of patents registered	341
Number of patents despatched	331
Number of patents cancelled	5
Location tickets issued and entered	32

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to $108,382.30.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon, in arrears on land sales, on the 30th June, 1890, amounted to $251,964.82.

Principal	$141,656 01
Interest	110,308 81
Total	$251,964 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,
In Charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

Tabular Statement No. 2.—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 2.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	2,155
Quebec	516
Nova Scotia	121
New Brunswick	101
Prince Edward Island	19
British Columbia	491
Manitoba	1,267
North-West Territories	2,001
Total	6,671

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

John McGirr,
Clerk of Statistics.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1890.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO.		$ cts.			
Alnwick	John Laurence	250 00	Alnwick, Co. Northumberland. I.S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	45	27
Back Settlement	E. Cobban	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by Band	26	12
Bear Creek	A. E. L. Gilbert	200 00	do do do	12	4
Buzwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. I. S. Fund	11	5
Cape Croker	A. J. Langford	300 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band	17	3
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by Band	19	15
Christian Island	A. McCue	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	28	18
Fort William, boys	Thos. F. Stakum	200 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. I.S. Fund	13	9
do girls	Sister Aldegondes	200 00	do do do	16	9
do orphanage	Sister M. Vincent	500 00	do do do	38	34
French Bay	Helen Cameron	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band	29	13
Garden River, Protestant	Lena E. Brown	300 00	Garden River. Garden River Band and I. S. Fund	36	12
do Roman Catholic	Rev. T. Ouillett	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana Band and I. S. Fund	37	19
Georgina Island	L. E. Dinisdale	250 00	Georgina Island, in Lake Simcoe. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	28	13
Gibson	Chas. Cooke	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	17	9
Golden Lake	Minnie Quinn	300 00	Golden Lake, Co. Renfrew. I. S. Fund	17	8
Hiawatha	Mary J. Cragg	250 00	Rice Lake, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	19	13
Kettle Point	Sarah George	250 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia	11	6
Lake Nepigon	Rev. R. Renison	200 00	Lake Nepigon. I. S. Fund	15	4
Lower Muncey	Lucy Hill	200 00	Muncey, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Fund and Church of England	19	9
Mattawa	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Upper Ottawa. I. S. Fund	24	18
Miller, Henvey's Inlet	Joseph Chibbena	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. I. S. Fund and Band	26	9
Mississauga (New Credit)	Mary Murray	275 00	Mississauga, Co. Brant. Paid by Band	26	16
do	Nellie Donoghue	250 00	Mississauga River, North Shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Fund	19	8
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal		At Brantford. New England Co.	91	91

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
45	21	15	11	11	5	.....	3	Methodist	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
26	21	19	5	1	1	.....	...	Government	Dictation taught.
9	6	8	3	1	....	.....	.....	do	Composition do
9	8	9	4	1	.....	7	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism do
17	8	17	8	3	3	.....	8	Government	Dictation and Literature tanght.
18	13	13	4	1	.....	....	.....	do	Composition taught.
27	15	27	12	11	8	28	28	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
13	11	11	10	9	..	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
16	9	8	8	8	....	.....	.....	do ..	do do
38	31	21	17	11	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do do
29	20	17	8	7	.. ...	.....	.....	Government	
36	9	36	8	5	.....	.....	13	Ch. of England .	Scripture do
30	21	37	37	16	.....	....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism do
26	17	25	11	11	.....	8	26	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
17	9	11	2	1	1	1	1	do	do do
12	5	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
19	12	11	5	.....	3	....	.....	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Government	Dictation and Composition taught.
15	9	9	13	3	.....	12	9	Ch. of England .	Scripture taught.
16	13	15	7	7	.....	14	5	do ..	do do
24	15	24	11	11	... .	7	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism do
26	8	24	7	2	.....	5	3	Government	Composition do
26	11	26	11	6	.... .	.....	18	do	do do
10	10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism do
.....	... ..	.....	.. .	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England .	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Funds from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*		$ cts.			
Moravian	Willis Tobias	350 00	Moravian, Co. Hants. Paid by Band	44	26
do Mission	Dora Miller	.....	do Paid by Moravian Society	16	7
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal	4,800 00	*See* Remarks at Munceytown	86	85
Nipissing	Robt. McFarquhar	280 00	Nipissing. I. S. Fund	15	8
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	37	21
do No. 2	Phœbe Waddilove.	200 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Fund and Church of England	17	11
do No. 3	Catherine Jackson	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	21	12
Pic River	J. A. Blais	250 00	Pic River, Lake Superior. I.S. Fund	16	9
Port Arthur, Roman Catholic	Sister M. Adeline	.....	At Port Arthur. Is paid $12 per annum (per cap.) from I. S. Fund	8	7
Port Elgin	Isabella McIver	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band	15	8
Rama	H. Taylor	250 00	Rama, Co. Ontario. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	30	15
Red Line	C. Hyndman	250 00	Six Nation, Co Brant. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	27	14
Red Rock	James Mackay	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. I. S. Fund	12	9
Ryerson	Josephine Goode	250 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Band and I. S. Fund	23	11
Sagamook	O. Pelkey	200 00	Spanish River. I. S. Fund	22	14
Saugeen	M. E. Savage	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	20	9
Scotch Settlement	John Burr	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Chippewas of Saugeen	18	10
Serpent River	Mary Cada	250 00	Serpent River, north shore Lake Huron. I. S. Fund	22	9
Shawanaga	Bella Johnson	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. I. S. Fund and Band	19	11
Sheguiandah	James Keatley	300 00	Sheguiandah. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Islands	16	8
Shingwauk Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	4,020 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. *See* Remarks	62	54
Sidney Bay	David Craddock	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band	14	8

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
44	24	22	17	11	.....	20	44	Government	Composition and Mental Arithmetic taught.
15	9	10	8	1	.....	.....	.....	MoravianSociety	
86	86	86	25	14	9	.....	.....	Methodist	An Industrial and boarding school $60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 80 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
65	11	12	2	.....	.....	.....	5	Government	Composition taught.
27	13	19	11	4	.....	3	13	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
16	8	11	6	.....	.....	9	14	Ch. of England .	
19	10	13	4	3	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	do do
12	12	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
8	6	8	5	6	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do
15	7	15	7	4	2	.....	6	Government	
27	24	30	17	5	.....	15	3	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
25	15	23	17	8	2	.....	19	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	8	10	8	5	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
23	11	23	5	5	2	.....	.....	Government	Dictation do
15	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism do
15	11	15	5	4	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	13	18	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Government	Mental Arithmetic taught.
19	10	14	2	7	.....	17	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
19	13	19	6	10	.....	10	15	Government	
12	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	11	Ch. of England..	
61	42	61	39	33	2	46	46	do ..	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; $60 per annum for each of 67 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
14	10	14	10	3	.....	.....	11	Government	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		$ cts.			
Six Nations, No. 2	Robt. Hill			35	22
do No. 3	L. Weatherell			39	21
do No. 5	Mary J. Scott			37	20
do No. 6	John Sickers			18	11
do No. 7	Sarah C. Russell	.....	Six Nation, Co. Brant. *See* Rem'rks	42	22
do No. 8	Maggie Davis			33	16
do No. 9	Emily Tobicoe			37	21
do No. 10	Sarah Davis			48	19
do No. 11	Francis Davis			37	21
Skene	Christina John	200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by Band	9	7
South Bay	M. Atchitawis	200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Fund	15	6
Spanish River	J. H. Esquimaux	200 00	Spanish River. I. S. Fund	18	12
Stoney Point	Annie Vance	200 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. I. S. Fund	16	7
Stone Ridge	C. Monture	250 00	Six Nation, Co. Brant. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	17	9
St. Clair	Rev. J. J. Milliken	275 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	34	16
Sucker Creek	Maggie Lewis	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Fund	19	10
Thomas	John Miller	362 50	Six Nation, Co. Brant. Paid by Band	49	27
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Elly Pegan	150 00	Tyendinaga, Co. Hastings. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	22	11
do No. 2	M. Robertson	250 00	do do	28	14
do No. 3	Bertha Davidson	150 00	do do	28	11
do No. 4	C. Maracle	.....	Tyendinaga, Co. Hastings. New England Co	26	12
Walpole Island, No. 1	Peter Thomas	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England	30	23
do No. 2		250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	29	17
do No. 3		250 00	Walpole Island, in River, St. Clair. Paid by Band	38	27
Wawanosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. I. S. Fund	28	24
West Bay	Jessie Smith	200 00	West Bay. Ojibbawas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	22	9
Whitefish Lake	Celina Dubeau	200 00	Whitefish Lake, north shore Lake Huron. I. S. Fund	14	7
Wikwemikong, boys	L. A. Dugas	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Fund	39	28
do girls, Industrial	C. Leymann	600 00	do do	62	42
Wikwemikongsing	Sophie Peltier	200 00	Wikwemikongsing do	23	11
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong do *See* Remarks	64	48
Total, Ontario		26,637 50		2,155	1,301

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
35	21	35	9	7	....	26	35		The salaries of the teachers of those 9 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named contributing $400, the second $1,500, and the third $1,000 per annum for that purpurpose. Object lessons.
27	16	36	16	16	.....	21	13		
28	37	22	5	10	.....	37	....		
14	13	17	7	10	.....	11	11		
42	19	38	14	16	....	29	12	Ch. of England	
33	9	27	8	8	.....	....	33		
36	12	27	12	15	....	10	22		
44	12	44	12	12	.....	44	....		
37	11	37	1	1	....	.....	....		
9	9	9	4	3	.....	.....	6	Government	Composition taught.
14	8	9	1	1	.....	.....	12	Roman Catholic.	Catechism do
15	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do do
16	6	15	3	.....	.....	....	.. ...	Government	
17	8	16	11	5	.....	.....	10	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
34	25	33	11	4	....	.. ...	.....	do	do do
16	8	10	7	6	.....	.....	8	Ch. of England..	
43	29	49	29	29	22	.....	35	Government	Composition and Dictation taught
22	8	21	4	2	1	.....	18	do	
28	12	27	8	3	3	.....	28	do	Scripture taught.
28	15	28	12	5	3	....	10	do	do
26	14	26	10	8	2	.....	26	Ch. of England..	do
22	29	27	12	5	.....	.. . .	.....	do ..	
29	21	27	10	11	1	.....	... .	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
38	15	38	10	7	10	.....	.....	Government .. .	
27	14	27	14	14	.....	6	.....	Ch. of England..	
20	16	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
9	4	7	.....	.....	.....	6	6	do ..	do
28	19	27	12	9	11	14	12	do ..	
59	44	52	22	21	7	9	.....	do ..	Sewing, housework, &c., taught.
15	9	10	.....	.....	14	....	... .	do ..	Catechism taught.
62	62	59	34	35	33	.....	.....	do ..	An Industrial and Boarding School $1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
1,904	1,200	1,683	711	517	145	415	598		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
QUEBEC.		$			
Bécancour	Lédas Genest	80 00	Bécancour, Co. Nicolet. I. S. Fund and Band	14	9
Caughnawaga	Ovide Roy	350 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Fund.	78	40
do Protestant Mission	John A. Dionne	250 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	29	14
Chenail	Josephine Peets	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band	20	6
Cornwall Island, Protestant	Louis Benedict	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	14	7
do Rom. Catholic	Annie Back	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by Band	14	8
Lake St. John	Eugène Roy	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. Chicoutimi. I.S. Fund.	45	29
Lorette	Emilie Bittner	200 00	Lorette, Co. Quebec. I. S. Fund.	54	34
Maniwaki	James McAuley	300 00	River Désert, Co. Ottawa. Paid by Band.	17	12
Maria	M. J. Audet	150 00	Maria, Co. Bonaventure. I.S. Fund.	24	10
Oka, village	E. E. Allen	225 00	Oka, Co. Two Mountains. I.S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	24	13
Oka, country	Victoria Roy	175 00	do do	20	12
Restigouche	Kate Murray	200 00	Restigouche, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Fund.	51	27
St. Francis, Protestant	Edwin Benedict	220 00	St. François du Lac, Co. Yamaska. I. S. Fund	15	8
do Rom. Catholic	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do	28	24
St. Régis	Mary J. Powell	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by Band	30	17
do Island	Josephine Leclair	200 00	do do	14	6
Temiscamingue	John King	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue. I. S. Fund	18	9
do R. C. Mission	Sister St. Hilaire	100 00	do do	7	6
Total, Quebec		3,970 00		516	291
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Bear River	T. C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River, Co. Digby. I. S. Fund.	22	13
Eskasoni	R. McMillan	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. Cape Breton. do	18	7
Middle River	M. A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River, Co. Victoria. do	18	9
New Germany	Minnie A. Shea	300 00	New Germany, Co. Lunenburg. I. S. Fund	14	7
Salmon River	Sarah Macdonald	200 00	Salmon River, Co. Richmond. I. S. Fund	24	6
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. Inverness. I. S. Fund	25	7
Total, New Scotia		1,364 00		121	49

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
8	3	5	1	3	2	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
78	30	25	13	11	2	.....	1	do ..	do
28	14	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
20	9	20	20	4	4	.....	14	Roman Catholic.	
11	5	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	do do
13	11	6	4	.....	.....	.....	3	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
14	13	45	5	9	16	.....	.....	do ..	do do
36	34	36	11	19	26	.....	.....	do ..	do do
17	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do and mental arith. taught.
24	13	24	7	.....	11	.....	.....	do ..	
19	11	15	9	4	2	.....	.....	Methodist	*See* Remarks opposite Alnwick.
18	9	14	7	3	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
51	17	36	6	1	31	14	.....	Roman Catholic.	
14	8	9	2	2	2	11	6	Ch. of England..	Scripture taught.
28	22	22	8	12	15	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	
28	24	22	10	3	.....	7	4	do ..	Catechism do
7	7	7	5	.....	.....	.....	4	do ..	
18	10	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Dictation do
7	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do ..	
439	250	327	120	73	111	32	32		
22	9	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Dictation taught.
17	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Composition taught.
11	10	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Mental arithmetic taught.
12	10	12	11	9	3	.....	7	do ..	Catechism taught.
17	8	21	8	6	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do
13	6	12	11	3	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do
92	47	68	33	20	3	.....	7		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
NEW BRUNSWICK.		$ cts.			
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Fund	15	9
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Fund	13	4
Kingsclear	J. M McNulty	250 00	Kingsclear, Co. York. I. S. Fund.	19	15
St. Mary's	M. H. Martin	250 00	St. Mary's do do	22	15
Tobique	S. T. J. Davies	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. I. S. Fund and Band	32	16
Total, New Brunswick		1,190 00		101	59
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Lennox Island	Jerome Leclercq	200 00		19	11
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Albert Bay	Rev. A. J. Hall	$12 *per capita* up to $300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's School, which has a special grant of $500 per annum, and Port Simpson, $400 per annum.	*See* Remarks.	13	5
Bella Bella	R. B. Beavis			30	19
Clay-o-quot	Rev. Father Heyman			20	13
Comeakin (Cowichan)	Sister M. Celestine			22	14
Coqua Leetza Home	Laura Elderkin			27	26
Hazelton	Rev. J. Field			31	7
Kamloops Industrial Institution	M. Hagan, Prin		do	23	23
Kincolith	W. H. Collison		Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	40	26
Kuper Island Industrial Institution	M. M'Kinnon, Prin		do	17	17
Massett	Chas. Harrison			44	36
Metlakatla Industr'l School	Jno. R. Scott, Prin.		do	22	19
Naas River (Lakalsap)	Geo. A. Gibson			20	9
Nanaimo	S. M. Lawrence			18	6
Port Essington	M. Hargrave			40	17
Port Simpson	R. J. Walker			71	29
St. Mary's, R. C. Mission	Rev. Father Chicouse, Director			34	31
Yale	Sister Supr. Comt'y "All Hallows"		do	19	17
Total, British Columbia				491	314

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
13	5	14	5	5	5	.....	5	Roman Catholic,	Catechism taught.
9	6	7	6	5	.....	....	12	do ..	do do
12	12	19	13	18	4	19	19	do ..	Dictation do
16	18	22	3	.....	.....	4	22	do ..	Composition do
26	11	22	1	1	.....	.....	5	do ..	Catechism do
76	52	84	28	29	9	23	63		
14	5	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism and dictation taught.
3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England..	
19	9	17	18	.....	.....	30	30	Methodist	
12	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	20	Roman Catholic.	
16	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	
27	16	24	27	19	....	27	.....	Methodist . . .	Receives a grant of $130 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
19	19	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England..	
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Receives a grant of $130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
33	18	25	19	.....	....	31	.....	Ch. of England..	
17	17	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Receives a grant of $130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
21	23	28	4	8	.....	44	....	Ch. of England..	
22	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Receives a grant of $130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
15	20	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	
15	7	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
32	6	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	
69	49	71	37	9	.....	71	.....	do	
34	23	24	14	14	.....	8	.....	Roman Catholic.	
18	18	19	9	9	6	13	.....	Ch. of England..	Receives a grant of $60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
395	273	316	154	60	6	244	50		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the conditions of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA.			
Assabaska	R. B. Grant	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Mission-ary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Assabaska, Treaty No. 3
Berens River	E. H. West		Beren's River do 5
Big Eddy	C. J. Pritchard		Pas do 5
Black River	Douglas Allan		Black River do 5
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River do 1
Coutcheeching	Thos. O'Keefe		Coutcheeching (Rainy River) Treaty 3.
Crane River	W. Adam		Crane River, Treaty No. 2
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		Cross Lake do 5
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel		Ebb and Flow Lake do 2
Fairfield, Upper	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford do 2
do Lower	Wm. Anderson		do do 2
Fisher River	T. J. Emerson		Fisher River do 5
Fort Alexander, Protestant	A. W. Kincaid		Fort Alexander do 1
do Rom. Catholic	Leo Sehanus		do do 1
Frenchman's Head	Geo. Prewer		Lac Seul do 3
Grand Rapids	W. Geo. Gow		Grand Rapids do 5
Grassy Narrows	C. C. Kelly		Grassy Narrows do 3
Hollow Water River	Adrian Neison		Hollow Water River do 5
Hungry Hall	W. E. Jefferson		Hungry Hall do 3
Islington	Latham Rowe		Islington do 3
Jack Head	Geo. L. Macrae		Jack Head do 5
Lac Seul	John Hill		Lac Seul do 3
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Coutu		Lake Manitoba do 2
do (Boarding)	do Principal		do do 2
Lake St. Martin	John Moar		Lake St. Martin do 2
Little Forks	Chas. J. Hollands		Little Forks (Rainy River) Treaty 3
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan, Treaty No. 2
Long Sault	E. Holme		Long Sault (Rainy River) do 3
Manitou Rapids	Robert Gill		Manitou Rapids do 3
Moose Lake	Thos. Badger		Moose Lake do 5
Muckle's Creek	K. McKenzie		St. Peters do 1
Netley Creek, Roman Catholic	Frs. Carrière		do do 1
Norway House	C. J. Bouchette		Norway House do 5
Pas	Thos. Hartt		Pas do 5
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agt. Martineau's Agency) Treaty No. 4
do (Boarding)	do Principal		do do
Poplar River	F. A. Disbrowe		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5
Portage la Prairie	Annie Fraser		At Portage la Prairie do 1
Rosseau River	J. B. Gauthier		Rosseau River do 1
Rossville (N. House)	Gussie Parkinson		Norway House do 5
St. Boniface College	H. Lacy		At St. Boniface. *See* Remarks
do Industrial School.	Sister Clement		do do
St. Paul's do	Rev. W. A. Burman, Principal		At St. Paul's do
St. Peters, North	W. H. Prince		St. Peter's Treaty No. 1
do South	Rev. H. Cochrane		do do No. 1
do East, Protestant	H. McKenzie		do do No. 1
do do Roman Catholic	R. Chevrefils		do do No. 1
Wabegoon	Henry I. Johns		Wabegoon do No. 3
Wabuskang	W. C. R. Garrioch		Wabuskang do No. 3
Washakada Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal		At Elkkorn. *See* Remarks
Water Hen River	I. H. Adam		Water Hen River Treaty No. 2
do Boarding	do Principal		do do No. 2
Total Manitoba			

MENT No. 2.—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number of Pupils on Roll	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
23	11	18	2	....	.....	.....	Episcopal	
36	7	18	7	18	7	2	Methodist	
30	19	23	5	2	.....	.....	Episcopal.....	
19	10	6	2	1	2	1	do	
12	4	8	1	1	2	.....	Government	
25	10	14	9	2	.....	.....	Roman Catholic...	
21	17	9	6	3	2	1	Government	
21	15	13	5	4	2	.....	do	
25	9	12	6	5	...	2	do	
29	18	2	4	3	4	8	Episcopal	
25	11	4	7	1	6	.....	do	
65	39	26	18	18	17	1	Methodist	
22	8	9	3	2	4	4	Episcopal	
34	17	21	10	1	1	1	Roman Catholic...	
24	7	5	7	4	4	4	Episcopal	
29	12	16	13	.....	.. .	.....	do	
25	9	13	4	.....	6	2	Roman Catholic...	
32	5	12	6	2	3	.....	Episcopal	
6	2	3	3	.....	....	.....	do	
27	11	27	.....	.... .	.....	.. ...	do	
20	10	8	4	2	1	.	do	
36	6	15	12	3	3	3	do	
19	10	11	5	2	1	.....	Roman Catholic...	
5	5	2	3	2	.....	....	do ...	
24	11	9	9	5	1	.....	Episcopal	
14	4	6	1	5	2	. . ..	do	
17	9	17	5	1	1	.....	do	
25	9	11	10	4	.....	.....	do	
22	8	12	8	1	.....	.....	do	
26	18	26	.....	. ..	.....	....	do	
24	12	9	7	2	3	3	do	
12	3	6	2	3	1	.....	Roman Catholic...	
19	11	9	9	3	2	.....	Government ...	
31	21	14	10	6	1	....	Episcopal	
17	11	6	7	3	1	.....	Roman Catholic...	
8	8	6	3	3	1	.....	do ...	
39	19	13	16	17	10	3	Government	
26	10	18	4	3	1	....	... .	
9	5	2	1	1	3	1	Roman Catholic...	
41	29	19	8	16	5	3	Methodist	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Roman Catholic..	Grant of $100 per annum for each o 20 pupils.
15	15	11 Re'dg	2 Writ.	..... Arith.	..... Geog.	..... Gram.	do ..	do do
35	27	21	20	18	25	21	Episcopal	Grant of $100 per annum for each of 80 pupils..... ....
34	19	15	9	2	5	2	Government	
46	34	24	7	3	6	6	Episcopal	
45	21	14	16	6	4	2	do	
18	8	7	7	.....	2	2	Roman Catholic..	
30	9	25	5	.....	.. ...	.....	Government.....	
21	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	Episcopal	
31	26	13	4	4	6	4	do	Grant of $2,000 per annum.
23	19	10	2	3	5	3	Roman Catholic..	
4	4	2	2	2	1	1	do ..	
1,267	646	642	317	188	152	81		

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools	Names of Teachers.	Salary or grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA—*Con.*		$ cts.	
Alexander	A. Grey	300 00	Alexander, Edmonton Dis. Treaty No. 6
Armadale Mission	C. J. Mackay	300 00	Mistowasis, Carlton District do No. 6
Assiniboine	John McLean	600 00	Assiniboine, Assiniboine Ag. do No. 4
Battleford Industrial Institution	Rev. T. Clarke, Principal	1,200 00	At Battleford do No. 6
Battle River	Ada L. DeGraff	*See* Rmrks	Sampson, Peace Hills Ag. do No. 6
Bear's Hill, Protestant	Chas. E. Somerset	do	Muddy Bull do do No. 6
do Roman Catholic	Wm. Kelly	300 00	Erminskin do do No. 6
Beardy and Okemasis	F. Ladret	300 00	Beardy and Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Birtle Industrial School	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal	*See* Rmrks	At Birtle, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp)	Frank Swainson	300 00	Blackfoot do No. 7
do (Big Plume's Camp)	W. R. Staynes	540 00	do do No. 7
do Crossing	T. Robb	300 00	do do No. 7
Blood, Protestant	E. F. Hillier	540 00	Blood do No. 7
do do	Edward Wells	*See* Rmrks	do do No. 7
do do	J. Hinchliffe	300 00	do do No. 7
do Roman Catholic	Père Legal	300 00	do do No. 7
Crow Stand (Boarding)	Rev. G. A. Laird, Principal	*See* Rmrks	Near Pelly (S. end Cotes' Reserve), Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4
Day Star	James Slater	400 00	Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Eagle Hills	Mary Price	300 00	Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 4
do	M. MacConnell	400 00	Stony, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
File Hills (Boarding)	Alex. Skene, Principal	*See* Rmrks	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Fort Chippwayan	W. J. Melrose	500 00	Athabasca District, Outside Treaty Limits
Good Fish Lake	Peter Erasmus	*See* Rmrks	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Gordon	Rev. Owen Owens	700 00	George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
do (Boarding)	do Principal	*See* Rmrks	George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills, Agency, Treaty No. 4

MENT No. 2—*Continned.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1880.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
32	15	16	7	9	.....	.....	Roman Catholic..	Government Grant.
29	21	13	8	4	4	. .	Presbyterian . ..	do
21	5	12	3	3	4	.... .	do	Government Grants $300 and F. M. S. (Presbyterian) $300.
55	55	13	16	13	9	4	Episcopal.....	
32	10	15	3	4	3	.....	Methodist..	Government Grants $12 per cap. per annum up to 25 pupils.
22	9	16	6	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
38	8	27	11	.....	.....	...	Roman Catholic..	Government Grant.
13	7	8	2	3	.....	.....	do ..	do
27	16	21	14	16	1	1	Presbyterian	Government Grants $60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
56	15	47	8	.....	.....	.....	Episcopal.....	Government Grant
41	15	33	4	.....	.....	.....	do	Government Grants $300 and Ch. M. Society $240.
45	11	29	9	7	.....	.....	Roman Catholic..	Government Grant.
86	28	84	2	....	.....	.....	Episcopal.	do $300 and do
22	4	7	1	.....	.... .	.....	Methodist.....	Government Grants $12 per cap. per annum up to 25 pupils... .....
60	15	58	2	.....	... ..	.....	Episcopal	Government Grant $30 and C. M. S. $100.
47	22	35	10	2	.....	.....	Roman Catholic..	Government Grant.
		Re' dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Gram.		
37	29	29	26	22	4	1	Presbyterian	Government Grants $60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
12	9	4	3	5	.....	.....	Episcopal.....	Government Grant.
25	22	6	8	3	8	.....	do	do
23	15	21	2	.....	.....	....	do	Government Grants $300 and Ch. M. Society $100.
9	6	8	2	2	.....	.. ..	Presbyterian	Government Grants $60 per annum for each of 20 pupils.
		Re' dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Gram.		
21	16	20	12	17	9	6	Episcopal.....	Government Grants $200 and Ch. M. Society $300.
31	16	18	9	3	1	. ...	Methodist.....	Government Grants $12 per cap. per annum up to 25 pupils.
38	19	8	7	12	11	.....	Episcopal.....	Government Grants $400 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle $300.
		Re'dg	Writ.	Arith.	Geog.	Gram.		
17	16	10	12	11	3	2	do	Government Grants $50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Isle à la Crosse., ...	Sister Langelier.....	300 00	Outside Treaty Limits.....
Jack Fish Creek.....	E. R. Applegarth.....	300 00	Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No 6. .....
John Smith.....	M. Wilson.....	300 00	John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6. .....
James Smith.....	J. F. D. Parker.....	300 00	James Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Keys.....	Rev. T. W. Cunliffe...	600 00	Keys', Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4... ....
Kee-see-Kouse.....	Frank Jordens.....	300 00	Kee-See-Kouse, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Lac la Biche.	Père Grandin...	300 00	Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Lesser Slave Lake.....	Père Desmarais.... ...	200 00	Athabasca District, Outside Treaty Limits..... ....
Morley Mission.....	A. M. Adams.....	*See* Rmrks.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7....
do	Mrs. E. R. Steinhauer.	do	do (S. side of Bow River) Treaty No. 7 ....
Muscowpetung (Boarding)....	Rev. W. S. Moore, Prin.	do	Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Muscowequan's (Semi do)....	F. W. Dennehy, Prin.	do	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Muskeg Lake....	Rev. J. P. Paquette...	300 00	Petequakey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6..... .....
do (Boarding).....	do ...	*See* Rmrks.	do do
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution.....	Jas. A. Youmans, Prin.	*See* Rmrks.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7....
Oak River (Sioux).	A. D. Rice..	300 00	Oak River, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Onion Lake, Protestant.....	John Hope	300 00	Oo-nee-pow-hayo's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
do Roman Catholic...	W. M. Todd.....	300 00	Puskee-ah-kee-he win's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6. ...
Peigan, Protestant.....	Rev. H. T. Bourne....	300 00	Peigan, Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7..
do Roman Catholic.	Père Foisy.....	*See* Rmrks.	do do ..
Poor Man	L. F. Hardyman	500 00	Poor Man's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4..... .....
Poundmaker...	J. Dandelin.....	300 00	Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6..... .. . .
Qu'Appelle Industr'l Institution	Rev. J. Hugonnard, Principal.....	1,200 00	At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4.....
Riding Mountain.....	M. S. Cameron.....	600 00	Kee-see-ho-wenin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4 ... .
Round Lake Industrial School.	Rev. H. McKay, Prin.	*See* Rmrks.	At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4. .....
Saddle Lake.....	R. B. Steinhauer.....	do	Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Sandy Lake.	Alex. Seymour.....	500 00	Atakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
22	18	11	6	2	2	1	Roman Catholic..	Government Grant.
12	10	3	2	3	3	1	Episcopal.....	do
26	15	10	3	6	5	2	do	do
25	15	12	12	1	.....	.....	do	do
15	8	4	4	4	....	.....	do	Government Grants $300 and Ch. M. Society $300 per annum.
17	9	5	3	4	3	..	Roman Catholic..	Government Grant.
7	6	3 Re'dg	1 Writ.	2 Arith.	1 Geog.	..... Gram.	Roman Catholic..	Government grant.
21	19	21	20	6	6	2	do ..	do do
54	9	13 Re'dg	13 Writ.	5 Arith.	4 Geog.	3 Music	Methodist	do grants $12 per ann. for cap. up to 25 pupils.
29	12	14 Re'dg	7 Writ.	5 Arith.	1 Geog.	12 Gram.	do	do do do
41	38	36	30	31	28	29	Presbyterian	do do $60 per ann. for each of 40 pupils.
13	13	7	1	1	1	.....	Roman Catholic..	do do $50 per ann. for each of 10 pupils.
11	9	4 Re'dg	3 Writ.	4 Arith.	.... Geog.	. ...	do ..	do grant.
2	2	1 Re'dg	1 Writ.	2 Arith.	1	.....	do ..	
22	20	21	21	21	.....	.....	Methodist	do grants $60 per ann. for each of 50 pupils.
32	9	26	6	.... .	. ...	.....	Episcopal.....	do grant.
17	9	6	5	3	3	.... .	do	do do
36	22	14	9	12	1	...	Roman Catholic..	do do
48	14	18	10	5	.....	.....	Episcopal.....	do do
33	11	26	4	3	.....	. . .	Roman Catholic..	do grants $12 per cap. per ann. up to 25 pupils.
12	6	7	5	.....	.....	...	Episcopal.....	do do $300 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle $200.
19	11	4 Re'dg	6 Writ.	4 Arith.	4 Geog.	1 Gram.	Roman Catholic..	do grant.
146	146	96	100	87	31	31	do ..	
27	12	13	9	5	.....	.....	Presbyterian	do grants $300 and Presbyterian Ch. $300.
32	24	13	8	6	5	.....	do	do do $60 per ann. for each of 50 pupils.
28	15	4	10	10	2	1	Methodist	do do $12 per ann. per cap. up to 25 pupils.
24	16	7	8	1	6	2	Episcopal.....	do do $400 and Ch. M. Society $100.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary or Grant per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Sarcee	H. W. G. Stocken	540 00	Sarcee, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
Shoal River	E. H. Bassing	300 00	Keys, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	Norman Leslie	350 00	Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4
do (Boarding)	C. Dahm, Principal	*See* Rmrks.	do do
Stony Lake	Louis Akenakew	500 00	Kenemotayee, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
Stony Plains, Protestant	M. Anderson	600 00	Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6
do Roman Catholic	Thos. Ridsdale	300 00	do do
Sweet Grass do	Père Vachon	300 00	Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
St, Albert Roman Catholic Industrial School	Père Lestance, Prin	*See* Rmrks.	Orphans, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6
St. Joseph do	Père Claude, Principal.	1,200 00	At High River (near Calgary) Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 7
Thunder Child	D. D. Macdonald	500 00	Thunder Child, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Touchwood Hills	F. W. Dennehy	400 00	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4
Vermillion, Irene Training Institution	Rev. E. J. Lawrence, Principal	500 00	Athabasca District, outside of treaty limits
White Cap (Sioux)	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	*See* Rmrks.	White Cap (near Saskatoon) Treaty No. 6
White Fish Lake	Mrs. O. German	do	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Total, N. W. Territories			

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Denomination of Schools.		Remarks.
28	7	22	5	1	.....	.....	do	do	do $300 and Ch. M. Society $240.
38	19	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do	grant.
19	6	15	2	2	.....	.....	Roman Catholic..	do	do $300 and Roman Catholics $50.
2	2	2	2	2	....	.....	do ..	do	grants $50 per ann. for each of 10 pupils.
8	4	3	5	.....	.....	.....	Episcopal..... ...	do	do $300 and Ch. M. Society $200.
26	18	12	2	.....	.....	.....	Presbyterian	do	do $300 and Presbyterian Ch. $300.
28	9	22	6	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic..	do	grant.
29	19	12 Re'dg	10 Writ.	7 Arith.	..... Geog.	..... Gram.	do ..	do	do
49	49	34 Re'dg	30 Writ.	29 Arith.	10 Geog.	13 Gram.	do ..	do	grants $60 per ann. for each of 50 pupils.
50	50	47	41	45	19	18	do ..		
32	19	19	10	3	19	18	Episcopal.....	do	do $300 and Ch. M. Society $200.
29	18	11	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic..	do	grant.
14	12	3 Re'dg	2 Writ.	1 Arith.	2 Geog.	1	Episcopal.....	do	grants $200 and Ch. M. Society $300.
14	12	9	8	9	1	....	Methodist	do	do $12 per cap. per ann. up to 25 pupils.
25	16	15	9	18	7	6	do	do	do do
2,001	1,162	1,221	626	486	203	137			

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Returns	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination on Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton	26	*			
do Golden Lake	91		91		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew	673	*			
Chippewas of the Thames	456	456			Protestant.
do Walpole Island	632	600	22	10	do
do Sarnia	470	458	12		do
do Snake Island	123	123			do
do Rama	235	222	13		do
do Saugeen	364	344	20		do
do Nawash	392	270	122		do
do Beausoleil	348	226	122		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	137	137			do
Moravians of the Thames	292	292			do
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	163	163			do
do Rice Lake	86	86			do
do Scugog	42	41		1	
do Alnwick	236	236			do
do New Credit	256	256			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,056	1,056			do
Munsees of the Thames	136	136			do
Oneidas of the Thames	715	715			do
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	176	170	6		do
do Aux Sauble	29	29			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	35		35		
Sheshegwaning	169		169		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	252		252		do
Sucker Creek	109	90	19		Protestant.
Sheguiandah	148	138	5	5	do
Sucker Lake	22		22		
South Bay	70		65	5	Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	865		865		do
Wikwemikongsing	196		196		do
Obidgewong	23		23		
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	350		350		do
Red Rock or Helen Island	205		205		do
Pays Plat	55		55		do
Lake Nepigon	514		514		Protestant.
Pic River	279		279		
Long Lake	345		345		
Michipicoton and Big Heads	327	52	275		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	178		178		
Maganettawan	170		170		Roman Catholic.
Spanish River	553	66	447	40	
White Fish Lake	143	36	87	20	do
Mississagua River	147		118	29	do
Onewaiegoes	53		53		
Serpent River	90		73	17	do
French River	92	77	15		Protestant.
Tahgaiewenene	151		151		
White Fish River	76	76			do
Parry Island	86	55	16	15	do
Shawanaga	119	75	44		do
Henvy's Inlet	188	80	80	28	do
Lake Nipissing	166		166		Roman Catholic.

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Temogamingue	89		89		
Dokis	63		63		
Garden River	437	153	284		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	354	19	335		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,425	2,144	23	630	13 Protestant.
Wyandotts of Anderdon	98				
Total	17,776				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	366	66	300		1 Prot., 1 R. C.
do Bécancour	39	*			
Algonquins of—					
Desert	438	4	434		Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue	118		118		do
South Pontiac	1,028	*			
North do	1,028	*			
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa	14	*			
Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa	1	*			
Mulgrave, Derry do	15	*			
Ste. Angélique do	6	*			
Hartwell do	25	*			
North Nation do	11	*			
River Rouge, North do	31	*			
Hull, City do	3	*			
Hull do	5	*			
Gatineau, Village do	1	*			
Wright do	8	*			
Aumond do	1	*			
Unorganized Territory do	320	*			
Argenteuil	24	*			
Shefford	2	*			
Bagot	1	*			
Danville, Village	2	*			
Victoriaville	8	*			
St. Médard	1	*			
Mégantic	2	*			
L'Islet	21	*			
Beauce	2	*			
Kamouraska	2	*			
St. Timothée	2	*			
Côteau Landing, Village	4	*			
St. Urbain	4	*			
Point au Pic, Village	4	*			
St. Joachim	1	*			
Quebec, City	5	*			
do County	33	*			
Champlain	379	*			
Montreal, City	13	*			
Laval	1	*			
Rimouski	39	*			
St. Sylvestre	2	*			
Three Rivers	11	*			
Stanstead	10	*			
Montcalm	9	*			

* Religion unknown.
† Religion of 628 unknown and 4 Universalists.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of—					
Joliette	1	*			
Berthier	53	*			
Iberville	7	*			
Maskinongé	18	*			
St. Maurice	174	*			
Compton	10	*			
Portneuf	2	*			
Amalecites of Témiscouata	73	*			
do Viger	120		120		
Hurons of Lorette	293	1	292		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,722	7	1,715		2 do
do St. Régis	1,190	80	1,110		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375	225	150		2 do
Micmacs of Gaspé	71	*			
do Maria	98		98		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche	562		562		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	530		530		
Escoumains	65		65		
Godbout	44		44		
Grand Romaine	360		360		
Lake St. John	414	54	360		1 do
Mingan	183		183		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	*			
Seven Islands	324		324		
Total	13,599				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis	80		80		
King's County	66		66		
Queen's	104		104		
Lunenburg	58		58		1 Roman Catholic.
Halifax	110		110		1 do
Hants	163		163		
Colchester	100		100		
Cumberland	103		103		
Pictou	171		171		
Antigonish and Guysboro'	171		171		
Richmond	248		248		1 do
Inverness	143		143		1 do
Victoria	140		140		1 do
Cape Breton	170		170		1 do
Yarmouth	72		72		
Shelburne	58		58		
Digby	150		150		1 do
Total	2,107				

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	29		29		
Gloucester	48		48		
Northumberland	428		428		2 Roman Catholic.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Kent	325		325		
Westmoreland	68		68		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	38		38		
Victoria	186		186		1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton	92		92		
Charlotte	37		37		
St. John	14		14		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	304		304		2 do
Total	1,569				
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Micmacs	321		321		1 Roman Catholic.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	2,408	1,274	564	570	7 Prot. ; 4 R. C.
do do 2	697	378	190	129	6 do 2 do
Chippewas and Saulteaux do 3	2,830	566	208	2,056	10 do 2 do
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 4*	4,682	815	434	2,387	10 do 4 do
do do 5.	3,031	2,370	51	610	13 do
Plain and Wood Crees do 6†	5,312	2,098	2,012	751	16 do 12 do
Blackfeet do 7.	5,648	585		5,063	10 do 3 do
Resident Sioux	920				
Stragglers in the vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	215				
Total	25,743				
Peace River District	2,038	*			
Athabasca do	8,000	*			
McKenzie do	7,000	*			
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016	*			
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	*			
Arctic Coast	4,000	*			
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahhousaht	280				
Clao-qu-aht	280				
Chaic-cles-aht	127				
Ehatt-is-aht	134				
Emlh-wilh-laht	174				
Hosh-que-aht	209				
Howchuk-lis-aht	51				
Kel-seem-aht	121				
Ky-wk-aht	488				
Match-itl-aht	75		800	2,284	3 Roman Catholic.
Mooach-aht	273				
Nitten-aht	219				
Nooch-alh-laht	125				
Oi-aht	214				
Opitches-aht	55				
Pacheen-aht	63				
Too-qu-aht	31				
Tsesh-aht	165				
Total	3,084				

* Religious belief of 1,046 Indians not given. † Religious belief of 451 Indians not given.

Tabular Statement No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch	22	22			1 Protestant.
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	21		21		
Capitano Creek	71	12		59	
Cheam	146		146		
Chehales	133	10	123		
Co-qua-piet	26		26		
Coquet-lane	35		35		
Cla-hoose	105		105		
Douglas	122		122		
Ewa-hoos	60		60		
Em-alcom	68		68		
False-Creek	72		27	45	
Haisting's Saw Mills	52	22		30	
Harrison Mouth	52		52		
Hope	153		153		1 Roman Catholic.
Katsey	77		60	17	
Langley	123		123		
Matsqui	52		52		
Mission—Burrard Inlet	257		257		1 do
Misqueam	122	22	100		
New Westminster	102	35	67		1 do
Nicoamen	35		35		
Ohamille	79	39	40		
Pemberton Meadows	186		186		
Popkum	23	23			
Semiahmoo	54		54		
Schurye	30		30		
Sechelt	240		240		
Skokale	37	30	7		1 Protestant.
Skowall	57		57		
Skukum Chuck	111		111		
Skulteen	122		122		
Seymour Creek	37			37	
Squah	93		93		
Squattets	69	37	32		
Squamish—Howe Sound	232	30	122	80	
Sliammon	274		274		
Slumagh	71		71		
Squehala	21	12	9		
Squeam	34		34		
Sumas, No. 1	24		24		
do No. 2	45	20	25		
do No. 3	42	42			
Syuay	57	10	47		
Texes Lake	39		39		
To-ylee	52	42	10		1 do
Tsonassan	67		67		
Wadington Harbour	67		67		
Whonock	49		49		
Yak-y-you	61	14	47		
Yale	152	89	63		1 Church of England.
Total	4,331				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway	11		11		
Chomok	25	25			
Chukchuqualk	119		119		
Halaha	8	8			
Halaut	130		129	1	
Haltkum	141		139	2	
Hlukhlukatan	72	70		2	
Kamloops	228		228		1 Roman Catholic.
Kamus	56	40		16	
Kapatsitsan	36	36			
Kekalus	22	22			
Kittsawat	16	8		8	
Kuaut	66		64	2	
Mpaktam	12	12			
Nepa	20	13		7	
Nesikeep	34	34			
Nhumen	22	20		2	
Nikaomin	30	28		2	
Nkaih	2			2	
Nkatsam	101	98		3	
Nkumcheen	87	87			
Nkya	44	42		2	
Nqnakin	51	48		3	
Paska	13	13			
Piminos and Pakeist	46	46			
Shahshanih	85	82		3	
Siska	35	20		15	
Skaap	14	14			
Skappa	21	19		2	
Skichistan	70		70		
Skuwha	11		11		
Skuzzy	65		65		
Snahaim	14	14			
Spapium	24	22		2	
Spaptsin	21	21			
Speyam	23	17		6	
Spuzzam	132	110	20	2	
Stahl	60	60			
Strynne	49	46		3	
Sunk	20	20			
Tikumcheen	150	100	47	3	
Tluhtaus	135		135		
Tquayaum	125	60	60	5	
Yout	10	10			
Total	2,456				
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	66		66		
Comea-kin	70		70		1 Roman Catholic.
Clem-clemalats	149		149		
Comox	47		47		
Discovery Island	17		17		
Esquimalt	29		29		
Galiano Island	20		20		
Hel-lalt	30		30		
Hatch Point	11		11		
Kil-pan-hus	15		15		
Kee-nip-sim	53		53		
Kok-si-lah	27		27		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
COWICHAN AGENCY—*Concluded.*					
Kul-leets	65		65		1 Protestant.
Ll-mal-ches	22	22			1 do
Lyach-sun	74		74		
Mal-a-hut	15		15		
Mayne Island	23		23		
Nanaimo	176	176			1 do
Pan-que-chin	64		64		
Penel-a-kut	184		184		
Punt-ledge	46		46		
Qua-michan	203		203		
Qual-i-cum	21		21		
Saturna Island	5		5		
Sick-a-meen	37		37		
Sno-uo-wus	15		15		
Somenos	82		82		
Songhees	129		129		
Sooke	21		21		
Tsar-out	57		57		
Tsart-ilp	55		55		
Tse-kum	33		33		
Tsussie	40		40		
Total	1,901				
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-know-ah-mish	64			64	
Kose-kemoe	153			153	
Klah-wit-sis	85			85	
Kwawt-se-no	27			27	
Kwaw-she-la	56			56	
Kwaw-kewlth	39	39			1 do
Kwe-ah-kah	58	58			
Mateelpi	76	76			
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	171			171	
Na-knock-to	137			137	
Nim-keesh	172	172			1 do
Noo-we-tee	103			103	
Ta-nock-teuch	151			151	
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	206			206	
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	67		67		
We-wai-ai-kum do	101		101		
We-wai.ai-kai do	131		131		
Total	1,797				
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chu-chu-way-ha	67		65	2	
Ker-e-meus	65		63	2	
Na-aik	98	62	30	6	
Nkam-ip	34		34		
Nkam-a-plix	167		106	61	
Nzis-kat	19		19		
Pen-tic-ton	130		130		
Quin-sha-a-tin	24		24		
Quis-kan-aht	26		22	6	
Shen-nos-quan-kin	42		42		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
OKANAGAN AGENCY—*Concluded.*					
Spa-ha-min	155	.....	116	39	
Spal-lam-cheen	61	.....	57	4	
Zoht	12	.....	10	2	
Total	900				
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	55	.....	55	.....	
Alkali Lake	166	.....	166	.....	
Anahim	188	.....	188	.....	
Anderson Lake	114	.....	114	.....	
Bridge River	86	.....	86	.....	
Canoe Creek	144	.....	144	.....	
Cayoosh	36	.....	36	.....	
Cheewack	9	9	.....	.....	
Clinton	37	.....	37	.....	
Dog Creek	10	.....	10	.....	
Fountain	211	.....	211	.....	
High Bar	41	.....	41	.....	
Kaninim Lake	46	.....	46	.....	
Lillooet	96	.....	96	.....	
Pavillion	60	.....	60	.....	
Pashilquia	40	40	.....	.....	
Quesnelle	56	.....	56	.....	
Seton Lake	100	.....	100	.....	
Soda Creek	66	.....	66	.....	
Stone	100	.....	100	.....	
Toosey's Tribe	59	.....	59	.....	
William's Lake	139	.....	139	.....	
Total	1,859				
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	95				
Flathow	141				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	50	.....	650	.....	
St. Mary	298				
Tobacco Plains	66				
Total	650				
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Aiyansh	70	70	.....	.....	1 Protestant.
Bella Bella	204	204	.....	.....	1 do
Bella Coola	204	24	.....	180	1 do
China Hat	54	20	.....	34	
Clew	94	94	.....	.....	
Coquiette	70	70	.....	.....	
Fort Simpson	635	635	.....	.....	2 do
Kincolith	229	229	.....	.....	1 do
Kittak	75	.....	.....	75	
Kitangataa	13	.....	.....	13	
Kitwint-shieth	103	12	.....	91	
Kitlach-damak	219	10	.....	209	
Kithatla	209	12	.....	197	1 do

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—*Continued.*					
Kitha-ata	88	88			
Kitchem-kalem	54	43		11	
Kitsalass	89	38		51	
Kitamatt	294	294			1 Protestant.
Kitt-lope	98			98	
Kinisquitt	111			111	
Lack-al-sap (Greenville)	77	77			1 do
Metlakahtla	144	144			2 do
Massett	438	438			1 do
O-wee-kay-no	157	15		142	
Quish-eilla	43			43	
Skidegette and Gold Harbour	198	198			1 do
Tallium	46			46	
Wil-skish-tum, Wilwilgett	23			23	
Total	4,039				
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.					
Babine	160		160		
Carriers	52		52		
Fraser's Lake	48		48		
Fatchee	46		46		
Gal Doe	33			33	
Git-an-max (Hazelton)	233	9		224	1 do
Grand Rapids	35		35		
Ha-anees (Stuart's Lake)	60		60		
do (Bear's Lake)	92		92		
Kit-wan-ragh	140	7		133	1 do
Kit-wan Cool	85			85	
Kitse-gukla	83	42		41	1 do
Kits-pioux	225	39		186	1 do
Kiss-ge-gaas	280			280	
Kit-khsuns	40		2	38	
Lach-al-sap	147		147		
Lake Connelly Carriers	20		20		
Laketown	65		65		
McGood's Lake	90		90		
Pond du Lac	78		78		
Port Babine	146		146		
Pas-clah-tah	68		68		
Port George	133		133		
Siccanees (Stuart's Lake)	104		104		
do (Bear's Lake)	52		52		
Stony Creek	88		88		
Total	2,603				
No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely :—					
Hiletsuck	2,274				
Tahelie	1,000				
Bands not visited	8,522				
Total	11,796				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario		17,776
Quebec		13,599
Nova Scotia		2,107
New Brunswick		1,569
Prince Edward Island		321
Manitoba and North-West Territories		25,743
Peace River District	Approximate	2,038
Athabaska District		8,000
McKenzie District		7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land		4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior		1,000
Arctic Coast		4,000
British Columbia		35,416
Total		122,585

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd November, 1890.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of affairs in general during the past year in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission in this Province.

On the 9th April, Captain Jemmet, who had occupied the position of surveyor to the Commission for twelve years, tendered his resignation, and left the service, much to my regret, on the 31st May.

At the opening of the season, I instructed Mr. Surveyor Skinner to proceed to Metlahkahtla, to define, if practicable, the eastern boundary of the Tsimpsean Indian Reserve, No. 2, left unfinished in 1887, and to run a dividing line, due east, across the reserve between the lands of the Metlakahtla Indians, and the Fort Simpson Indians. I further instructed him to complete the survey of the reserves on the Nass River, Observatory Inlet, and Portland Canal. He had only accomplished a portion of the work, viz., that between Metlakahtla and Fort Simpson, when he became incapacitated, and was compelled to leave the field and return with his party to Victoria, where he arrived on the 23rd July.

On the 28th July, Mr. F. Devereux was appointed to take charge of Mr. Skinner's party, and carry on the work. He made very fair progress, considering the great distances that divide the reserves, and the time necessarily occupied in travelling; it is, however, to be regretted that in consequence of Mr. Skinner's illness the survey of reserves in Observatory Inlet, and Portland Canal, which it was contemplated would be completed this season, has been left unfinished, and will necessitate the expense of again sending a party to that remote district for only a few weeks' work.

Mr. Devereux's report of the work performed by him is herewith enclosed.

On the 15th May, I proceeded to Shuswap, on the South Thompson River, to adjust a dispute of long standing between the Adams' Lake Indians and Messrs. Sullivan, Daniels and Robinson, with reference to the boundaries of the "Sah-hahlt-kum" Reserve. As I had the honour of reporting to you at the time, this dispute was arranged on equitable terms, and to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

In July, I proceeded to the West Coast of Vancouver Island, in the "Sir James Douglas" and defined the reserves for the Nitinaht tribe.

With this work I completed the allotment of reservations for the various tribes resident on this extensive coast.

While in the performance of this duty, I contracted a severe illness which rendered it impossible for me to resume active work during the remainder of the season.

Mr. Green, who is attached to the Indian Reserve Commission as surveyor, was subsequently, at my suggestion, and, with your approval, directed to complete detached surveys at Pacheena, Cowichan Lake and Semiahmoo, and I herewith enclose the report submitted by that gentleman of his work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd November, 1890.

P. O'REILLY, ESQ.,
Indian Reserve Commissionner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering my season's work in the survey of reserves for the Nass River Indians.

In obedience to your instructions, after the unfortunate illness of Mr. Skinner, I left Victoria on the 28th of July by the steamer "Princess Louise" for Port Simpson, and arrived at that place on the 3rd of August. On the 6th, after obtaining supplies for the season at Port Simpson, I proceeded to "Tal-a-haat," on the Quin-na-mas River, the reserve which Mr. Skinner had begun but was unable to finish, and having completed this on the 9th of August, I proceeded to Kincolith, situated at the mouth of the Nass River, and surveyed the addition to that reserve. I then moved camp about ten miles up the Nass to Red Cliff, and having finished the survey of Red Cliff Reserve, I engaged two extra Indians to assist in towing the canoes up the swift waters of the Nass River, and on the 1st of September I continued up the river about sixteen miles to Andegulay and there surveyed the addition to that reserve; thence about eight miles up the river to Zaul-Zap; and thence up the river to Kit-lac-da-max, making a total distance of about forty-five miles inland, and having completed these reserves, I returned to Nass Harbour, arriving there on the 20th of September.

Leaving Nass Harbour, I travelled about twenty-five miles up Observatory Inlet to Slooks. Here my work was somewhat retarded by very heavy rains and stormy weather, which lasted until my departure; but after completing the Kin-me-lit Slooks and Sta-oo Reserves, thinking that the weather might moderate, I proceeded up the Inlet to the Head of Alice Arm and surveyed the Git-Zault Reserve. Thence I returned down the Inlet to Kt-sin-et, where I completed the survey of that reserve.

Hearing by letter that the steamer was expected at Nass Harbour on the 20th of October on her last trip north for the season, and taking into consideration the inclement state of the weather, and also the risk of missing the steamer, I decided to strike camp and to reach Nass Harbour by the time named; the steamer was however several days late and did not reach Victoria until the 11th inst.

On my arrival the Government camp equipage &c., was carefully stored, the party paid off and disbanded.

I enclose herewith schedule of reserves which have been surveyed by me, and also the number of miles run, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. A. DEVEREUX.

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES SURVEYED BY F. A. DEVEREUX, 1890.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
	Nass River Indians.			
August	Reserve No. 16	160·00	2	.....
do	do No. 14*a*	401·65	5	1·65
do	do No. 13	503·47	6	23·47
September	do No. 8*a*	275·33	3	35·33
do	do No. 29	492·88	6	12·88
do	Tie line from Reserve No. 29 to Reserve No. 7	41·67	0	41·67
do	Reserve No. 1*a*	280.00	3	40·00
do	do No. 20	111·80	1	31·80
do	do No. 21	59·18	0	59·18
October	do No. 22	103·54	1	23·54
do	do No. 23	289 92	3	49·92
do	do No. 24	325 61	4	5·61
			38	5·05

VICTORIA, B. C., 15th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in obedience to your instructions, I left Victoria on the 10th September by the steamer "Sir James Douglas" and proceeded to San Juan Harbour, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, for the purpose of surveying the reserves at that place for the Pacheena Indians. This work occupied me until the 21st when I returned to Victoria by the steamer "Alert."

On the 6th October I left, by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway for Somenos Station, and thence by stage to Cowichan, where I surveyed, as defined, the reserve for the Cowichan Lake Indians. Having completed this service I returned to Victoria on the 12th.

On the 26th October I proceeded, *viâ* Ladner's Landing on the Frazer River, to Semiahmoo, where I arrived on the evening of the following day. The boundaries of this reserve, as defined in May, 1887, were surveyed in sections about thirty years ago; of this survey but little evidence remained. Where necessary new posts were set, the lines cut, and well blazed.

This duty occupied me until the 30th when I returned to Ladner's Landing, and after some delay arrived at Victoria on the 4th November.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN, *C. E.*

P. O'REILLY, ESQ.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

FARMING AGENCIES

AND

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

FORT

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and — Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	125	77½	95	95	.....
65	Keys	do	46	25¼	38	42	.....
66	Keesickoose	do	70	44	33	50	.....
							FILE
84	Little Black Bear, R. McConnell	File Hills	.....	68	60	70	100
83	Star Blanket do	do	.....	31	31	35	100
82	Okanees do	do	10	1	1½	65	150
81	Peepeekeesis do	do	10	125¾	141	75	100
		Totals	20	225¾	233½	245	450
							BIRTLE
57	.....	Bird Tail	20	162	232	120	240
58	.....	Oak River	.....	237	262	600	350
59	.....	Oak Lake	.....	35	38	.....	50
60	.....	Turtle Mountain	.....	17	38	.....	30
61	.....	Riding Mountain	.....	45	90	100	150
62	.....	Lizard Point	.....	66	182	100	200
63	.....	Silver Creek	10	129	177	130	100
67	.....	Rolling River	.....	21½	27	50	30
		Totals	30	712½	1,046	1,100	1,150
							MOOSE
68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	.....	101⅝	90½	610	90
69	do	do	.....	106	89½	1,520	80
70	do	do	10	51 3/16	16½	50	60
....	Farm No. 25, C. Lawford	do	.....	15	.....	.....	30
		Totals	10	273 13/16	196¼	2,180	260
							CROOKED
	Edward McNeil	Crooked Lake	5	5½	5	.....	12
71	Ochapowace	do	250	127½	127½	240	260
	John Nicol	do	.....	5	5	.....	15
72	Kah-ke-wis-tay-haw	do	280	118	104½	380	180
	J. A. Sutherland	do	10	5	5	5	15
73	O'Soup (Cowesis)	do	580	224	207	740	160
	A. J. Coburn	do	21	21	8¼	22	14
74	Sakimay	do	210	99	134	600	150
		Totals	1,356	605	596¼	1,987	806

*Acres of corn sown. †Acres of flax sown. ‡Acres of beets sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Roots Sown and Harvested :—

PELLY.

Roots Sown.									Grain and Roots Harvested.					
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
15	20	25½	....	10	7	.....	.....	3	155	350	337	.....	590	432
2¼	6	8½	.....	4½	4	.....	.....	1⅛	.....	88	90	.....	267	193
10¼	6¼	17	.....	5½	5	.....	.....	1¾	57	113	180	.....	339	251
HILLS.														
50	.....	.....	12	3	½	½	+½	1½	250	.....	.....	.....	500	Eaten
20	.....	.....	6	3	¼	¼	+¼	1¼	75	...	.....	.....	500	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	20	.....	12	6	3½	2½	+¼	1½	2,000	800	.....	250	1,000	1,000
150	20	.....	30	12	4¼	3¼	‡1	5¼	2,325	800	.....	250	2,000	1,000
AGENCY.														
140	5	.....	6	2 17/24	.....	*5⅞	†1½	1 1/16	3,020	250	.....	145	345	.....
215½	8	.....	.....	7 13/24	.....	*4⅞	.....	1 11/32	3,225	240	.....	.....	510	.....
30½	1	.....	.....	1⅙	.....	*1½	.....	5/16	650	50	.....	.....	140	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	17/24	.....	*21/32	.....	¼	240	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
16	14	3	4	6⅔	.....	.....	†1	½	320	750	100	80	945	.....
29	.....	.....	28	8⅔	.....	.....	.....	13/16	190	70	.....	150	565	.....
108½	10	5	3	2⅔	.....	.....	.....	6/16	1,400	300	150	50	535	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	4¼	.....	.....	.....	¼	270	.....	.....	.....	470	.....
572½	38	8	41	33 17/24	.....	*12 24/32	†2½	5 1/96	9,315	1,660	250	425	3,595	.....
MOUNTAIN.														
70	19	.....	2	3⅝	5	.....	.....	2	100	25	.....	.....	100	359
79	14	.....	6	2	4	.....	.....	1	177	190	.....	10	115	135
45	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1 3/16	454	.....	.....	.....	156	225
.....	14	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
194	47	.....	13	7⅝	12	.....	†1	4 3/16	731	215	.....	10	371	719
LAKE.														
.....	5	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	*2	.....	150	.....	.....	70	.....
95	1½	....	10	8½	6	2½	1	1	1,100	32	.....	58	760	525
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	.....	4	12	6	4	.....	2	3	1,335	.....	30	48	480	390
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	23	.....	12	11	2	1½	1½	3	2,355	625	.....	130	1,045	110
.....	9	.....	10½	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	....	120	160	.....
85	.....	.....	4	4	2	.....	2	1	1,142	.....	.....	50	176	300
437	48½	4	48½	31½	14	4	6½	8	5,932	1,292	30	406	2,691	1,325

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

ASSINIBOINE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop this Year.	Under Crop last Year.	Fenced.	Hay, Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
76	J. C. Halford	Indian Head	355	193	222	338	340
		MUSCOW					
	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	12	9¼	10	14	25
75	Piapot	do	315	126	135½	320	450
	D. McIntosh	do	18	18	14½	18	25
80	Muscowpetungs	do	122	63	94	97	337
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	16	7¾	10⅝	13	20
79	Pasquah	do	157	96	124	200	300
78	Standing Buffalo	do	50	39	56⅛	100	120
		DUCK					
95	One Arrow, Louis Marion	Five miles from Batoche.	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Okeemasis, Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Beardy do	do	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	John Smith, Justus Willson	South Saskatchewan	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	James Smith, no Instructor	Fort à la Corne	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
100*a*	Cumberland Bands, no Instructor	Cumberland	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
		SADDLE					
125	P. L. Grasse	Saddle Lake	150	64¼	77⅞	610	409½
126	No Instructor	Wah-sa-ta-now	23½	13½	11	50	90
127	P. L. Grasse	Saddle Lake	42	21 1/16	14¾	60	95
128	J. E. Ingram	White Fish Lake	210½	112	162	1,000	616
129	No Instructor	Lac la Biche	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	do	Heart Lake	8	4	....	.....	.....
131	do	Beaver Lake	6	4	.....	.....	.....
		Totals	440	218 9/16	265 1/10	1,720	1,210½
		BATTLE					
109	O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills	180	64	76¼	800	225
108	Jos. H. Price	do	245	131⅛	100⅛	400	450
113	G. D. Gopsill	Battle River	114	114	143	200	200
114	Jno. Fitzpatrick	do	90	97½	131	500	225
116	do	do	95	55½	145	700	225
112	G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	215	158	167	650	250
115	H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan	255	138	205	490	290
		Totals	1,194	758⅛	967⅜	3,740	1,865

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

RESERVE.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
131	10	5	15	20	3	3	* 5	1,065	.....	42	1,154	3,136
PETUNG.												
.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	70	.....	100	.....
91	.....	9	17	5	.....	.....	4	1,330	.....	20	1,422	534
.....	10	7	½	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	70	.....	40	.....
52	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	541	.....	.....	311	.....
.....	7	.....	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	18	25
77	2	6	6	3	.....	.....	2	1,580	102	87	684	242
27	4	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	555	120	.....	742	400
LAKE.												
50	.. ..	15	3	2	½	2	½	470	.....	105	130	180
40	.....	25	3	1	½	1	¾	328	.....	198	180	50
170	5	50	6	5	1	5	1½	865	80	370	300	300
108	31	20	3	3	.....	.....	2	990	550	395	535	135
20	.....	5	1½	1½	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	37	117	.....
15	2	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	96	50	45	207	51
LAKE.												
29¾	2½	27⅝	3¼	.....	.....	.....	1⅛	.....	30	488	256	.....
3½	.....	6¼	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	103	.....
10½	¾	8¼	1¼	.....	.....	.....	5/16	.....	20	121	141	.....
51⅞	9⅝	38¾	6½	.....	.....	.....	5¼	130	137	586	756	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	*4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
....	.....	.....	*4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
95⅝	12⅞	80⅞	22½	.....	.....	.....	6 1/16	130	187	1,287	1,656	.....
FORD.												
30	10	2	8	7	.. ..	2	20	.....	150	10	740	1,110
90	20	7	6½	4	1	.....	10	545	740	100	350	200
75	21	.....	5½	5	.....	2½	5	800	200	.....	300	840
74	17	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....	2	50	10	.....	60	200
34	13	.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	3	100	20	.....	120	300
120	22	.....	6	3	4	.....	3	2,938	402	.....	265	90
100	15	15	5	.....	.....	.....	4½	1,374	346	50	450	205
523	118	24	41	19	5	4½	47½	5,807	1,868	160	2,285	2,945

* 1 onions.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

carlton

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
10*a*	G. Chaffee	Carlton	.....	4	.....	5	30
101	Wm. Twatt, G. Chaffee	do	50	34	.....	80	143
102	Petequakey do	do	130	27	.....	135	80
103	Mistawasis do	do	370	161	.....	600	509
104	A-ta-ka-koop do	do	370	153	.....	600	576
105	Ka-pa-haw-kin-um, G. Chaffee	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Ke-nee-moo-tayo do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONION

119	Onion Lake, Agent acting as Instructor.	Onion Lake, Saskatchewan	581	380	$413\frac{3}{4}$	581	700
	Home Farm do do	Onion Lake, Saskatchewan	.....	21	.....	25	700
124	Chipwayan's Band, Agent acting as Instructor	Cold Lake	13	13	10	13	300

PEIGAN

147	A. R. Springett, Agent	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	.....	25	25	25	45
	Crow Eagle	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$160\frac{1}{2}$	125	230	150

BLOOD

148	James Wilson	Belly River	.....	36	36	36	125
	Red Crow, H.C.	Near Fort McLeod	281	222	198	399	50

SARCEE

142	*W. Grahame	Stoney Reserve, Morley	285	27	17	120	50
143	do	do		33	37	175	65
144	do	do		30	10	110	55
145	F. C. Cornish	Sarcee Reserve, Calgary	$116\frac{1}{2}$	72	72	$111\frac{1}{2}$	50

*3 acres of onions sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	2	1	¼	½	.....	.....	¼	.....	30	20	20	30
15	.....	6	10	3	.....	.....	1	10	.....	30	64	14
12	2	5	2	6	.....	.....	4	190	40	103	150	320
100	27½	17½	11½	4½	.....	.....	3½	601	264	290	249	501
92	22	26	8½	6½	.....	.....	3½	523	180	246	287	402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAKE.

50	.....	300	18	12	.....	.....	5	169	.....	2,312	964	687
.....	10	10	¼	¼	¼	.....	¼	.....	60	80	100	200
.....	.....	8	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200

AGENCY.

.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	129½	.....	17	4	.....	.....	10	.....	175	.....	1,700	120

AGENCY.

.....	31	1	.....	* 5				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	168	.....	24½	27½				12	.....	.....	496	.....

RESERVE.

.....	14	.....	8	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	100
.....	20	.....	7	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	150
.....	20	.....	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100
.....	60	...	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	135	.....	1,320	.....

*Consumed during summer and fall.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate of Gran and

North Black-

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Locality.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
146	†W. M. Baker.....	Bow River, Alberta.....	152¼	112¾	109	152¼	12
							South Black-
146	G. H. Wheatley.....	Low'r Blackfoot Reserve.	205½	162	180	209½	105

†1¼ acres of onions sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Roots Sown and Harvested :—

FOOT RESERVE.

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	73	.....	29½	7¾	1¼	1¼	.....	.....	150	.....	11,143	.....
FOOT RESERVE.												
.....	79	.....	58	17½	.....	.....	7½	.....	525	.....	3,695	130

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

FORT

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
64	Côté	Fort Pelly			22	268	
65	Keys	do			3	68	
66	Keesickoose	do			8	159	

FILE

84	Little Black Bear, R. McConnell	File Hills	Eaten	*Eaten	Garden produce eaten while growing.	80	
83	Star Blanket do	do	do	do		47	
82	Okanees do	do				59	
81	Peepkeesis do	do	300	100		77	
		Totals	300	100		263	

BIRTLE

57		Bird Tail	*129	†10	225	90	
58		Oak River	*137		400	200	
59		Oak Lake	*48		100	50	
60		Turtle Mountain	*26		50	30	
61		Riding Mountain		†10	200	60	
62		Lizard Point			200	125	
63		Silver Creek			50	30	
67		Rolling River			100	40	
		Totals	*340	†20	1,325	625	

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain				50	2
69	do	do				67	
70	do	do				86	
....	Farm No. 25, C. Lawford	do					
		Totals				203	2

CROOKED

	Edward McNeil	Crooked Lake			*11		1
71	Ochaponace	do	96	8	200	146	
	John Nicol	do					1
72	Kah-ke-wis-tay-haw	do		25	25	124	
	J. A. Sutherland	do					1
73	O'Soup (Cowesis)	do	75	45	245	150	
	A. J. Coburn	do					1
74	Sakimay	do	15	20	13	192	
		Totals	186	98	483	612	4

*Acres of corn sown. †Acres of flax sown. ‡Acres of beets sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

PELLY.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	31	35	2	29 houses ; 26 stables ; 3 store-houses ; 3 root houses.	
.....	13	12	.....	17 houses ; 14 stables.....	
.....	13	21	3	14 do 10 do	
HILLS.					
.....	12	30	.....	11 houses ; 7 stables.....	Gardens, ½ acre onions included.
.....	8	10	.....	9 do 4 do	Gardens include ¼ acre onions.
.....	16	14	.....	12 do 7 do	The Indians of this Band have their grain and root crops on Reserve 81.
.....	17	15	.....	12 do 13 do	Gardens include ½ acre onions.
.....	53	69	.....		The Indians of Band 82 have their grain and root crops on this Reserve.
					The bushels of grain and roots harvested are given approximately.
AGENCY.					
.....	31	30	.....	20 houses ; 20 stables.....	
.....	56	50	2	20 do 22 do	
.....	5	6	.....	6 do 6 do	
.....	5	7	.....	5 do 4 do	
.....	7	45	.....	10 do 8 do	
.....	31	20	1	12 do 12 do	
1	9	60	1	8 do 6 do 1 roothouse	
.....	4	25	.....	6 do 4 do	
1	148	243	4		
MOUNTAIN.					
.....	15	6	.....	.....	Return approximate, grain not having been threshed.
.....	14	7	.....	.....	
.....	15	10	.....	.....	Indians' horses are too small for farm work, excepting mowing, raking and rolling.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	44	23	.....		
LAKE.					
3	.....	.....	.....	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse	
.....	31	25	4	28 do 15 do	
5	.....	.....	.....	2 do 1 do 1 storehouse ; 1 roothouse.	
.....	27	24	.....	29 houses ; 18 stables.....	
3	.....	.....	.....	1 do 1 do 4 storehouses ; 1 roothouse.	
.....	25	43	4	33 houses ; 33 stables ; 32 root-houses.	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse	
.....	23	50	.....	30 do 23 do	
13	106	142	8		

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

ASSINIBOINE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
7	J. C. Halford	Indian Head	168	.....	*20	227	2
							MUSCOW
	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	.....	.....	10	.....	2
75	Piapot	do	.....	.....	80	216	.....
	D. McIntosh	do	.....	.....	20	.....	1
80	Muscowpetungs	do	.....	.....	110	104	.....
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
79	Pasquah	do	.....	.....	200	124	.....
78	Standing Buffalo	do	.....	.....	65	150	.....
							DUCK
95	One Arrow, Louis Marion	Five miles from Batoche.	20	.....	31	.....	.....
96	Okeemasis, Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake	10	.....	6	.....	.....
97	Beardy do	do	50	10	25	.....	.....
99	John Smith, Justus Willson	South Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	James Smith, no Instructor	Fort à la Corne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100*a*	Cumberland Bands, no Instructor	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							SADDLE
125	P. L. Grasse	Saddle Lake	.....	.....	80	116	1
126	No Instructor	Wah-sa-ta-now	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
127	P. L. Grasse	Saddle Lake	.....	.....	26	29	1
128	J. E. Ingram	White Fish Lake	.....	.....	.....	308	2
129	No Instructor	Lac la Biche	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
130	do	Heart Lake	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
131	do	Beaver Lake	.....	.....	.....	114	.....
			.....	.....	106	688	4
							BATTLE
109	O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills	.....	.....	73	91	1
108	Jos. H. Price	do	50	.....	15	115	1
113	G. D. Gopsill	Battle River	94	40	$5\frac{3}{4}$	146	1
114	Jno. Fitzpatrick	do	.....	.....	.....	120	} 2 {
116	do	do	5	.....	.....	116	
112	G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	86	.....	.....	109	1
115	H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan	45	.....	$265\frac{1}{2}$	180	1
			280	40	$359\frac{1}{4}$	877	7

* Onions.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

RESERVE.

HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
4	21	56	.....	83 houses ; 36 stables ; 3 store-houses ; 13 roothouses ; 4 pig-styes ; 3 sheep pens ; 2 hen-houses.	Total No. of acres under crop this year, includes 1 acre of onions. Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
PETUNG.					
1	.....	.....	.....	2 stables ; 2 storehouses.	
.....	43	105	.....	31 houses ; 23 stables.....	
1	....	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 1 store-house ; 1 root-house.	
.....	29	32	.....	20 houses ; 17 stables.	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse ; 1 root-house.	
.....	39	70	.....	32 houses ; 30 stables.....	
.....	19	45	.. ...	40 houses ; 18 stables.....	
LAKE.					
.....	7	30	.....	16 houses ; 9 stables ; 1 roothouse	Pease a total failure.
.....	11	6	. .. .	7 do 6 do 1 do ..	Most of the grain and roots good.
.....	24	16	.....	20 do 20 do 1 do ..	
.....	20	15	9	20 do 25 do 10 do ..	
.....	10	.....	.....	....	
.....	15	.....	.....	10 houses ; 8 stables.....	
LAKE.					
.....	24	16	4	25 houses ; 20 stables ; 3 root-houses.	Gardens generally a failure in this Agency.
.... ..	5	8	.....	8 houses ; 8 stables ; 1 root-house.	
.....	8	8	.....	7 houses ; 6 stables ; 2 root-houses.	
.....	33	102	4	63 houses ; 45 stables ; 12 root-houses.	
.....	....	.....	.....	....	
.....	4	4	.....	12 houses ; 5 stables ; 1 root-house.	
.....	... ..	.....	.....	13 houses ; 4 stables.....	
.....	74	138	8		
FORD.					
.....	23	5	.....	34 hou's ; 25 stables ; 4 storehouses	Approximated.
4	38	14	.....	27 do 22 do 1 do ..	do
.....	40	7	.....	30 do 20 do 2 do ..	do
....	32	9	.....	26 do 18 do 1 do ..	
....	27	3	....	24 do 15 do 2 do ..	
.....	23	15	.....	19 do 16 do 4 do ..	
... ...	40	10	.....	36 do 15 do 3 do ..	
4	223	63	.. ..		

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

CARLTON

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
10*a*	G. Chaffee	Carlton	.....	.....	10	.....	1
101	Wm. Twatt, G. Chaffee	do	.....	.....	...	135	.....
102	Petequakey do	do	.....	.....	65	59	.....
103	Mistawasis do	do	.....	.....	81	156	.....
104	A-ta-ka-koop do	do	.....	.....	36	157	.....
105	Ka-pa-haw-kin-um, G. Chaffee	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Ke-nee-moo-tayo do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONION

119	Onion Lake, Agent acting as Instructor.	Onion Lake, Saskatchewan	.....	.....	*	352	2
	Home Farm do do	Onion Lake, Saskatchewan	50	.....	*	.....	.....
124	Chipwayan's Band, Agent acting as Instructor	Cold Lake	50	.....	.....	120	.....

PEIGAN

147	A. R. Springett, Agent	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Crow Eagle	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	.....	.....	.....	912	.....

BLOOD

148	James Wilson	Belly River	Consumed during summer and fall			.....	6
	Red Crow, H.C	Near Fort McLeod	do			1,703	.....

SARCEE

142	*W. Grahame	Stoney Reserve, Morley	40	10	.....	226	1
143	do	do	40	10	.....	226	
144	do	do	40	10	.....	118	
145	F. C. Cornish	Sarcee Reserve, Calgary	.....	.....	Q't'y..	281	3

*30 bushels of onions harvested.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

AGENCY.

HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
3	.....	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse.	
.....	10	30	....	17 houses ; 8 stables.	
.....	8	10	.....	13 do 10 do	
2	43	21	.....	34 do 23 do 1 storeho'se	
2	44	36	2	38 do 26 do 1 do ..	
1	....	.....	.....	....	
.....	3	.....	.....	....	

LAKE.

.....	68	20	.....	54 houses ; 30 stables.....	*Produce consumed during summer.
.....	.....	.....	.... .	....	This band do not take to farm work, they live principally by the chase,
. .....	11	28	12	18 houses ; 16 stables.....	

AGENCY.

6	.. ..	.....	.....	4 houses ; 2 stables ; 5 storehouses ; 1 roothouse...	Potatoes and garden stuff a fair crop, garden stuff consumed as grown.
.....	14	605	.....	90 houses ; 6 stables ; 19 roothouses.....	

AGENCY.

9	17	.....	.....	9 houses ; 3 stables ; 8 storehouses ; 3 roothouses	The horses are never in the hands of Indians. The work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring and fall work, but at other times are under charge of the Instructor.
....	.....	1,535	....	216 houses.....	

RESERVE.

.....	4	100	.....	112 houses ; 34 storehouses ; 150 roothouses.....	Oat crop on Stoney Reserve was cut green and stacked for hay.
.....	6	125	.....		The oxen at the Sarcee Reserve are kept in charge of the farmer and are loaned to the Indians when necessary.
.....		75	.....		
.....	7	150	.....	28 houses ; 6 storehouses.....	The gardens on the Sarcee Reserve were fairly successful.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate of Grain and

NORTH BLACK-

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
146	W. M. Baker.....	Bow River, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....	737	1

SOUTH BLACK-

146	G. H. Wheatley.....	Low'r Blackfoot Reserve.	.....	.....	.....	1,022	2

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

Roots Sown and Harvested :—

FOOT RESERVE.

Horses and Cattle Power.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	†9	400	.....	*20 houses; 1 pig stye.....	*Most of these houses were built to replace old houses which were torn down. †Held by farmer for use of Indians.

FOOT RESERVE.

.....	*9	685	.....	105 houses; 1 stable; 3 store-houses.....	Ten houses built during year to replace old ones. *Held by farmer for use of Indians.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1890.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE, No. 57.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Corn.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Corn.	Flax.	
14	Sunka Ho Nahon	23	..	....	$\frac{1}{12}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	500	....	....	15	....	....	....	50	15	2	Each Indian has small quantities of turnips and carrots. Approximate the quantity grown on reserve of these vegetables as part used during summer and part yet in the ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.
3	Big Hunter	12	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
31	Daniel	4	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	
8	Mrs. Benjamin	4	....	....	....	....	..	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	....	
29	Charlie Hanska	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	200	100	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	
32	Iron Bull	2	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	
25	Moses Bull	15	2	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	300	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	
32	Old Bull	4	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	
26	Awican'hau	9	....	....	..	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	1	....	180	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	30	....	
16	Bohpa	10	....	....	1	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	200	....	....	125	....	....	....	....	8	....	
2	Sioux Jack	6	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	140	....	....	30	....	....	....	25	15	....	
17	Henry Enoch	5	1	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	1	....	100	50	....	30	....	....	....	....	20	....	
19	Isaac Thunder	3	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	75	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	3	....	
24	Bohinhda	3	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	3	....	
9	Hd'nh'da Wanka	3	....	....	$\frac{1}{24}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	60	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	3	....	
20	John Thunder	9	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	
22	Jason Bell	8	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	....	..	....	....	....	....	250	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	
7	Ben	10	....	....	$\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	200	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	5	....	
		140	5	....	$2\frac{7}{24}$	....	....	$1\frac{1}{16}$	6	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3020	250	....	345	....	....	225	135	129	10	

OAK RIVER RESERVE (Sioux) No. 58.

38	Ta Wakauhdi Waste	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	40	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	8	....	
39	Zitka-to-koyaga-mani	1	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	20	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	8	....	
7	Matos Skaudau	7	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	140	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	8	....	
22	Ewasapa	2	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	40	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	8	....	
80	Sunkaska	2	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	
16	Harry Hotanina	13	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	40	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	8	....	
34	Sunka maza	10	....	....	$\frac{1}{12}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{32}$	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	200	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	4	....	
37	John Sioux	5	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	100	....	....	60	....	....	....	..	4	....	

33	Waste Antoine	7	1		¼			1/16		⅛		140	40		30					4		
32	Antoine Hoke	4½			1/12			1/8		1/4		80			10					8		
36	Wacauta	4½			1/12			1/8		1/4		80			10					8		
73	Charlie Dowan	22			½			⅛		1/4		550			60					8		
45	Cek'pa-wakau-sni	4½						1/16		⅛		90								4		
77	Wambdi Wen	2½										50										
48	Mrs. Wamdiska	1½										30										
47	Wakanide Kiya	9						1/16		1/4		200								8		
28	Wahpiya Ska	7						1/16		¼		160								8		
26	Siyo Dau	2										40										
46	He Waste	2½			1/6			1/16		¼		60			20					8		
74	Ite ya hota	1										20										
54	John Tacahpujuhazin	7	1		1/6							150	50		20							
35	Tawana	1½			1⅛			1/16		⅛		30			160					4		
18	Wahuma	9			1/12							200			20							
12	Pah'do-ka-sin	17	5									380	150									
19	Waste	2										40										
81	Ewo-ka-pa	1										20										
11	S'ic'ado	5			½					⅛		120			60					5		
13	Tom Waza-kaga	6	1		¼					⅛		150			30					5		
53	Jim Tanmyahdinazin	8			⅓					⅛		160			50					5		
51	Wahae'aukaska	4								⅛		80								5		
30	Te'e'yomhena	1½										30										
41	Eli Aicage	14			1/12			1/16		½		300			10					15		
42	Taauka Waste	13			½							260			60							
24	Hiu-hau-hota	1½			1/6							30			20							
36	David Wacauta	1										20										
49	Piya-iyot	1										20										
50	Hoksidau Ska	10			1/6							200			20							
8	John Noël	5						1/16		¼		125								10		
	Total	215½	8		7 13/24			1 11/32		4⅞		3225	240		510			400		137		

Each Indian has small quantities of turnips, carrots, &c. Approximate the quantity grown on Reserve of these vegetables as part used during summer part yet in ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.

OAK LAKE SIOUX RESERVE, No. 59.

1	Sunka Waste	4			¼			1/16		¼		80			30					8		
2	Ampetu Wambdi	1										20										
4	Sunka isua	2										40										
5	Waoke	10			¼			1/16		¼		250			30					8		
7	Sina Wicaki	6			1/6					¼		120			20					8		
9	Wabo-anwiu Yukea	5						1/16		¼		100								8		
10	Ka-iyo Waza		1		¼			1/16		¼			50		30					8		
14	Kieu-mani (Son)	2½						1/16		¼		40								8		
6	Wazau Wiu				¼										30							
	Total	30½	1		1⅙			5/16		1½		650	50		140			100		48		

Each Indian has small quantities of turnips, carrots, &c. Approximate the quantity grown on Reserve of these articles as part used during summer part yet in ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1890—*Continued.*

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Corn.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Corn.	Flax.	
1	Hda Mani	4	....	....	½	....	....	1/16	....	¼	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	8	....	Each Indian has small quantity of turnips, carrots, &c. Approximate the quantity grown of these articles as part used during summer part yet in ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.
2	Bo-aga	4	....	....	....	....	....	1/16	....	¼	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	
5	Custo	....	....	....	1/24	....	....	1/32	....	1/32	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	
4	Oye Duta	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	1/32	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	4	....	
1	Maza-adi-di-wiu	8	....	....	....	....	..	1/16	....	1/16	....	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	
8	Ta-tunka-nopa	....	....	....	1/24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	16	....	....	17/24	....	....	¼	....	21/32	....	240	....	....	85	....	....	50	....	26	....	

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 61.

5	George Bone	5	5	3	¾	....	....	1/16	½	....	1	100	300	100	100	....	....	....	10	....	10	Each Indian has small quantities of turnips, carrots, etc. Approximate the quantity grown on Reserve of these vegetables as part used during summer part yet in ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.
3	Blackface	1	....	....	5/4	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	20	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	
26	Na-ka-too	....	....	....	1/6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	
13	Kee-see-koowenin	....	2	....	1	....	....	1/16	3½	....	....	....	100	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	
20	Jos. Boyer	10	....	....	¾	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	200	....	....	100	....	....	....	70	....	....	
2	Antoine Bone	..	....	....	1	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4	John Bone	....	7	....	¾	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	350	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	
9	George Flett	....	....	....	1	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Alex. Bone	....	....	....	½	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	
		16	14	3	6⅔	....	....	½	4	....	1	320	750	100	945	....	....	200	80	....	10	

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

144	Billy Long Claws	5	....	....	½	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	
54	John Long Claws	....	1	....	½	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	20	....	75	....	....	....	40	....	....	
134	John Baptiste	3	....	....	1	....	....	1/16	7	....	....	30	....	....	140	....	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Ogema	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
56	Brandon	....	....	....	1	....	....	1/16	2	....	....	....	....	....	140	....	....	....	20	....	....	

137	Kee-wee-cappo	4										40										Each Indian has small quantities of turnips, carrots, etc. Approximate the quantity grown on Reserve of these vegetables as part was used during summer part yet in ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.
91	Jandrew				1¼			1/16	4						160				30			
152	Joe Jandrew								2										10			
36	Gambler	5			1			1/16	5			50			140				30			
125	Charlie Nakatoo								2										10			
150	Rabbit							1/16	2										10			
118	Geo. Bird	10	2		½			1/16				50	50		70							
43	As-ta-keesic	2			⅓			1/16				20			60							
1	Way-way-see-cappo				⅓			1/16							60							
116	Manito-wig-wam				⅓			1/16							60							
42	Singuish				⅓			1/16							60							
148	Jack Fish				¼										35							
38	Tawabit				⅓			1/16							50							
107	Sky Obeyed				⅓										50							
145	Sky High				⅓			1/16							50							
127	Bape-to-mey-nook				⅙										25							
135	Ne-sho-tah				⅙										25							
		29			8⅔			13/16	28			190	70		565			200	150			

SILVER CREEK RESERVE, No. 63.

120	John Tanner	29						1/16				700										Each Indian has small quantities of turnips and carrots, &c. Approximate quantity grown on Reserve of these vegetables as part used during summer and part yet in the ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.
141	Otter Skin	2½			⅛			1/16				40			25							
124	Joe Tanner	29			¾			1/16							100							
125	Alex. Tanner	12		5	½			1/16				240		150	60							
104	Thos. Tanner	9	5					1/16				60	100									
105	Basil Tanner	9	5		1			1/16	3			180	200		120				50			
149	Chas. Tanner	10			¼							180			30							
		108½	10	5	2⅔			6/16	3			1400	300	150	535			50	50			

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

31	Paul Desjarlais				1/12			1/16							10							Each Indian has small quantities of turnips and carrots, &c. Approximate quantity grown on Reserve of these vegetables as part used during summer and part yet in the ground. Total quantities entered as garden stuff.
32	Joseph Desjarlais							1/16														
37	Old Desjarlais				½										60							
9	Ka-ka-ko-penace	12			1			1/16				180			120							
36	Otta Skin	5			¾			1/16				90			90							
13	Wak-kin-gan				½										60							
8	Ka-ka-penace				½										65							
26	Wa-pa-penace				½										65							
		17			4¼			¼				270			470			100				

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, Season of 1890.

COTÉ RESERVE, No. 64.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
11	J. Coté, Chief	8	5	5	1	¼	⅛	80	125	75	25	25	5	Wheat yield light.
126	B. Fiddler	½	1	1	¼	¼	⅛	10	25	18	25	20	2	
13	A. Caldwell	1½	.....	3	½	¼	⅛	18	.....	40	45	50	3	
9	J. Friday	.....	½	1	½	¼	⅛	.....	30	16	30	25	2	
30	J. Favel	1½	.....	1½	½	¼	⅛	15	.....	25	40	25	2	
7	John Shingoosh	2	3½	1½	½	¼	⅛	20	50	23	35	20	1	
122	McKay Shingoosh	1	1	1	¼	¼	⅛	12	20	15	20	15	.....	
5	John Severight	.....	2½	2½	½	¼	⅛	.....	35	30	35	20	1	
2	White Hawk	½	3	1	1	¼	⅛	.....	40	15	50	40	2	
18	Cheatam	.....	½	½	⅓	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	15	12	.....	
23	Wm. Hornie	.....	2	½	½	¼	⅛	.....	25	10	35	25	.....	
111	S. Manitoosh	.....	.....	1	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	16	30	20	1	
46	Henry Waymestigoosh	.....	.....	½	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	20	12	.....	
124	P. Cadotte	.....	.....	½	⅛	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns.
21	R. Pelly	.....	.....	½	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	10	25	25	1	
115	Caw-ke-me-ass	.....	.....	1	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	12	20	15	.....	
6	Mooso	.....	.....	½	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	8	20	15	.....	
43	Nanap-may-may-tung	.....	.....	1	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	12	20	15	.....	
3	Shingoosh	.....	.....	1	½	½	⅛	.....	.....	12	30	25	.....	
10	Ben. Coté	.....	.....	1	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	15	10	.....	
34	Old Fiddler	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....	
15	Bald Head	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	20	10	1	
4	Charles Kesick	.....	.....	.....	½	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	20	12	1	
	Total	15	20	25½	10	7	3	155	350	337	590	432	22	

KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65.

4	Wm. Brass, sen.	.....	2	2	½	¾	⅛	.....	30	22	25	30	2	
34	John Redlake	2¼	2½	2½	½	¾	⅛	.....	35	30	35	40	.....	
28	Wm. Brass, jun.	.....	1	½	½	½	⅛	.....	15	8	22	15	.....	
49	G. Brass, junr	.....	½	½	⅓	¼	⅛	.....	8	8	25	10	1	

3	G. Brass, sen.	.....	.....	1½	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	15	22	12	.....
38	Song-may-may-kisick	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....
8	Thomas Brass	.....	.....	½	⅓	¼	⅛	.....	.....	7	15	15	.....
1	Key	.....	.....	1	⅓	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	20	15	.....
12	Ka-ka-quo-nepe	.....	.....	.....	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	30	15	.....
13	Squasis	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
6	Kematch (Shoal River)	.....	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	35	.....
	Total	2¼	6	8½	4½	4	1⅛	.....	88	90	267	193	3

KISICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

3	Kitchimonias	7½	3	3	½	¾	¼	50	45	45	40	.....	.....
5	Quie-me-zance	2	2	2½	1	1	¼	.....	45	30	45	65	2
11	L. Contois	¾	¼	2	½	½	⅛	7	8	25	35	40	2
69	J. Stevenson	.....	1	2	½	¼	⅛	.....	15	20	35	20	1
19	B. McLeod	.....	.....	1½	⅓	¼	⅛	.....	.....	12	25	15	.....
10	Keshane	.....	.....	1	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	15	35	30	1
23	Straight Nose	.....	.....	½	⅙	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	8	12	.....
27	Thomas Kennedy	.....	.....	½	⅛	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	10	12	.....
32	Wapash	.....	.....	½	⅓	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	9	12	.....
72	Wm. Waymestigoosh	.....	.....	1½	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	18	35	20	2
2	Cake-cake-may	.....	.....	2	½	½	⅛	.....	.....	15	30	10	.....
40	Mrs. Bird	.....	.....	.....	⅙	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....
63	Wm. Clippie	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
7	Nay-ta-mash	.....	.....	.....	⅙	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
37	Me-may-qua	.....	.....	.....	⅙	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
	Total	10¼	6¼	17	5½	5	1¾	57	113	180	339	251	8

W. E. JONES,
Actg. Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1890.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	
1	Pheasant Rump	.....	.....	½	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	12	30	.....	Yield approximated; grain not threshed.
2	Red Thunder	7	5	¼	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7	25	.....	
3	Mah-san-dutah	7	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	6	20	.....	
5	E-an-chach	.....	.....	½	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....	
6	E-to-ah-nah-pay	7	5	¼	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7	30	.....	
6½	Ish-ah-nah-kootah	6	4	¼	¼	⅛	2	.....	25	6	25	.....	
10	E-ah-no-pah	7	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	
12	Bad Hand	6	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	30	.....	7	20	.....	
20	E-tahn-chahn	.....	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7	15	.....	
102	Tah-hay	6	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	35	.....	6	4	.....	
110	John	10	.....	⅛	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	
111	Buckshot's widow	7	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	35	.....	7	40	.....	
112	Jim	.....	.....	¼	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7	40	.....	
116	Wah-tach-pay	.....	.....	⅛	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	3	40	.....	
120	Rupert	7	5	⅛	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	3	40	.....	
		70	19	3⅝	5	2	2	100	25	100	359	....	

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Kah-minnie-hay	9	6	¼	¼	⅛	.....	30	160	30	60	....	Yield approximated; grain not threshed.
6	Eet-en	9	6	¼	1¼	⅛	.....	25	30	10	15	.....	
8	Toh-kah-koopi	7	.....	⅛	1⅛	⅛	.....	2	.....	10	.....	. ..	
41	One Arm's son	4	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	....	
51	Red Ear's widow	4	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	7	.....	7	5	.....	
52	Lone Child	9	2	¼	¼	⅛	6	50	.....	30	30	10	
102	See-hah-ow-pay	6	.....	¼	¼	⅛	....	15	.....	... .	.....	.....	
115	Maza	3	.....	1/16	.....	....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	
116	Blue Boy	8	... .	1/16	⅛	.....	.....	8	.....	8	10	.. ..	
117	Pah-pah	6	.....	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	8	.....	3	5	.....	
119	Wash-tay Oak-shid	9	... ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	15	.....	10	10	.....	

122	Robert	5	...	1/8	1/8	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
112	Joe	.....	.....	1/8	1/8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	79	14	2	4	1	6	177	190	115	135	10	

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 70.

2	Kay-kay-way	6	..	1/4	1/4	1/16	....	48	....	15	20	....	Yield approximated; grain not threshed; fair yield of vegetables from gardens.
4	Kah-pee-twah-pew	8	....	1/8	1/4	1/8	.....	56	.....	10	15	....	
6	Tom	4	.....	1/8	1/4	1/8	.....	24	.....	10	15	.....	
202	Yellow Bird's son	4	.....	1/8	1/8	... ..	.....	20	.....	10	15	.....	
203	Wah-wee-ko-wikit	6	.....	1/4	1/4	1/8	.....	90	....	20	30	.....	
205	Kah-gah-quay-tah-wayo	.....	.....	1/8	1/4	1/8	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	
208	O skin-e-wess	2	.....	1/8	1/4	1/8	....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	
211	Nah-pay-sis	6	.....	1/8	1/4	1/16	.....	90	.....	10	15	.....	
214	Big Stone's son	3	....	1/8	1/8	.... .	. ....	36	.....	10	15	.....	
210	Shah-wah-chah-koos	.....	.....	1/8	1/4	1/8	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	
220	Pwah-tak	.....	.....	1/4	1/4	1/8	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	
221	Jack	6	.....	1/4	1/4	1/16	.....	90	.....	10	15	.....	
224	Kah-gatch-e-quahn	.....	.....	1/8	1/4	1/8	.....	.....	.....	20	30	.....	
	Total	45	.....	2	3	1 3/16	.... .	454	.....	156	225	.....	J. J. CAMPBELL, Indiant Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1890.

OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.											Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	Rye.	
	The Band									1											200			Garden stuff all consumed during summer.
3	Buffalo Blanket					1/4											15							
4	Ochapowace	5				3/4	1/2						50				50	20						
5	Ka-tah-kin-a-coose					1/4											15							
11	Kee-Kwa-hah-kao-wasis	5				1/4	1/4						50				30	10						
19	Kanah-nah-taya-wayo	4	3/4			1/2	1/4	1/4			1/4		50	20			40	80	15			1		
21	Nack-kee-yow					1/4											15							
29	Mee-cooche-chack	6				1/4	1/4						75				20	20						
35	Kee-pee-chap-pease					1/4											15							
36	Mee-sah-sac					1/4											15							
42	Ka-na-was-qua-hum	4				3/4	1/2	1/4				4	50				50	30	6				40	
43	Maquah	4				1/4	3/4	1/4			1/4		50				30	100	10			1		
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	7				1/4	1/4						125				20	20						
61	Kee-see-coo-awasis	7	3/4			1/2	1/4	1/4			1/4		75	12			50	10	10			1		
62	Old Englishman	14				1/2	1/2	1/4			1/4		175				60	30	10			2		
69	Pierre Belanger	12			1	3/4	1/2	1/4			1/4	2 1/2	75			8	100	30	10			3	10	
81	Keehen-a-musquah	3				1/2	1/4	1/4				1					30	20	5					
83	Mee-tass-way					1/2											60							
84	Wah-chis-toon	5				1/4	1/4						50				20	15						
85	Osow-was-tim	5				1/2	1	1/2			1/2		50				65	90	10			2		
100	Little Assiniboine	8				1/2	1/4	1/4			1/4	2 1/2	150				40	30	20			1	8	
106	Na-nah-oke-mow	6				1/4	1/4						75				20	20						
	Total	95	1 1/2		1	8 1/2	6	2 1/2		1	2	10	1100	32		8	760	525	96		200	11	58	

KA-KE-WIS-TAY-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Kah-ke-wis-tay-haw	4				1/2	1/2						60				40	50						Gardens consisted of carrots, onions, corn and beets; nearly all consumed during the season; 25 bush. carrots and onions still on hand.
2	Wah-sa-case	13				1/2	1/2			1/2			200				40	50			5			
12	Kana-nah-who-wayo	2				1/4							25				20							
15	Alec	10				1/2	1/4	1/4					200				40	30			5			
22	Kah-say-way-se-mat	6		4		1/4	1/2			1/4			90		30		20	50			5			

28	Louison	8	....	....	1	¼	½	....	....	¼	....	....	120	....	....	5	20	50	....	....	....	....	....	
29	O-me-quah-kesic-kow-a-wasis	6	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	½	....	....	90	....	....	....	40	50	....	....	5	....	....	
30	Manitou-was-to-tin	6	....	....	....	¼	½	....	....	¼	....	1	90	....	....	....	20	50	....	....	5	....	4	
42	Isaac	7	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	3	105	....	....	....	40	20	....	....	....	....	12	
64	Francis	8	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	100	....	....	....	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	
70	Pee-coo-chee	2	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	2	30	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	8	
73	Jimmie	5	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	½	....	....	75	....	....	....	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	
75	Ne-kick	5	..	....	1	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	20	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	
81	Kah-nah-nah-tay-way-co-chin	1	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	2	15	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	8	
82	E-tah-we-kesick-cook	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	2	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	8	
86	Ka-ka-no-we-na-peu	1	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	2	15	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	8	
29	Tay-pah-see-kay	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	87	....	4	2	6	4	....	....	3	....	12	1335	....	30	25	480	390	....	....	25	....	48	J. NICOL, Farmer.

COWESESS'S RESERVE, No. 73.

2	Ne-pah-pe-ness	18	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	1	275	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	5	
4	O'Soup	15	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	225	125	....	....	110	....	....	....	40	....	....	
10	Es-que-qua-nape	10	....	....	....	½	½	¼	....	½	....	1	100	....	....	....	50	30	5	....	28	....	8	
13	Aisaican	11	....	....	....	1	½	¼	....	1	....	1	125	....	....	....	120	20	5	....	50	....	10	
17	Baptiste Henri	13	....	....	....	1	½	¼	....	½	....	1	195	....	....	....	60	20	10	....	30	....	8	
26	Zac. LeRat	6	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	
31	A. Gaddie	24	18	....	1	3	½	¼	½	½	....	2	320	500	....	30	300	40	25	50	50	....	30	
38	Wapamoose	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
46	Hyacinth Peltier	10	....	....	....	½	....	¼	....	....	....	1	150	....	....	....	70	....	18	....	....	....	12	
56	Joseph LeRat	8	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	
58	Ambroise Delorme	17	....	....	½	1	....	¼	....	⅛	....	1	240	....	....	15	60	....	12	....	17	....	12	
108	Edward Peltier	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
110	M. LaVallie	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	165	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	30	
126	Pierriche Peltier	8	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	¼	....	1	120	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	30	....	5	
130	Francis Delorme	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	
	Total	170	23	....	1½	11	2	1½	½	3	....	12	2355	625	....	45	1045	110	75	50	245	....	130	J. A. SUTHERLAND, Farmer.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1890.

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.											Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	Rye.	
1	She Sheep	7	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Potatoes eaten during the summer, where none are shown as harvested.
2	Kin-ne-kaas	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
7	Kah-ka-kee-a-nung	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
9	Billy	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
17	Acoose	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Garden produce includes onions, corn, beets, &c., most of which was eaten during the summer.
18	Kay-payoo-saton	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Yellow Calf	7	....	....	....	¼	1	....	....	¼	....	....	98	....	....	....	21	100	15	....	13	....	....	
23	Kesic-ka-ne-cum-i-coot	6	....	....	1	¼	1	....	....	¼	....	2	84	....	....	15	30	200	....	....	....	....	25	
24	Kitchie-O'Soup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
28	Now-e-ke-se-swape	5	....	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	5	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	A. J. Coburn, Farmer.
29	Ah-ka-ah-ka-wan-sa	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
33	Sangwais	8	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	2	112	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	25	
47	Mus-kay-koo	5	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
48	Pierre	5	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	¼	....	....	70	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
51	Ka-qua-ta-sa-win-in	5	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
68	I-inte-cum-i-petung	5	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	85	....	....	2	4	2	....	....	1	....	4	1142	....	..	20	176	300	15	....	13	....	50	A. McDonald, Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in File Hills Agency, Season of 1890.

PEEPEEKEESIS RESERVE, No. 81.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Rye.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Rye.	Beets.	
....	Band in common	80	20	6	3½	2½	1	½	12	¼	2000	800	1000	1000	300	....	....	250	100	The Indians of Okanees Band, No. 82, put in their grain and root crop on this Reserve.

OKANEES RESERVE, No. 82.

..	Band in common	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	The Indians of this Band put in their grain and root crop on Peepeekeesis Reserve, No. 81. Gardens eaten while growing.

STAR BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 83.

....	Band in common	20	....	3	¼	¼	1	¼	6	¼	75	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	The number of bushels harvested is given approximately. Turnips, carrots, gardens, onions and beets eaten while growing.

LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

....	Band in common	50	....	3	½	½	1	½	12	½	250	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	The number of bushels harvested is given approximately. Turnips, carrots, gardens, onions and beets eaten while growing.

John P. Wright,
Acting Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1890.

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.											Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.	
2	Rock Chief	4	....	....	....	1	½	....	....		....	....	80	....	....	....	64	45	....	....		....			
4	Oo-cha-pas-co-pey-a-ces	9½	....	....	....	1½	¼	....	....		....	....	100	....	....	....	120	47	....	....		....			
8	Tunder Rock	10	....	....	....	1½	½	....	....		....	....	165	....	....	....	130	....	....	....		....			
31	Little Boy	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....		....			
34	Hind Leg	4	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....		....	....	65	....	....	....	50	40	....	....		....			
51	Sight-of-Hill	....	....	9	....	1	¼	....	....		....	....	....	....	20	....	100	23	....	....		....			Rye crop a failure.
53	Bear Speaker	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	42	22	....	....		....			
54	Big Sky	6½	....	....	....	1½	½	....	....		....	....	95	....	....	....	40	50	....	....		....			
59	Lame Fox	11	....	....	....	1½	½	....	....		....	....	140	....	....	....	110	55	....	....		....			
52	Two Horns	8	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....		....	....	80	....	....	....	85	22	....	....		....			
63	Man-tee	4	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....		....	....	100	....	....	....	65	45	....	....		....			
76	Musquah	7	....	....	....	1	½	....	....		....	....	150	....	....	....	150	50	....	....		....			
95	Ka-pa-mut-a-hat	8½	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....		....	....	110	....	....	....	100	20	....	....		....			
121	George How	6½	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....		....	....	85	....	....	....	45	24	....	....		....			
137	Pee-a-sew	8	....	....	....	1	½	....	....		....	....	110	....	....	....	100	50	....	....		....			
156	Porcupine	4	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....		....	....	50	....	....	....	90	20	....	....		....			
165	Spy Glass	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	50	21	....	....		....			
169	Wah-ta-tch	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....		....			
	Total	91	....	9	....	17	5	....	....	4	....	....	1330	....	20	1422	534	....	....	80	....	450	....		
....	Home Farm No. 9	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	70	....	....	100	....	....	....	10	....	25		R. McKINNON, Farmer.

STANDING BUFFALO RESERVE, No. 78.

	Standing Buffalo (Wean-a-tappa)	2½	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....		....	....	50	....	....	....	100	....	....	....		....		
	James	3	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....		....	....	60	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
	Susa Patreep	4	2	....	....	⅛	½	....	....		....	....	80	60	....	....	25	200	....	....		....		
	Ma-to-key-eppe	2	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....		....	....	45	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
	La Suisse	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....		....	....	60	....	....	....	35	....	....	....		....		
	Frank and Ene-ta-do-ta	5	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....		....	....	100	60	....	....	40	....	....	....		....		

Ma-pe-was-ta	2	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	Total for the Band.	....	....	40	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	Total for the Band.	....	Total for the Band.	
Chun-do-pa-was-ta	1	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
Chun-cow-hoo	1	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
Tow-e-acca	2	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	40	....	....	....	100	....	....	....		....		
Ma-pe-wa-chesta	1	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
Cha-tun-do-ta	1/2	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....	....		....		
Hum-pa-nish-e-doka																							
Obe-de-coo-toka																							
Oba																							
Chunta																							
Chun-do-see-chee	....	....	....	....	1 1/2	1	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	200	100	....	....		....		
Mow-dee																							
Ca-ha																							
Ma-tow-a-chunka																							
Wa-pa-ze-ze																							
Wa-ca-danna																							
Wa-chunka-do-ta																							
Towa-che-was-ta	....	....	....	....	1/2	1/2	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	75	100	....	....		....		
Ne-hep-shaw																							
O-cow-o-pe																							
Total	27	4	....	....	5	2	....	....	1	....	....	555	120	...	....	742	400	....	....	65	....	120	

S. Hockley,
Farmer.

[PART I.]

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

2	Ka-ka-ke-sick	2	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	
3	Kitch-e-may-may	1	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
5	Charley Asham	4	....	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	....	....	30	12	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Wa-wa-sung																							
76	Che-koose	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
8	George Asham	18	1	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	300	52	....	....	65	20	....	....	....	....	....	
10	Man-ne	1	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
11	Peter Dubois	2	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
13	Josiah Matoney	4	1	1	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	90	50	15	....	60	20	....	....	....	....	....	
14	Spata	....	....	....	....	3/8	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	50	....	....	....	....	....	
20	Man-to-e-nin	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Mas-ance	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
22	Assine-cappo	3	....	....	....	3/8	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	69	....	....	....	35	30	....	....	....	....	....	
24	Big Margaret	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	
28	Ne-tow-squit-awa	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	....	....	....	....	....	
29	Geordy Thorne	1	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
30	Mrs. Lamack	....	....	....	....	1/16	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	
37	Frances Matoney	4	....	1	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	2	....	30	20	....	....	....	....	....	
40	Equa	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
41	Margaret Valier	....	....	....	....	1/16	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	
42	E-cha-was-com-e-qua-poo	4	....	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	20	12	....	....	....	....	....	
45	Albert Asham	2	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
47	Antoine Syère	2	....	....	....	1/4	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	
48	John Asham	2	....	1	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	Rye a failure.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1890—*Con.*

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

No. of Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.											Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.	
49	Joe Furney	1	....	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	
54	Antepa & Mother-in-law.	....	....	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	
59	James La-mack. }	3	....	1	....	1/4	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	12	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	
64	Tom La-mack... }																							
75	Gotoess	3	....	....	....	1/8	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	10	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	
77	William Dubois	3	....	....	....	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	18	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	
79	Wach-ane	4	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	
83	Tom Stevenson	8	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....	Total for the Band.	....	....	170	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	Total for the Band.	....	....	Total for the Band.
89	Tom Daniels	....	....	1	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	....		....	....	
92	Non-chan-guess	3	....	1	....	1/4	1/8	....	....		....	....	60	....	20	....	20	12	....	....		....	....	
23	Mrs. Moseney	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....		....	....	
98	Joe Dubois	....	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		....	....	
97	Pa-cha-pace	2	....	....	....	1/8	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		....	....	
	Totals	77	2	6	....	6	3	....	....	2	....	....	1580	102	87	..	684	242	....	....	200	....	300	
	Home Farm, No. 4*a*.	....	7	....	....	1/4	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	18	25	....	....	....	....	20	

S. HOCKLEY,
Farmer.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

2	Muscow-cappo	3 3/4	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	Total for the Band.	....	....	10	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	Total for the Band.	....	Total for the Band.	
4	Kes-ick	....	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		....		
5	Mesha-kee-penn-ess	5	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....		....	....	40	....	....	....	16	....	....	....		....		
6	Mani-to-wasis	7	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	77	....	....	....	23	....	....	....		....		
7	Stone-Bear	4 1/4	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	80	....	....	....	35	....	....	....		....		
12	Thunder	4 1/4	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	44	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
14	Echa-was	4 3/4	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	60	....	....	....	15	....	....	....		....		
23	Apick-in-ew	....	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....		....		
25	Duncan	2	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	40	....	....	....	18	....	....	....		....		
33	Akun	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		
34	Whiskey	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....		....		

43	Anakwad	1¼	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	20	....	....	....	25	....	....	....		....		
44	Pasung's 1st wife	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....		
45	do 2nd wife	....	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....		....		
49	White-Head-Old-Man	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		....		
54	Kesequaway—Skunk	5	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	50	....	....	....	18	....	....	....		....		
55	Fiddler	4¾	....	....	....	5/12	....	....	....		....	....	40	....	....	....	20	....	....	....		....		
58	Gambler	6	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....		....	....	60	....	....	....	16	....	....	....		....		
63	Nean-quan	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....		....		
	Totals	52	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	4	....	....	541	....	....	....	311	....	....	....	110	....	337	
	Home Farm, No. 4*b*.	....	10	7	....	1/2	....	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	70	....	....	40	....	....	....	20	....	25	

D. McIntosh,
Farmer.

J. B. Lash,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1890.

JACK'S RESERVE, No. 76.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	
1	Chief Jack	15	5	....	...	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	220	...	....	....	60	100	10	....	2	
3	Kosh-gosh-ne	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	...	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	19	40	....	....	....	
4	Dry Walker	10	....	....	....	¼	½	⅛	⅛	....	80	...	....	....	17	80	6	....	....	
5	Carries Kettle	6	5	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	70	....	..	....	51	91	7	....	2	
7	Little Wolf	8	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	..	....	20	46	6	....	....	
8	Stands-on-Stone	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	42	....	....	....	
11	Black Foot	....	...	...	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	82	....	....	....	
12	Hi-way-he	4	...	....	....	¼	¼	...	⅛	⅛	50	....	....	....	17	47	....	....	3	
14	Big Darkness	9	....	2	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	....	....	16	....	47	93	10	....	2	
17	Ah-we-win-chilla	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	18	50	6	...	2	
18	Wes-e-ean	14	....	...	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	200	....	....	..	52	52	9	....	...	
19	The Turtle	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	20	42	6	....	....	
22	Runs-With-Another	7	....	....	....	....	¼	....	..	....	50	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	
23	Walks-by-River	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	....	....	
24	Pretty Shield	7	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	80	....	....	....	26	54	10	....	....	
27	Pretty Bear	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	19	40	6	....	....	
29	The Star	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	16	37	...	....	....	
30	E-chas-ho-pah	10	....	....	3	½	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛	...	....	....	..	41	46	7	....	3	
31	Afraid-of-his-Blanket	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	17	42	....	....	....	
32	Rabbit Skin	8	....	3	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛	100	....	26	....	46	51	9	...	2	
33	Walks-Like-a-White-Man	....	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	....	....	....	
35	White Face	..	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	16	47	6	...	..	
36	Red Eagle	8	....	....	....	½	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	47	49	4	....	....	
37	A-cha-za	....	....	....	....	....	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....	....	....	
41	Turtle Door	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	26	53	7	....	....	
50	K-che-yah-yah	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	19	51	....	....	....	
64	Charlie	7	....	....	....	½	½	⅛	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	49	96	9	....	4	
69	Crooked Arm	....	....	....	....	¼	½	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	24	80	6	....	....	
70	Winter bird	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	26	41	7	....	....	
73	Wah-chay-gah	....	....	....	....	¼	½	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	16	87	....	...	....	
77	Adam	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	17	40	5	....	....	
79	Comesfirsts widow	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	16	36	....	....	....	
80	White Boy	....	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....	....	....	
81	Two Bears	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	15	41	....	....	....	

83	Crooked Legs	6	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	....	70	....	....	....	22	50	6	....	....	
85	E-ash-abbe	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	19	40	....	....	....	
87	Charlie's Mother	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	17	42	....	....	....	
91	Longlodgeswives	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	16	46	....	....	....	Garden stuff consumed during fall.
94	Black Mane	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	18	39	5	....	....	
95	Gee-gus	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/2	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	18	82	....	....	....	
96	Eagle Man	...	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	17	41	....	....	....	Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
99	Bear Child	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	16	40	....	....	....	
103	Moon face	6	....	....	....	1/4	1/2	....	1/8	....	70	....	....	....	17	81	....	....	....	
109	We-oak-shin	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	16	43	7	....	....	
110	An-e-unk	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	42	....	....	....	
111	O-too-mony	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	46	....	....	....	
117	The Runner	....	....	....	....	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	20	47	6	....	....	
....	Old Widows	....	....	....	....	2 1/2	4 3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	124	481	....	....	....	
97	Cut Nose	6	....	....	....	1/4	1/2	1/8	1/8	....	75	....	....	....	22	72	8	....	....	
	Totals	131	10	5	3	15	20	3	5	1	1065	....	42	....	1154	3136	168	....	20	

JAS. C. HALFORD,
Farmer.

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1890.

FARM 8 *a*, ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	
A	Rump	10	....	3	2	½	¼	....	....	....	....	60	....	10	...	25	20	5	....	3	3	Pease total failure.
12	John	10	....	3	....	1¼	¼	....	....	....	....	100	....	30	....	25	25	3	....	4	3	
A27	Kakitopmatoon	10	....	3	....	½	½	....	....	....	....	100	....	40	....	30	35	4	....	3	3	
48	Petituce	15	....	3	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	60	...	15	....	25	25	4	....	3	3	
40	Painted Nose	5	....	3	....	½	½	....	....	....	....	150	....	10	....	25	75	4	....	3	3	
	Totals	50	....	15	2	3	2	½	....	¼	¼	470	....	105	....	130	180	20	....	16	15	LOUIS MARION, Farmer.

O'KAMASES' AND BEARDY'S RESERVE, Nos. 96 and 97.

97	16 See-see-quasi	20	3	10	1	1	1	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	110	56	110	2	60	40	10	....	4	....	Gardens consumed by Indians.
	18 O'kemasine	20	....	10	1	½	1	⅛	....	1/16	1/16	90	....	80	1	25	40	8	....	2	....	
	37 Susce	30	....	5	½	1	½	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	175	....	60	2	40	20	6	....	2	....	
	42 Kiteemakeein	20	....	4	½	1	¼	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	140	....	30	....	80	40	8	....	6	....	
	57 Eyakakoot	15	....	5	½	¾	½	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	50	....	30	....	20	40	6	....	3	....	
	21 Secretary	15	2	5	½	¼	1	1/16	....	1/16	⅛	120	24	30	5	20	50	2	....	2	....	
	8 Ominokayo	15	....	3	½	½	¼	⅓	....	1/32	1/16	50	....	25	....	15	30	4	....	2	....	
	55 Mowchees	15	....	4	....	½	¼	⅛	....	1/32	⅛	50	....	5	....	20	10	4	....	2	....	
	36 Wapahoo	20	....	4	½	½	¼	1/16	....	1/16	⅛	80	....	....	....	20	30	2	....	2	....	
	Totals (Band 97)	170	5	50	5	6	5	1	....	½	1	865	80	370	10	300	300	50	....	25	....	
96	2 O'Kemasis	10	....	10	1	1	¼	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	90	....	80	....	80	10	2	....	2	....	
	12 O'Kemowkake	10	....	5	....	½	¼	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	60	....	40	....	30	10	4	....	2	....	
	11 Petwaywayskune	12	....	5	....	¾	¼	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	100	....	22	...	40	20	2	....	1	....	
	91 Sapwayokayo	8	....	5	....	¾	¼	⅛	....	1/16	⅛	78	....	56	....	30	10	2	....	1	....	
	Totals (Band 96)	40	....	25	1	3	1	½	...	¼	½	328	...	198	...	180	50	10	....	6	....	LAWRENCE LOVELL, Farmer.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

1	John Smith, chief	5	2¼	1¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	80	40	30	....	20	10	....	....	....	....	Good.
3	Benjamin Joyful	8	3¼	¾	....	3/16	¼	....	....	....	⅛	120	60	25	....	20	40	....	....	....	....	
4	John Badger	2½	....	½	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	15	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Jos. Badger	3½	....	½	....	¼	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	15	....	25	10	....	....	....	....	
7	Phillip Bear	13	¼	½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	100	10	10	....	30	5	....	....	....	....	
9	Peter Badger	4	5	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	80	100	25	....	25	10	....	....	....	....	
10	Chas. Crane	3	3¼	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	60	60	30	....	45	10	....	....	....	....	
14	Thos. Bear	6	....	½	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	75	....	15	....	40	5	....	....	....	....	
25	François Drevor	9	3	1¼	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	⅛	140	75	30	....	40	5	....	....	....	....	
32	Jas. Charles	3	....	¼	....	1/16	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	30	5	....	....	....	....	
46	Henry Crane	4	2½	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	80	40	25	....	30	5	....	....	....	....	
51	Peter Bat	5	2½	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	60	40	25	....	20	5	....	....	....	....	
56	Robert Bear	10	3	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	40	5	....	....	....	....	
71	Edward Smith	3	¾	¾	....	1/16	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
64	John Smith, jr	3	1½	¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	40	40	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
13	Jos. Bear	6	....	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
26	Mrs. Beardy	2½	....	¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
70	Edward Bear	9½	3	2¼	....	3/16	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	75	60	40	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
46	Jas. Crane	4	....	1¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
61	Richard Charles	4	¾	2¼	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	⅛	80	25	50	....	25	20	....	....	....	....	
	Total	108	31	20	....	3	3	....	....	....	2	990	550	395	....	535	135	....	....	....	....	Justus Willson, Farmer.

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 100.

1	Chief, James Smith	5	...	2	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	30	....	8	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
5 *a*	Samuel Richards	3	....	....	....	⅛	¼	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
2	Bernard Constant	4	....	2	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	40	....	20	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
2 *a*	Malcolm R. Constant	2	....	1	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	20	....	9	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
3 *a*	Robert Burns	2	....	....	....	⅛	¼	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	
118	Lazarus	2	....	....	..	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	..	12	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	
150	Apee-chee-chew	2	....	....	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	20	....	5	....	1½	1½	....	....	....	....	120	....	37	....	117	....	....	....	....	....	

CUMBERLAND RESERVE, FORT à la CORNE, No. 100 *a*.

17	Peter Chapman	2	....	1½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
2	Samuel Brittain	2	....	....	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	5	....	....	....	....	
3	Patrick Brittain	1	....	½	....	⅛	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	
66	Michael O'Kee-keep	1½	....	½	....	⅛	⅛	....	....	....	....	9	....	12	....	19	8	....	....	....	....	
1	Wm. Head, jr	1	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	25	18	....	....	....	....	
50 *a*	Joseph Head	2	2	1½	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	35	50	25	....	30	20	....	....	....	....	
84	Wm. Whitehead	1½	....	....	....	⅛	¼	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
2 *a*	Kati-pi-seo-wat	3	....	1	....	¾	½	....	....	....	....	15	....	8	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	15	2	5	....	2	2	..	....	....	....	96	50	45	....	207	51	....	....	....	....	R. S. McKenzie, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing the Individual Indians who Sowed and Harvested and the Amount of their Crops in the year 1890.

WM. TWATT BAND, No. 101.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Hay Stacked.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Garden Roots.		
														Tons.	
1	William Twatt	7	2	.....	2	1/4	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	30	
4	Neeshoo-ega-nah-goos	3	2	.....	1	1/4	....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
5	Ah-yat-ah-wayo (Foreigner)	.....	.....	.....	2	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	50	
4	Neeshoo-ega-nahgoos' son	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
32	Peyah-put-tim-ak-ap-oo	.....	.....	.....	1	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	
39	Nah-tah-wee-kah-poo	5	1	.....	1	1/4	.....	10	5	.....	10	6	.....	8	Wheat fit for seed.
8	Ka-ese-conaw	.....	.....	.....	1	1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	15	
25	Nah-nah-tay-wa-pew	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	12	8	.....	8	
	Total	15	6	.....	10	3	1	10	30	.....	64	14	.....	143	

PETAQUAKAYO BAND, No. 102.

105	Alexis (Chief's son-in-law)	2	2	.....	1/3	1	1/2	33	53	.....	18	.....	8	15	Wheat fit for seed.
96	P'tit Garçon Lefond	4	1 1/2	.....	1/3	1/2	1/2	70	50	.....	25	100	15	17	do
103	Sam Wolf	2	1	.....	1/3	1	.....	10	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	10	do
98	Antoine Wolf	1	.....	.....	1/4	1/2	1/4	28	.....	.....	30	100	12	.....	do
6	Pierre Wolf	.....	.....	.....	1/4	.....	1/4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	4	
4	Isidore Wolf	.....	.....	.....	1/4	1	1/2	.....	.....	.....	35	120	20	9	
21	Kah-kik-ay-ass	.....	.....	.....	1/4	.....	1/4	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	.....	
104	Ah-chee-tum	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1/4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	do
13	Long neck	2	1/2	.....	.....	1	1 1/2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	do
	Alexis Lecoq	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	12	5	2	2	6	4	190	103	40	150	320	65	80	

MISTAWASIS' BAND, No. 103.

97	George Dreever	8	3	2	1	¼	⅛	80	40	30	.....	7	.....	29	Wheat fit for seed.
126	Jack Ellis	4	.....	2	⅛	¼	¼	.....	.....	20	6	26	.....	10	
99	Askaschass (Raw-hide) Alex. Campbell	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	¼	.....	.....	.....	27	13	6	20	
95	Ambrose Wolf	2½	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	12	
131	Philip Badger	5	.....	1½	⅛	⅛	.....	10	.....	10	.....	4	.....	10	do
29	Ah-yab-askayo (Foreigner)	4	.....	2	¼	⅛	⅛	40	10	.....	6	14	.....	10	do
32	Wm. Duquette	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	12	
38	Mypahat (John Benjamin Boots)	3	.....	.....	¼	⅛	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	11	do
110	Baptiste Belanger	3	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	do
72	Henry Cardinal	4	1½	2	½	⅛	¼	.....	10	10	20	27	3	15	
12	Kah-soo-ka-pew (John Black)	6	.....	2	1	⅓	⅛	40	.....	50	21	17	.....	20	do
111	Henry Masson	3	1	1½	¼	¼	⅛	20	24	15	14	30	.....	14	do
134	Wm. Badger, jun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	do
11	Kah-saka-pone (Jacob Broken-jaw)	.....	.....	.....	½	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	
115½	Jas. Campbell	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hay included with H. Cardinal.
63	Sand (William Favel)	3	.....	1	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	
86	Thomas Muchehoo	6	1	2	1	¼	⅛	60	10	15	12	20	9	15	Wheat fit for seed.
127	Louis Dubois	Sowed with Wake-koot.						.....	.....	.....	9	13	.....	12	
66	O-kee-mah-sis	.....	1	.....	⅓	⅛	.....	12	12	6	.....	10	.....	6	do
136	Wm. Badger, sen	4	.....	2	½	¼	⅛	.....	40	40	.....	40	8	12	
1	Mistawasis (Belanger)	3	3	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	40	.....	20	30	3	20	
30	Wake-koot (Broken-nose) Geo. McKay	5	2	2	½	¼	.....	40	24	28	8	13	.....	15	do
89	Isidore Legrace	2½	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	30	.....	.....	.....	20	4	15	do
85	Oo-cow-ah-chee-ah-pis (Starving Bull)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
22	Mista-chass (John Duncan)	5	2	1½	⅛	¼	¼	50	12	25	26	30	.....	15	do
65	Wau-pah-soos (Bleached hair)	6	.....	2	1	¼	¼	80	20	15	6	10	6	25	do
24	Joseph Ledoux	4	3	2	¼	¼	½	30	23	.....	30	80	40	15	do
14	Sak-em-ow	2	.....	1	½	⅛	¼	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	5	
21	Acha-mak-in-is	6	.....	.....	1½	⅛	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	5	do
124	Peter Muchahoo (Bird)	3	.....	1	1	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	15	
	Total	100	17½	27½	11½	4½	3½	601	290	264	249	501	81	*389	J. FINLAYSON, Indian Agent.

* This is in stack. About 120 tons are still in cock, having been left till the grain was taken off.

Return showing the Individual Indians who Sowed and Harvested and the Amount of their Crops in the Year 1890.

AHTAKAKOOP BAND, No. 104.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Hay, Stacked	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Garden Roots.		
														Tons.	
109	Ermine Skin	2	.....	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No grain; roots included in Grey Eyes.
23	Kah-kah-soo (Peter Ahenikew)	3½	.....	1½	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	20	38	6	.....	35	
131	Tay-chee-pi-a-hew (Jumper)	2½	.....	.....	½	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	16	14	.....	20	
89	Shoonee-a-wayo (Peasis Bird)	6	2½	3	¼	3	⅛	90	50	40	10	10	.....	40	Wheat will make seed.
101	Mokomanowayo	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	5	40	.....	20	
5	Wau-say-he-koot { Shiny-Nose. Hy. Ahenikew. }	5	2	1	¼	⅛	⅛	50	15	50	9	15	.....	22	do do
113	Grey Eyes	5	1	1	1	⅛	⅛	50	.....	.....	30	30	.....	20	do do
112	John Iman	3	....	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	40	.....	.....	15	4	.....	10	do do
24	Kamey-o-stoo-tin	10	3	4	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	60	.....	50	.....	.....	30	
39	Pe-wee-en-ees (Little Man)	5	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	90	10	15	.....	6	.....	35	Wheat pretty good.
1	Ahtakkakoop (Châtelain)	6	.....	2½	½	⅛	⅛	.....	15	20	10	.....	.....	20	
2	Jacob Sak-ah-moos	3	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	25	
100	Chicken	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
7	Mah-sis-kay-pew (Sits-at-the-bottom)	4	2	1	½	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	10	
7	Isaac Mah-sis-kay-pew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	10	
35	Way-me-kou-ewayo Mah-sis-kay-pew	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
106	John Jummuk	2	1	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	20	.....	9	5	.....	20	
98	Michel Châtelain	3	2½	1	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	20	.....	9	5	.....	20	
3	Pek-e-koot	4	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	80	.....	.....	.....	8	19	10	Wheat good.
120	Black Head	2	1	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	20	18	.....	15	.....	.....	20	do
96	Baptiste Ahenikew	2	1	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	10	15	6	.....	.....	22	
95	Nat-o-can (Mack)	1	3	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	6	16	.....	8	
22	Neu-se-kah-sim	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
125	Wm. Cardinal	2	1	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	15	18	12	16	58	12	12	Wheat will make seed.
127	Mac Pierre Cardinal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5	8	Son of William; sowed with him.
104	Apo-tun	2½	1	.....	¼	⅛	.....	.....	10	.....	27	12	.....	20	
97	Thomas Big Head	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	80	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	18	Wheat good.
4	Me-ah-chak-wayo (Antoine Châtelain)	4	3	1	½	¼	⅛	.....	20	8	4	12	.....	18	
133	Ken-ee-quon-ah-sew	3	1	.....	½	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	35	
119	Andrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
115	Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
102	Woss-kah-too-ee (Buttocks)	2	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	9	13	.....	8	
31	Levi	1½	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	92	26	22	8½	6½	3½	523	246	180	287	402	36	576	

J. Finlayson,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1890—*Continued.*

FARM 11*a* RESERVE, No. 109.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens. Carrots.	Gardens. Onions.	Gardens. Small vegetables.	Gardens. Beets.	
55 M	Inkthorne	10	..	2	2	½	2	....	....	1	.....	....	10	...	80	300	4	½	2½	....	
13 M	Sheena-sappah	5	..	....	....	½	½	....	....	1	.....	...	....	....	60	100	7	½	2½	....	
8 M	Pahasic seechea	5	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	1	.....	....	..	....	50	80	2	½	1½	....	
10 B H	Wat-o-caw	..	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	50	80	4	½	1½	....	
1 L M	Lean Man	4	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	30	80	2½	½	1	....	
15 M	Hoskishnee	5	....	....	....	½	½	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	40	70	2	½	½	....	
82 B H	Bostogoon	1	....	....	....	¼	½	....	....	1	... ..	....	....	..	30	60	2½	½	1	....	
41 M	Tat-tongon	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	35	40	1	....	.....	....	Carrots, onions and small potatoes raised in gardens.
80 B H	Stench-iaco	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	25	50	1½	½	1	....	
65 B H	Otumbahegia	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	1	.....	....	..	....	30	40	1	½	½	....	
	Home farm	....	10	....	....	2	¼	....	....	1	....	150	...	....	150	70	9	1	4	....	
	Old women, widows, &c.	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	9	.....	...	..	....	160	140	5	3	7	....	
	Totals	30	10	2	2	8	7	....	....	20	.....	150	10	....	740	1,110	41½	8½	23	....	Oscar F. Orr, Farmer.

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108.

2	Peachew	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
3	Opasaquascouchun	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Fair wheat.
5	Wattanee	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	40	....	....	.. ...	....	....	.....	....	
8	Coopipiquanacit	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
11	Kenopatch	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Very poor wheat.
13	Baptiste	9	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	40	60	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Good wheat.
15	Soonias	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
19	Papapay	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Fair wheat.
22	Mistatimocappo	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Good wheat.
35	Nepayhat	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Fit for feed only.
36	Misasquot	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	do do
37	Jean Baptiste	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Fair wheat.
38	Mywian	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
44	Kapaycekamikamoot	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	do
56	Kyasapot	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1889—*Continued.*

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108—*Continued.*

Nos. of Tickets.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens. Carrots.	Gardens. Onions.	Gardens. Small vegetables.	Gardens. Beets.	
59	John Thomas	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Fair wheat.
62	Jacob	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
63	Adam	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
68	James	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Fit for chicken feed.
	Band	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	350	200	50	5	10	....	
	Sown by farmer	....	18	....	....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	10	.....	700	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
	Totals	90	20	7	....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	10	545	740	100	....	350	200	50	5	10	....	F. H. Hill, Farmer.

SWEET GRASS' RESERVE, No. 113.

2	Mechayivyis	3	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	....	....	....	....	30	4	....	....	....	
4	Devil's Knife	2	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	....	....	....	....	20	3	....	.....	....	
5	Massenass	2	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	
28	Katchawasis	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	
45	Little Plowman	8	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	150	10	1	.....	1	
53	Baptiste	2	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	....	....	....	....	100	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	
54	Minakoos	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	
62	Sweet Grass	4	....	....	....	....	$\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	1	40	....	....	....	....	150	10	1	.....	1	
63	Nokosit	6	4	....	1	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	90	40	....	15	....	50	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	
75	Aysis	2	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	.....	....	
85	Mistaysa	2	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	....	....	....	....	10	20	....	.....	....	
91	Apananow	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	.....	....	
95	Sahkepahkow	1	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	.....	....	
97	Old Bones	4	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
102	Wyhayseehat	1	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	.....	....	
118	Paychekowao	1	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	.....	....	
125	Fine Day	5	3	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	50	40	....	....	..	50	1	....	.....	....	
127	Coming Day	4	....	....	....	....	$\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	40	....	....	....	....	90	6	....	.....	....	
130	Bear's Paw	4	3	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	80	20	....	....	....	20	5	....	.....	....	
131	Sahkewas	4	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	..	20	....	....	.....	....	
134	The Bull	3	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	.....	....	

135	Big Thunder	5	5	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	40	....	....	....	.....	10	....	.....	1	
139	Metokap	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	40	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	.....	....	
146	Meese	3	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	.....	....	
150	Osowokeheo	1	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	.....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	.....	....	
156	Long Nose	....	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	.....	....	
159	Edward	2	3	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....	.....	30	30	....	25	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
162	Cheecheekyeese	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	30	30	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
	The Band	....	....	....	....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	300	.....	....	....	.....	....	Geo. D. Gopsill, Farmer.
	Totals	75	21	....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	....	....	5	800	200	....	40	300	840	94	$2\frac{3}{4}$	.....	3	

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, No. 114.

68	Mameekinees	8	3	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	
100	Jack	8	1	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	50	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
113	Pay-chap-pays	5	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
4	Yellow Mud Blanket	2	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
9	Kauso Kowan	2	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	.....	....	....	....	30	.....	....	....	.....	....	
31	Nick-ick-owasis	3	2	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{6}$	.....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	.....	....	
73	B. Favel	6	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	....	....	10	50	....	....	.....	....	
13	Kay-apick-apay-winu	5	2	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	10	....	....	10	100	....	....	.....	....	
99	Chatsus	8	3	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	....	....	....	8	.....	....	....	.....	....	
103	Antoine	10	4	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	....	....	....	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	
100	Mischenialun	10	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	
46	Nalmeeso	7	2	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Turnips grown in gardens.
	Total	74	17	....	....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	2	50	10	....	....	60	200	....	....	.....	....	

LITTLE PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.

143	Tuck-wahnow	4	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	....	....	....	12	.....	5	....	.....	....	
154	Boanise	4	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	....	....	....	12	.....	....	....	.....	....	
138	Kahnaopuseko	2	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	....	....	....	16	.....	....	....	.....	....	
145	Keskotahgun	3	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	....	....	....	9	.....	....	....	.....	....	
137	Johnny and three others	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	20	....	....	6	.....	....	....	.....	....	
118	Okitchowin	5	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	....	....	....	15	.....	....	....	.....	....	
98	Kuskechaywaysy	3	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	....	....	....	19	100	....	....	.....	....	Turnips grown in gardens.
88	Muskwa	2	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	....	....	....	5	75	....	....	.....	....	
146	Standing Horse	5	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	....	....	....	14	100	....	....	.....	....	
86	Osaucokausew	4	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	....	....	....	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	
78	Ninaw	....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	5	25	....	....	.....	....	
90	Taletat-poot-ele	....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	5	.....	....	....	.....	....	
	Total	34	13	....	....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	3	100	20	....	....	120	300	5	....	.....	....	John Fitzpatrick, Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1889—*Concluded.*

MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, No. 112.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Names of Indians.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens,	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens. Carrots.	Gardens. Onions.	Gardens. Small vegetables.	Gardens. Beets.	
7—81	Kinacotapotark and Josey	25	3	....	....	½	1	½	....	1	558	34	....	....	30	6	20	....	....	....	
46	Wahustolin and Peter	25	5	....	....	1	½	....	....	....	552	70	....	....	60	15	....	....	....	....	
27	Kapatowamat	10	7	....	....	½	½	½	....	1	222	148	....	....	20	14	6	....	....	....	
9	Atowakeesic	6	2	....	....	1	....	½	....	....	144	60	....	....	30	6	....	....	....	....	
64	Coocoos	8	....	....	....	½	....	½	....	....	208	....	....	....	30	....	15	....	....	....	
84	Kuskatoacharkwas	10	....	....	....	1	1	½	....	1	222	....	....	....	45	49	9	....	....	....	
76	Abraham	6	5	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	132	90	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	
80	Assassay	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	206	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
56	Myhagancomecowgate	4	....	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	
60	Pakacheechees	8	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	218	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
91	Fuckanack	10	....	....	....	½	....	½	....	....	412	....	....	....	15	....	10	....	....	....	
1	Moosomin	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	GEO. E. APPLEGARTH, Farmer.
	Total	120	22	....	...	6	3	4	....	3	2,938	402	...	....	265	90	86	....	....	....	

THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115

1	Thunderchild and Son	8	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	½	110	24	....	....	50	18	2	2	....	....	All small seeds sown in gardens, turnips, carrots and onions.
94—80	Paddy—Pinctone	14	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	190	47	....	....	24	16	4	1	....	....	
97—100	Spirit—Monyas	6	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	80	...	....	....	26	16	3	½	....	....	
72	Josey	8	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	½	108	26	....	....	48	15	3	½	....	....	Fifty bushels potatoes grown in farm garden.
60—92	Wapawistequan-Tipiskowmesqua	7	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	96	44	....	....	24	17	2	½	....	....	
102	Chipwayan	9	3	....	....	½	....	....	....	¼	134	66	....	....	50	16	3	1	....	....	Grain now threshed.
86—59	Alexander—Saylap	7	1	3	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	92	22	....	....	25	14	4	½	....	....	
95—76	Mischail—Willie Metoosh	6	....	2	....	½	....	....	....	¼	76	....	....	....	48	17	6	1	....	....	
43—106	Pachatois—Eanew	6	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	74	48	....	....	29	14	3	½	....	....	
96—98	Osowwistequan—Albert	13	....	5	....	½	....	....	....	½	180	...	50	....	50	17	4	3	....	....	
70—57	Jimmy—Myoowapaheece	9	2	....	....	¼	....	....	....	½	114	45	....	....	26	15	4	2	....	....	H. H. NASH, Farmer.
103—91	Nipahaze—Angus	4	1	3	....	¼	....	....	....	½	74	24	....	....	25	16	4	2	....	....	
69	Pamehow	3	....	2	...	¼	....	....	....	¼	46	....	....	....	25	14	3	1	....	....	P. J. WILLIAMS, Indian Agent.
	Total	100	15	15	....	5	....	....	....	4½	1,374	346	50	....	450	205	45	15½	....	....	

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1890.

ONION LAKE RESERNE, No. 119.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
30—17	Augustin and Jonas Vivier	4	.....	15	¾	⅕	.....	.....	50	.....	180	20	25	.....		Total hay put up by Band, 1,400 tons.
31	Kis-ay-an-ew	2	.....	13	½	¼	.....	.....	15	.....	98	10	10	.....		
18	Antoine Muskago	3	.....	13	¾	½	.....	.....	5	.....	144	45	40	.....		
19	William Secoos	.....	.....	7	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	10	15	.....		
67	Ke-chay-an-ew	4	.....	14	½	¼	.....	.....	24	.....	69	25	10	.....		
39	Whetstone	.....	.....	6	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	25	30	.....		
3—76	Longfellow and Paskal	3	.....	9	¾	½	.....	.....	26	.....	87	45	20	.....		
68	Yah-yah-ah-chewan	.....	.....	10	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	15	10	.....		
49	Cho-kan	3	.....	18	¼	¼	.....	.....	18	.....	79	20	10	.....		
78	Mee-see-how	.....	.....	12	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	20	10	.....		
2	My-oh-wasis and son	4	.....	7	¾	½	.....	.....	18	.....	70	50	50	.....		
59	Me-no-gutche-waise	2	.....	12	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	25	20	.....		
81	Can-e-potato	.....	.....	5	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	15	10	.....		
74—10	John Dressyman and Ta-leel	1	.....	6	¾	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	5	.....		
72	Pah-tay-gan	6	.....	10	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	15	.....		
75	Antoine Jebleaux	.....	.....	8	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	10	.....		
27	O-nick-ah-wasis	1	.....	2	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	20	20	.....		
120— 2	Isadore Moyah	.....	.....	2	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	10	.....		
20	Alexander Crossarms and son	.....	.....	7	¼	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	18	10	.....		
38	Baptiste	.....	.....	9	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	15	30	.....		
35	Moh-che-way-nis	.....	.....	6	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	20	10	.....		
4	Nas-tus	.....	.....	6	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	10	.....		
1	Wee-mis-ti-coo-soo-a-wasis	2	.....	7	¼	½	.....	.....	3	.....	161	30	30	.....		
120—23 123—31	Peter Thunder and Eusta	5	.....	16	¾	½	.....	.....	10	..	179	50	20	.....		
120—33	John Collingbull	.....	.....	7	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	15	20	.....		
15	Sah-wayo	3	.....	6	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	5	.....		
121— 7	Ay-yah-pee-ko-kow	.....	.....	3	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	10	4	.....		
36	Mis-ta-tie	.....	.....	2	½	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	10	.....		
33	Francis Monsoon	.....	.....	2	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	20	30	.....		
14	Wah-nah-skow-kay-sees	.....	.....	2	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....		
122— 1	Some-how	.....	.....	5	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	20	25	.....		
21	See-mah-tas-kay-we-in	.....	.....	2	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	15	.....		
22—33	Yellow Bear and Ne-pow-quay-tow	.....	.....	14	¾	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	30	28	.....		Consumed during summer.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1890—*Concluded.*

ONION LAKE RESERVE, No. 119—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
123—61	Ki-eqo-wan-ah-hum	.....	.....	5	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	10	10	.....		
123—19	Was-kay-witch	.....	.....	1	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	5	.....		
8	Kee-say-in (Kee-hee-wins)	.....	.....	7	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	20	20	.....		
64	Badger	.....	.....	2	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	10	.....		
52	Ah-mah hoos	3	.....	3	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	20	.....		
119—45	Isadore Vivier	2	.....	10	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	30	20	.....		
Attc'd 4 & 9	Manito-we-ne-kick and son	2	.....	9	¼	½	.....	.....	10	.....	61	20	25	.....		
	Old People	.....	.....	.....	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....		
	Total	50	.....	300	18	12	.....	.....	169	.....	2,312	964	687	.....	.....	
	Home Farm	.....	10	10	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....	60	80	100	200	5	.....	Geo. G. Mann, Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians on Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1890.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Total.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Total.	
	J. B. Doghead	1 3/4	.....	2	1/8	1/16	3 15/16	....	.....	36	18	.....	54	
	Simon Pusquac	1 3/4	.....	2	1/8	1/16	3 15/16	.....	.....	30	5	.....	35	
	Thomas Hunter, H. M	.....	.....	4 1/2	1/8	1/16	4 11/16	.....	.....	45	18	8	71	
	Red Crow and Joseph	1 1/2	.....	3 1/2	1/4	1/4	5 8/16	.....	.....	112	15	.....	127	
	Saml. Steinhauer, H. M	3/4	1	1 1/8	1/4	1/8	3 4/16	.....	11	36	24	.....	71	
	A. Steinhauer	1 1/2	....	2	1/4	1/8	3 14/16	.....	.....	65	18	60	143	
	John Jessie	1 1/2	.....	1 3/4	1/16	.....	3 5/16	.....	.....	14	8	....	22	
	Louis	3 1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/16	4 13/16	....	14	18	58	8	98	
	H. Cardinal and Sakow-esquao	1	.....	1 1/2	1/8	.....	2 10/16	.....	.....	18	5	...	23	
	Little Crane	3 3/4	.....	1 1/4	1/4	.....	5 4/16	.....	.....	24	6	...	30	
	John Ma-kookis	1 1/2	.....	1	1/8	1/16	2 11/16	.....	.....	15	5	2	22	
	Moos-wah	2	.....	1	1/8	1/16	3 3/16	.....	.....	15	6	.....	21	
	Andw. Hunter and Crane, Sr.	2	....	1 1/4	1/4	1/16	3 9/16	.....	.....	12	3	.....	15	
	Mr. John	2	1/2	1	1/4	.....	3 12/16	.....	.....	18	23	.....	41	
	Job Lepotac	3 1/2	1/2	2 1/2	1/4	1/8	6 14/16	.....	5	22	30	.....	57	
	Moses	2	....	3/4	1/8	1/16	2 15/16	.....	....	8	6	2	16	
	Annie Ma-kookis	.....	.....	....	1/16	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	
	Totals	29 3/4	2 1/2	27 5/8	3 1/4	1 1/8	64 1/4	.....	30	488	256	80	854	P. L. Grasse, Farmer.

WAHSATANOW'S RESERVE, No. 126.

	Bear's Ear, H. M	1	.....	1 1/4	1	.....	3 1/4	.....	....	19	30	.....	49	
	Tall Man	.....	.....	1	1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	15	15	....	30	
	Matoosk	1/4	.....	1/2	1/2	.....	1 1/4	.....	.....	7	15	.....	22	
	Widow Muskegwatic	....	.....	.....	1/4	.....	1/4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	
	O-see-mee-mas	2	.....	1 1/2	1/2	.....	4	.....	....	22	15	.....	37	
	We-pay-mais	.....	.....	1	1 1/4	.....	1 1/4	.....	.....	15	7	.....	22	
	Simon	1/4	.....	3/4	1/4	.....	1 1/4	.....	.....	11	7	....	18	
	Yah-kwa-stay-wisk	....	.....	1/4	1/4	.....	1/2	....	.....	3	7	.....	10	
	Totals	3 1/2	.....	6 1/4	3 1/2	.....	13 1/4	.....	.....	92	103	.....	195	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians on Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1890—*Continued.*

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Total.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Total.	
	Blue Quill, H. M.	1¾	....	2¼	⅛	1/16	4 3/16	.....	.....	28	10		44	
	Kee-sick-oo-wasis and Peepeeksis.	1¾	.....	1¾	¼	1/16	3 13/16	.....	.....	18	42	15	75	
	Wa-pee-in-ew and Sons	4	.....	1¾	½	1/16	6 5/16	.....	.....	20	44	.....	64	
	Alexis	1½	.....	½	⅛	.....	2 2/16	.....	.....	15	12	.....	27	
	Ka-kee-sim	1½	¾	2	⅛	.....	4 6/16	.....	20	40	21	.....	81	
	Sophie	.....	.....	.....	1/16	1/16	2/16	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	
	Jane Duquette	.....	.....	.....	1/16	1/16	2/16	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	
	Totals	10½	¾	8¼	1¼	5/16	21 1/16	.....	20	121	141	26	308	

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128.

James Seenum or Pakan (Chief)	½	.....	.....	½	1/4	1¼	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	Gardens a failure.
Peter Apow	2½	.....	.....	1/4	1/8	3	25	.....	.....	70	.....	95	
Archibald Half	2½	.....	1/4	1/8	1/8	3	12	.....	10	30	.....	52	
A-ka-mus-in-ees	1	.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3/8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
Alexis and Big Snake	¾	.....	1⅛	1/8	1/8	2 1/8	.....	.....	20	16	.....	36	
Angeliquh Byeland	½	.....	.....	1/8	1/8	6/8	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
Joseph Breast	¼	.....	1/8	1/8	.....	4/8	.....	.....	10	12	.....	22	
Peter Blood	½	½	1	1/8	1/8	2 2/8	.....	5	25	15	.....	45	
Widow Simon Baldhead	¼	.....	1	1/8	1/8	1 3/8	.....	.....	8	9	.....	17	
Widow William Baldhead	.....	.....	1¼	1/8	1/8	1 3/8	.....	.....	15	23	.....	38	
John Bull Mother	.....	.....	1¾	1/8	.....	1 7/8	.....	.....	35	24	.....	59	
Cardinal Family	6	½	.....	1/8	1/8	6 6/8	.....	5	.....	18	.....	23	
Erastus	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	4/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No crop.
Matthew Houle	1¼	1⅛	¼	1/8	1/8	2 7/8	2	2	.....	18	.....	22	
John Hunter	3	.....	3½	1/4	1/8	6 7/8	12	.....	9	21	.....	42	
Richard Hardisty	.....	.....	1¾	1/8	1/8	2	.....	.....	20	15	.....	35	
John Half	¼	.....	1½	1/8	1/8	2	2	.....	20	12	.....	34	
Jacob Hairline	.....	.....	1½	1/8	1/8	1	.....	.....	10	10	.....	20	
Charles Jackson	1¼	.....	1½	.....	1/8	2 2/8	.....	.....	15	16	.....	31	
Moise Jackson	2⅛	.....	¼	1/8	1/8	2 5/8	4	.....	.....	10	.....	14	

Thomas Jackson and Son	3 1/4	1 3/4	1	1/4	1/4	6 4/8	8	10	15	36	.....	69	
Jacob Jackson	3/4	.....	1 1/8	1/8	1/8	2 1/8	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
Kis-ay-in-ees	3 3/4	1/2	1/2	1/8	1/8	5	8	6	9	15	.....	38	
Kwee-es-kis	.....	.....	2 1/8	.....	.....	2 1/8	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	
Kis-kun-a-kway	.....	.....	1 1/4	1/8	.....	1 3/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Crop harvested with much work.
Enoch Kum-o-win	1 1/8	.....	1 1/8	1/8	1/8	2 4/8	.....	.....	11	13	.....	24	
Joseph Makookis	.....	.....	1 3/4	1/8	1/4	2	.....	.....	25	15	.....	40	
Nathaniel Leg	2	1/4	1 1/2	1/8	1/4	4 1/8	10	6	10	18	.....	44	
Thomas Makookis	3/4	.....	1 3/4	1/4	1/4	3	4	.....	25	22	.....	51	
Bella Makookis	.....	.....	1/4	1/8	1/8	4/8	.....	.....	10	9	.....	19	
Nee-kee-kut-a-wap	1/4	.....	.....	1/8	.....	3/8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
Samuel Saulteaux	1/8	.....	1/2	.....	.....	5/8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	
Pee-ay-sis	.....	.....	1/2	1/8	1/8	6/8	.....	.....	9	7	.....	16	
Ed. Rose	2	3/4	3/4	1/8	1/8	3 6/8	29	45	25	24	.....	114	
Wm. Stamp	.....	.....	1	1/8	1/4	1 3/8	.....	.....	15	24	.....	39	
Chas. Stanley	1 1/2	1/8	.....	1/8	.....	1 6/8	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	
P. Shirt, H.M.	.....	.....	.....	1/8	1/8	2/8	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
Arthur Steinhauer	4 1/8	2 1/4	3 1/4	1/2	1/8	10 2/8	.....	25	90	30	.....	145	
Thomas Sinclair	1 1/2	1/2	1 3/4	1/8	1/4	4 1/8	.....	6	40	8	.....	54	
John Sinclair	.....	.....	1/4	1/8	1/8	4/8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
See-pee-kwees-ka-na-pew	3/4	.....	.....	1/8	.....	7/8	7	.....	.....	8	.....	15	
David Seenum	3/4	.....	.....	.....	1/8	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No crop.
Eli Seenum	1 1/4	1 1/8	3/4	.....	.....	3 1/8	.....	15	20	.....	.....	35	
Elijah Seenum	1 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Mrs. John Whitford	.....	.....	.....	1/8	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	
Enoch Wood	1 1/8	.....	1 1/2	1/4	1/8	3	10	.....	30	20	.....	60	And Kiskuwookway.
John White	1	.....	.....	.....	1/8	1 1/8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Paul Bernard	1	1/4	.....	1/8	1/8	1 1/8	.....	12	.....	25	.....	37	
Total for Band 128	51 7/8	9 5/8	38 3/4	6 1/2	5 1/4	112	130	137	586	756	.....	1,609	

JAS. E. INGRAM,
Farming Instructor.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1890.

HEART LAKE RESERVE, No. 130.

Names.	Acres Sown.			Bushels Harvested.			Remarks.
	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Total.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Total.	
Band 130 — Chipwayans of Heart Lake.....	4	4	4	200	200	200	
Totals.....	4	4	4	200	200	200	

BEAVER LAKE RESERVE, No. 131.

Band 131—Beaver Lake.....	4	4	4	200	200	200	John Ross, Actg. Indian Agent.
Total.....	4	4	4	200	200	200	

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians on Sarcee Agency, Season of 1890.

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	
A 1	Bulls Head	WI. 6	3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Big Crow	.....	1/4	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Crow Chief	..	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Wolf	5	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	New Prairie Head	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Variety of vegetables grown in each garden; some of them were fairly successful, but quantities are too small to be given in bushels.
9	The Sarcee	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Eagle Rib	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Fire-long-ago	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	Two Guns	6	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	Many Swans	2	1/2	.....	.....	1/8	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	One Spotted	3	1/2	.....	.....	1/8	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	Stops-outside-the-lodge	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	Tony	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	Crow Collar	1	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	Many Wounds	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
42	Hits First	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	Eagle Tail Feather	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
B 1	Eagle Robe	5	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Afraid-of-a-Grasshopper	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Fox Tail	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	The Otter	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	The Rider	.....	1/8	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
C 2	Little Bear	2	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Wolf Carrier	.....	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Roach Mane	5	1/2	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Running Fisher	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Head-out-of water	.....	1/4	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Sitting Bull	5	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Many Shields	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Dog Skin	.....	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	Shoots Close	.....	1/8	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
D 1	Painted-Otter	4	1/4	.....	.....	1/8	.....	15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Owning-a-horse	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	Woman-holding-woman	.....	1/8	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1890—*Continued.*

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145– *Continued.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Oat hay in stack.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	
								Tons.						
42	Big Knife		1/8			1/8			10					
43	Black Weasel	2	1/8					10	25					
49	Charley		1/8						30					
48	Yellow Lodge		1/8						20					
E 1	Big Plume	6	1/2			1/8		20	40					
2	Beaver Collar		1/8			1/8			20					
3	Old-man-spotted		1/8						25					
18	Charging-across-the-river		1/8						30					
25	White Knife		1/8			1/8			15					
F 1	Big Wolf	8	1/4			1/8			40					
F 5	Big Prairie Head		1/8			1/8			20					
6	Going-to-the-Crees		1/8						15					
11	Running-in-the-middle		1/8			1/8			25					
	Totals	60	10			2		135	1,320					

STONEY RESERVE, No. 145.

A 1	Bear Paw, H.C	5	3/4	1/8	1/3		1/16	10	45	7	2½			
2	James Bider, M.C	3	1/2	1/8	1/8		1/16	7	30	7	2½			
3	James Dixon, M.C		1/2	1/8	1/8		1/16		30	7	2½			
4	Moses Bear Paw		1/2				1/16		30					
5	John Bear Paw		1/4	1/8	1/8				15	7	2½			
6	Wm. Bear Paw		1/4				1/16		15					
7	John Dixon		1/4						15					
9	Thos. Bear Paw, W		1/4		1/8		1/16		15		2½			
13	Susy Dixon		1/4	1/8			1/16		15	6				
14	John Dixon		1/4		1/8				15		2½			
15	Joseph George, W		1/8						7½					
17	John Rockymountain	3	1/4	1/8	1/8		1/16	6	15	6	2½			
18	John Dixon		1/2	1/8			1/16		30	6				
A 19	James Dixon		1/4						15					

25	Stephen Ryder																						
26	Jean Baptiste																						
28	Paul Ryder																						
29	John Ryder																						
31	Daniel Bigman																						
32	Simon																						
37	Joseph Dixon																						
38	Wm. Rockymountain																						
40	Thos. Wm. Kaquils																						
43	Stephen Joseph																						
44	Amos Jonas																						
A 45	Thos. Twoyoungmen																						
59	Therese	3																					
74	Nancy																						
89	John Mark																						
96	David Bear Paw																						
97	Benj. Kaquits																						
100	Rabbit																						
B 2	Patrick, W																						
3	Adam Goodstoney, W																						
6	Hector Nimrod																						
7	Amos Poucette																						
9	Benj. Redfox																						
B 10	George Ear, W																						
12	William Soldier																						
13	Job Beaver	5																					
14	George Big Stoney, W																						
16	David Poucette																						
17	John Abraham	5																					
22	George Poucette																						
24	William Big Stoney, W																						
28	Hector Swampy																						
35	James Norwood, W																						
36	Paul Beaver																						
B 39	Emma House, W																						
41	Little Mary																						
50	Jonas Good Stoney, H. C																						
51	Joseph Hunter																						
59	Jemmy John																						
60	Moses House, M. C	5																					
61	Amos Big Stoney, M. C																						
62	Isaac																						
64	Peter Wesley	5																					
66	Joseph Snow																						
67	Mark Poucette																						
71	Joseph Dixon																						
72	James Swampy																						
75	George Two-young-men																						
78	Joseph Big Stoney																						
84	Joseph William																						

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1890—*Continued.*

STONEY RESERVE, No. 145.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Oat hay in stack.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	
								Tons.						
C 1	Chiniquay, H. C.	7	¾	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	14	45	7	2½	.....	.....	
2	George Two-young-men, M. C.	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	30	7	2½	.....	.....	
3	George Crawler, M. C	....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	30	7	2½	.....	.....	
4	Benjamin Chiniquay	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	10	7½	7	2½	.....	.....	
5	George Hunter	....	¼	⅛	.....	.....	3/16	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	
7	Thomas Big-woman	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....	2½	.....	.....	
9	Simeon Big-woman	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	6	7½	6	2½	.....	.....	
14	Isaac Rolling-mud	.....	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	1/16	.....	7½	6	.....	.....	.....	
C 15	Jacob Two-young-men	.....	¼	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	15	6	2½	.....	.....	Oats were cut green and stacked as hay. Potatoes are a fair crop for this localitv.
18	George Cecil	.....	...	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....	2½	.....	.....	
19	Noah Hunter	5	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	1/16	10	15	6	.....	.....	.....	
20	Wm. Hunter	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	6	2½	.....	.....	
21	Hector Crawler	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	7½	.....	2½	.....	.....	
25	Ann Chiniquay	.....	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	1/16	.....	7½	6	.....	.....	.....	
31	Lucy Powderface	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	6	2½	.....	.....	
34	Sarah Two-young-men	.....	¼	⅛	.....	.....	1/16	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	
41	Daniel	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....	2½	.....	.....	
42	Joshua Hunter	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	7½	.....	2½	.....	.....	
45	Paul Two-young-men	.....	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	6	.....	.....	.....	
46	Maria Crawler	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	15	.....	2½	.....	.....	
52	John Two-young-men	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
54	Noah Dixon	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	7½	6	2½	.....	.....	
57	Samuel Cecil	.....	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
58	John Two-young-men	.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	.....	1/16	.....	7½	6	2½	.....	.....	
	Total	54	20	7	6	.....	3	110	1,200	350	120	.....	30	

W. Graham,
Farmer.

S. Swinford,
Acting Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians on Peigan Agency, Season of 1890.

PEIGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.									Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
A 68	Big Crow	....	....	....	....	¾	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	Vegetables eaten while growing.
20	Gopher	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
9	North Axe	....	21	....	....	1½	....	....	....	½	....	25	....	....	125	....	....	....	....	
19	Otter Above	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	½	....	10	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	
13	Sits in Middle	....	2	....	....	¾	1	....	....	½	....	15	....	....	100	30	....	....	....	
B 26	Little Girl	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	7	....	....	....	
9	Little Wolf	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
32	Bull's Plume	....	1¼	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	8	....	....	....	
7	Jewelling	....	¾	....	....	¼	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	
12	Moves Camp	....	....	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	25	7	....	....	....	
13	Good Scout	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
C 1	Big Swan	....	7½	....	....	½	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	
31	Red Horns	....	7½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
12	Manyan	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	
20	Little Leaf	....	5	....	....	¾	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	
7	Little Plume	....	5½	....	....	1½	....	....	....	¼	....	10	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	
8	Many Chiefs	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	½	....	15	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	
47	White Owl	....	2½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	10	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
15	Eagle Flies	....	1½	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	8	....	....	....	
35	Man-cuts-his-hair-off	....	6	....	....	¼	¾	....	....	¼	....	10	....	....	25	22	....	....	....	
12	Jowipee	....	10¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
19	Went Across	....	3½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
D 2	Medicine Robe	....	1½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
30	Plenty Robes	....	1	....	....	¼	....	....	....	¼	....	10	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
4	Takes-gun-last	....	16	....	....	2¼	....	....	....	¾	....	30	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	
9	Plain Eagle	....	2	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	
15	Rides Ahead	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
1	Running Wolf	....	3	....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	
E 21	Black Eyes	....	3¾	....	....	¼	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
18	Lost	....	3	....	....	¼	....	....	....	½	....	5	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	
1	Crow Eagle	....	3¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	25	7	....	....	....	
28	Went-in-last	....	2½	....	....	½	¼	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	50	8	....	....	....	
2	Bad Boy	....	1¾	....	....	¼	¼	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	25	15	....	....	....	
15	Understands-it	....	1½	....	....	½	½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	
		....	129½	....	....	17	4	....	....	10	....	175	....	....	1,700	120	....	....	....	

A. R. Springett,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1890.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
1	Running Crane	....	1½	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Owl Child	....	....	....	....	⅓	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Never-goes-out	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	White Beads	....	.....	....	....	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	....	....	..	....	
2	Wolf Child	1	2	....	....	⅛	....	....	⅛	....	....	7	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
3	Wolf Bull	....	1½	....	....	⅓	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	Killed by drought and high winds and eaten by bugs.
	Hind Bull's widow	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	do son	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	
4	Mountain Sheep Old Man.	....	3½	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	.....	....	....	....	
	Hind Man	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	
	Big Calf	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.. ..	....	....	...	
	Bull Bloom	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	
5	Bull Horn	....	6	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	
6	Bull Horn	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	.....	.. ..	....	....	....	
	Jack	....	.....	....	....	⅛	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Morning Bird	....	.....	....	....	⅛	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Nice Old Man	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	White Man Sleeps	....	.....	....	....	⅛	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	Oats—Failure.
	The Gun's widow	....	....	....	....	⅛	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	Turnips, carrots, onions, mangold wurzel, garden—Consumed during the summer and fall.
7	Many Dust	....	3	....	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	.....	.....	....	....	....	
8	Sleeps on Top	....	3	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....	.. ..	....	....	....	
	Many Fancy Women	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Black Plume	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
9	White Buffalo Chief	....	5	....	....	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	.....	....	....	....	
	One Riding Horse	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	.....	....	....	....	
10	Old Moon	....	5	....	....	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Iron	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Left Hand	....	.....	....	....	⅛	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Crazy Bull	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Crazy Wolf	....	.....	....	....	¼	....	....	⅛	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	
11	Striped Dog's Widow	....	6½	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Bear Down River	....	.....	....	....	½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Old Bull Horn	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	

	Elk Facing Wind					½			¼								4											Stolen by Indian boys while absent as policeman.
12	Bull Young Man, old Bull Horn's son		2																									
13	Many White Horses		3			⅛			⅛								1											Oats a failure—killed by the drought and high winds.
	White Wolf								⅛																			
	Pulling-up Grass					⅛																						
14	Charcoal		2			⅛			⅛																			These fields at Red Crow's village were an entire failure, as far as potatoes and oats were concerned. Killed by the drought and high winds.
	Inside Young Man					1/16			1/16																			
	Carries Something					1/16			1/16																			
15	Red Crow		3			¼			¼																			
	Crop Ear Wolf		2			¼			¼																			
	Chief Moon		2			⅛			⅛																			
	Running Sun					⅛			⅛																			
	Grasshopper					⅛			⅛																			
	Many Mules					⅛			⅛																			
16	Big Old Man		3½			¼			¼																			
	Three Persons					⅛			⅛																			
	Rainy Chief					⅛			⅛																			Oats—Failure.
17	Three Bulls		2			¼			¼								7											
	Low Horn					¼			¼								6											
18	Eagle Rib		1			⅛			1/16								10											
	Iron Head								1/16																			
19	Eagle Child		1			⅛			⅛								4											
20	One Spot		3																									
	Big Wolf																											
21	Big Throat		1			⅛			⅛								7											
22	Eagle Rib		4			¼			¼								6											
	Wolf Gut					¼			¼								8											
23	Running Wolf		6½																									
24	Running Wolf					⅛			¼								6											
	Big Snake		3			⅛																						Failure. Killed by drought and high winds.
	Heavy Runner					⅛			⅛																			
	Good-Young-Man					⅛			⅛																			
25	Weasel Eagle	1														5												
26	Weasel Eagle		2			½			¼								9											
27	White Calf		9																									
28	Dead Sarcee		1			⅛			⅛								5											
	Spotted Eagle					⅛			⅛								4											
29	Heavy Shield		3						⅛																			
	Red Beads					¼			⅛								6											
	Small Leggins					¼			⅛								7											
30	Wolf-Sitting-Down		1						¼																			
31	Weasel Moccasin		6			½			¼								3											Failure—Killed by drought and high winds.
	Owns-a-Knife					¼			⅛																			
	Hair-on-Face					¼			⅛																			
32	Red Crow		6½																									
33	Day Chief		8			¼			⅛																			Potato crop an entire failure.—Partly from drought and eaten up by bugs.
	Black Tail					⅛			⅛																			
	Yellow Bull					⅛			⅛																			
	Spotted Eagle					⅛			⅛																			

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1890—*Continued.*

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—*Continued.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	
	Running Fisher	....	.....	....	....	1/8	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	Potato crop an entire failure.—Partly from drought and eaten up by bugs.
	Steel	....	.....	....	....	...	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....	
	Iron Head	....	... ..	....	....	1/8	...	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Spotted Cow	....	.....	....	....	1/8	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Owl Shoe	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1/16	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
34	Eagle Shoe	....	9	....	....	1/4	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.. ...	.....	....	....	....	
	Low Runner	....	.....	....	....	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	...	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	White-Cow-in-Middle	....	.....	....	....	1/4	...	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	Oats—Failure.
	Going-to-the-Bears	....	.....	...	....	1/8	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Chief-Standing-in-Middle	....	..	....	....	1/8	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	
35	Strangling Wolf	....	4½	....	....	1/4	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	... ..	.....	....	. ..	....	
	Joe Heally	....	3	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Holding Council	....	3	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Eagle Arrow	....	....	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	4	... .	.....	....	....	....	
36	Heavy Gun	....	5	....	....	1/4	...	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Old Man in Dirt, H	....	.....	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	
37	Bull Shield	....	5	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	...	....	4	.. ....	.....	....	....	....	
	Moon Calf	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Low Horn	....	.....	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
38	Mike	....	4	....	....	1/4	....	...	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	... .	....	....	....	Oats—Failure.
	Tall Eagle	....	.....	....	....	1/8	..	..	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	White Elk's widow	....	.....	...	. ..	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Crooked Rib	....	.....	.. .	...	1/8	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	2	... ..	.....	....	...	....	
	Takes 3 Guns	....	.....	....	....	1/8	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	... .	....	....	....	
	Wolf Robe	....	.....	....	....	1/8	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.... .	....	....	....	
39	Calf Shirt	....	4	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.. .	....	....	....	
	Running Funny	....	. ...	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	2	.. ..	.....	....	....	....	
	Fisher	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	...	....	.....	.. ..	.....	....	....	....	
	Button Chief's widow	.. .	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	. ...	.. ..	.....	....	....	....	
40	Eagle Head	....	4	....	....	1/4	....	....	.....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	The Hoof	....	. ....	....	....	1/8	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	
	Crooked Leg	...	.....	....	....	1/8	....	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	2	.. ....	.....	....	....	....	
	Medicine Talker	....	.....	....	...	1/8	..	....	.....	1/8	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	

	White Bull					1/4			1/4							5						Oats—Failure.
	Bellows					1/8			1/8							3						
41	Blackfoot Old Woman		4½			1/8	1/4		1/4							10						
	Man Who Talks					1/4	1/8		1/2	1/4						4						
	Has Horns					1/4	1/4		1/4	1/4						6						
	Long White Eagle					1/4	1/4		1/4	1/4						5						
	Red Tail Feathers					1/4	1/8		1/4	1/8						3						
	Wolf Shirt								1/8	1/4												
	Fire Steel					1/4			1/4	1/4						6						
	Young Scabby Bull					1/8			1/2	1/8						4						
	Packs-Meat-on-his-Back								1/8	1/4												
	White Rider					1/4			1/4	1/4						8						
	Crow Chief					1/8			1/4	1/4						4						
	Bears Arm					1/8			1/4	1/4						6						
	Flat Head Bull's Widow					1/8			1/4	1/4						3						
42	Little Shire		2½			1/8			1/4	1/2						4						
	Shot Close					1/8			1/4	1/4						4						
	Long White Eagle's Son					1/4			1/4	1/4						3						
43	Bullback Fat		4			1/4			1/4	1/4						8						
	Small Ears					1/2			1/4	1/2						11						
	Gets-lot-of-Wood-in-Night					1/8			1/4	1/4						4						
	Three Medicine Calf					1/8			1/4	1/4						3						
	Big Old Man					1/8			1/4	1/4						4						
	Sleeps-Toward-Fire					1/8	1/4									2						
	Prairie Hen					1/4	1/2									6						
	Sweet Grass					1/4	1/4									7						
	Eagle Collar					1/8	1/4									2						
	Stolen Person					1/8	1/4									4						
44	Little Shield		1			1/4	1/4									5						
	Many-Braided-Hair					1/4	1/4									6						
	Tallow					1/4	1/4									4						
	Long Horns Widow					1/4	1/4									5						
45	Weasel Fat's Widow		2																			
	Totals	2	168			24½	27½		12					496								

JAS. WILSON,
Farming Instructor.

WM. POCKLINGTON,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in South Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1890.

RESERVE No. 146, BAND A.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	
1	Three Bulls	....	1½	....	....	1¼	¼	....	....	2	....	....	12	....	....	74	2	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
31	Not Good	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
33	White Buffalo Mane	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
49	Big Body	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
52	Little Old Man	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
58	Little Chief	....	½	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
47	Iron Shield	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
48	Yellow Medicine Man	....	½	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
71	Running Weasel	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	42	2	....	....	....	....	
101	Crowfoot's Widow	....	1	....	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	56	2	....	....	....	....	
34	Many-Shot-At	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
102	Hind Bell	....	1	....	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	56	1	....	....	....	....	
106	Prairie Head	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
113	Black Eagle	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
104	The Otter	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
128	Many Chiefs	....	½	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
152	Saved-Many-Times	....	½	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
157	Medicine Pipe Stem	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
160	Beaded-Work	....	½	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
103	White Man's Food	....	1	....	....	¾	¼	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	42	1	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	18	....	....	16	5	....	....	2	....	....	180	....	....	900	30	....	....	....	....	

BAND C.

1	Weasel Calf	....	1	....	....	1	½	....	....	1	....	....	12	....	....	70	10	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
27	Elk-Getting-Up	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
35	Peacemaker	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
46	Game Bear	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
47	The Moon	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
51	Owl Child	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	

53	The Crow	....	1/2	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
54	Game Bear's Son	....	1/2	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
30	Yellow Horse	....	1/2	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	5	....	....	5	1/2	....	....	1	....	....	55	....	..	310	10	....	....	....	....	
	BAND "D."																					
1	Running Rabbit	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	1 1/2	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	44	5	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
2	Spotted Calf	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	Oats a failure.
33	Old-woman-at-war	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	
25	Bear Hat	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	..	
43	Calf Bull	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	
4	West Wolf	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....	
11	Many Bears	....	3/4	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	..	
41	Chief Duck	...	3/4	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
42	Bear Robe	....	3/4	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
55	Good Old Man	....	3/4	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
26	Stripped Squirrel	....	1/2	....	....	1/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	8	....	....	7	1 1/2	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	413	5	....	....	....	....	
	BAND "F."																					
1	Calf Robe	....	1 1/2	....	....	1	1 1/2	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	59	5	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
21	White Wolf	....	1 1/2	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	Oats a failure.
39	The Louse	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	
38	Bull-going-down	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	
19	Weasel Bear	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	6	....	....	4	1 1/2	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	227	5	....	....	....	....	
	BAND "G."																					
1	Eagle Rib	....	1 1/2	....	..	1	1	....	....	1/2	....	....	7 1/2	....	....	65	18	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
46	Bear shield	...	1 1/2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	7 1/2	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	...	
33	Bad-dried-meat	....	1 1/2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 1/2	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Spotted Calf	....	1 1/2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 1/2	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	
5	Standing-up-Smoking-alone	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	
4	Cow Skin Moccasin	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	
56	Crow Chief	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	
40	White Dog	....	1	....	....	3/4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	
39	Bob-tail-horse	....	1	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
14	Scabby Bull	...	1	....	....	1/2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	12	....	....	8	1	....	....	1/2	....	....	60	....	....	512	18	....	....	....	....	

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in South Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1890—*Con.*

RESERVE No. 146, BAND "H."

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	
1	Medicine Shield	....	1	....	....	½	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	30	5	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
7	Night Chief	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
3	Little Bear	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
4	Poor Eagle	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Black Fever	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	
23	Wolf Leg	....	½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Scraping High	....	½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	190	5	....	....	....	....	

BAND "J."

1	Rabbit Carrier	....	1	....	....	½	1	....	....	½	....	....	5	....	....	33	17	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
20	Wolf Collar	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	
9	Calling Close	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	
10	Spotted Bear	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	
22	Sleeping Wolf	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	
21	Sitting Eagle	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	
25	The Conqueror	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	
30	Many-wounds-son-of	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	8	....	....	4	1	....	....	½	....	....	40	....	....	263	17	....	....	....	....	

BAND "P."

1	White Eagle	....	1	....	....	½	1	....	....	¾	....	....	8	....	....	40	8	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
14	Chief Sitting	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
46	Yellow-tail-feathers	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
43	Running Owl	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
48	The Hawk	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	

55	The Writer	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
41	Yellow Door	....	½	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
9	Bull's Horn	....	½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
8	Iron Head	....	½	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	5	....	....	4	1	....	....	¾	....	....	48	....	....	320	8	....	....	....	....	

BAND "Q."

11	Three Eagles	....	1	....	....	½	1	....	....	½	....	....	8	....	....	40	8	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
21	Yellow-old-woman	....	1	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
38	The Breaker	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
36	Bad Boy	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
42	White Horse	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
44	Wolf Tail	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total	....	5	....	....	3	1	....	....	½	....	....	32	....	....	240	8	....	....	....	....	

BAND "Y."

1	Bad Boy	....	2	....	....	½	3	....	....	¾	....	....	22	....	....	40	24	....	....	....	....	Gardens a failure.
13	Only Eagle	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
8	Many-turning-robes-over	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
15	Brass-plate-man	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
22	Good-young-man	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
7	Fighting-in-middle	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Bad-old-man	....	¾	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
4	Tail-with-hair-off	....	¾	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
24	Little Axe	....	¾	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
	Totals	...	8	....	....	4	3	....	..	¾	....	....	70	....	....	320	24	....	....	....	....	
	Total, Reserve No. 146	....	79	....	....	58	17½	....	....	7½	....	....	525	....	....	3695	130	....	....	....	....	

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Farmer.

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

Return showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in North Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1890.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. —.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	
	Band E.																					
1	Old Sun	....	3	....	....	¼	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	
4	Old Brass	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	..	
14	Calf Flying	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	
26	The Keg	....	....	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	
	Band I.																					
1	Bear Child	....	3	....	....	½	¼	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
49	The Pheasant	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	
58	Big old man	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	
	Band K.																					
1	Low Horn	....	5	....	....	½	½	¼	....	....	¼	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Crooked-meat-string	....	8	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	
9	Wolf Head	....	7	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
10	Wolf Ear	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	
14	Running Kit Fox	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
18	Chiefs Legging	....	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
28	Running Rabbit	....	....	....	....	½	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	
40	Little Calf	....	....	....	....	1	¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	
	Band L.																					
1	White Pup	....	16	....	....	2	1	¼	....	....	¼	....	150	....	....	40	....	..	....	....	....	
3	Greasy Forehead	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	
6	Boss-Rib- Medicine	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	
22	Reddish Gun	....	....	....	....	½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	

34	Nose Cutter		5			1										18					
38	Spotted One					1										53					
42	Meat Face		6			1										27					
44	Big Road					½															
7	Bull Shoe					2										17					
	Band M.																				
1	Lone Chief		3			½	¼														
26	Red Old Man		5			½	¼									14					
29	Many Good					½	¼									10					
48	Only Owl					½	¼									8					
	Band N.																				
47	Running Marten		7			1	1	¼			¼					57					
22	Wolf Tail					1										39					
33	Raw Eater					½										22					
49	Bear's Direction					1½										153					
	Band O.																				
1	Big Plume		3			½	1									25					
9	Old Cree					¼										10					
10	Eagle Robe					¼										19					
11	Skunk Tallow					¼										11					
12	Weasel Horn					¼										40					
21	The Cutter					1										74					
71	Stabbed Last					¼										28					
85	Crow Shoe					1										108					
100	The Sun					¼										20					
	Band R.																				
19	Many Shots		2			½	1									15					
1	Weasel Child					¼										10					
41	Snowshoe Walker					¼										9					
	Totals		73			29½	7¾	1¼			1¼			150		1143					

W. M. BAKER,
Farmer.

MAGNUS BEG,
Indian Agent.

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.
		$ cts.			
*Superintendent-General	Hon. E. Dewdney.				
Deputy Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet...	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861	Governor in Council.	Feb. 13, 1861
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair	2,400	June 1, 1873	do ..	April 15, 1859
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,800	do 7, 1883	do ..	June 7, 1883
Inspector of Agencies and Reserves	A. Dingman.	1,750	July 22, 1882	do ..	July 22, 1882
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeill	1,600	do 1, 1874	do ..	do 1, 1874
Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch	J. D. McLean	1,600	Oct. 25, 1876	do ..	Oct. 25, 1876
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,400	Sept. 1, 1873	do ..	do 13, 1870
In charge C. Fund	D. C. Scott	1,400	Oct. 8, 1880	do ..	Oct. 8, 1880
Eng. & French Translator	J. V. de Boucherville	1,400	Dec. —, 1868	do ..	May —, 1865
Clerk	T.F. S.Kirkpatrick	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	do ..	Aug. 6, 1873
Book-keeper	R. G. Dalton	1,400	July —, 1871	do ..	July —, 1871
Clerk	M. Benson	1,400	April 22, 1876	do ..	April 22, 1876
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	1,350	July 1, 1879	do ..	July 1, 1879
Clerk of Statistics	John McGirr	1,300	Aug. 1, 1877	do ..	Aug. 1, 1877
Stenographer	H. C. Ross	1,250	Jan. 26, 1883	do ..	Jan. 26, 1883
Assistant Surveyor	Samuel Bray	1,200	June 14, 1884	do ..	June 14, 1884
Registrar of Patents	W. A. Orr	1,200	Nov. 24, 1883	do ..	Nov. 24, 1883
Stenographer	J. A. J. McKenna.	1,150	do 28, 1887	do ..	July 1, 1887
Book-keeper	E. Rochester	1,100	June 5, 1890	do ..	June 5, 1890
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	1,000	April 3, 1882	do ..	Jan. 1, 1871
Copying Clerk	Jos. Delisle	1,000	June 23, 1880	do ..	June 23, 1880
do	H. G. Maigny	900	July 1, 1879	do ..	July 1, 1879
Assistant Book-keeper	H. McKay	900	Feb. 15, 1884	do ..	do 9, 1880
Clerk	J. Austin	900	July 1, 1885	do ..	do 1, 1885
Clerk in charge of land sales books	A. E. Kemp.	900	Feb. 1, 1884	do ..	Feb. 1, 1884
Clerk of Indexes	F. Yielding..	800	May 1, 1882	do ..	May 1, 1882
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	800	Nov. 24, 1883	do ..	Nov. 24, 1883
Book-keeper	J. W. Shore	800	Mar. 24, 1884	do ..	Mar. 24, 1884
Engrossing Clerk	L. A. Dorval	750	July 1, 1886	do ..	July 1, 1886
Clerk	L. D. McMeekin	650	Dec. 31, 1887	do ..	Dec. 31, 1887
do	I. H. Wilson	600	Jan. 29, 1887	do ..	Jan. 29, 1887
do	D. Osahgee	500	Feb. 11, 1889	do ..	Feb 11, 1889
do	G. M. Matheson	450	July 1, 1888	do ..	July 1, 1888
do	Helen G. Ogilvy	450	June 30, 1890	do ..	June 30, 1890
do	Edith H. Lyon	450	May 31, 1890	do ..	May 31, 1890
do	Mary D. Maxwell..	400	do 31, 1890	do ..	do 31, 1890
do	Annie C. Taylor	400	June 30, 1890	do ..	June 30, 1890
Solicitor	R. Sedgewick	400	Feb. 27, 1888	do ..	Feb. 27, 1888
Minister's Private Sec'y.	A. Chisholm	600			
Extra clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott	$2 per d.			
do	Miss L. Maracle	400			
do	T. D. Green	$2 per d.			
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	500	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council.	July 1, 1883
Messenger	J. Slocombe	480	Nov. 1, 1883	do ..	Nov. 1, 1883
Extra Messenger	F. R. Byshe	400			
do	Benj. Hayter	$1 per d.			

* Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1890.

Robert Sinclair, *Accountant.*

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With $140 for travelling expenses and $200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sales.
A. McGregor Ironside	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M.D.	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, $60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	825 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With $154.50 for office rent and fuel.
P. E. Jones	do	600 00	Hagersville	
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent.		Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues, and $150 a year for office rent.
J. P. Donnelly	do	800 00	Port Arthur	With $130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Matthew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00	Gananoque	With $100 for travelliag expenses.
J. F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do		Wiarton	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount and free office. No other remuneration.
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	500 00	Highgate	
E. Bennett	do	60 00	Eganville	
J. W. Jermyn	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.
James Allen	do	500 00	Saugeen	do
John Wallace		25 00	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root		25 00		
J. L. Thompson		25 00		
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Roseneath	
J. R. Stevenson	do	500 00	Georgina	
E. Harris	do	500 00	Gore's Landing	
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene	
D. J. McPhee	do	500 00	Uptergrove	
G. B. McDermott	do	150 00	Scugog	
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg	
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	$100 a year for keep of horse.
E. Watson	Indian Lands Agent.		do	5 per cent. on collections.
C. J. Bloomfield	Land Agent		Peterborough	7½ per cent. commission on collections.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Geo. Long	Agent		St. Régis	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Point Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	600 00	Caughnawaga	With $60 a year for office rent.
L. F. Boucher	Superintendent	400 00	Betsiamits	With $100 for rent, light and fuel.
Rev. J. Gagné	Agent	50 00	Maria	
S. Porrier	do	200 00	Restigouche	
P. E. Robillard	do	200 00	Pierreville	
A. A. Hudon	Prosecutor	100 00	Roberval	
F. H. O'Brien	do	100 00	Tadousac	
A. Bastien	Agent	200 00	Lorette	
N. LeBel	do	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to $2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A. W. Vowell	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	With travelling expenses.
P. O'Reilly	Indian Reserve Commissioner	3,500 00	do	
H. Moffatt	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guillod	do	1,200 00	West Coast	
R. H. Pidcock	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	
P. McTiernan	do	1,200 00	Fraser River	
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
do	do	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provis'nly	
M. Phillips	Acting Agent	1,200 00	Kootenay	
C. Todd	Agent	1,800 00	North-West Coast.	
W. L. Meason	do	1,200 00	Williams' Lake	
R. E. Loring	do	1,100 00	Babine	
E. M. Skinner	Surveyor	1,800 00	Victoria	
A. H. Green	do	1,800 00	do	
W. MacLaughlin	Extra Clerk	2 50 p.d.	do	
W. Bryce	Messenger	600 00	do	
L. P. Lewis	Constable	480 00	Songhees Reserve	
Tom	do	240 00	Cowichan Agency	
I. Modeland	Engineer on steamer "Vigilant"	900 00	North-West Coast.	
H. Prevost	Pilot do	540 00	do	

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. R. Scott	Principal	800 00	Metlakahtla Industrial School	
Rose Anderson	Matron	480 00	do	
W. H. Robertson	Trades Instructor	1,360 00	do	
J. Campbell	Cook	360 00	do	Salary, $1,000; board allowance, $360.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	$ cts.		
M. Hagan.....	Principal.....	800 00	Kamloops Industrial School.....	
M. McMillan.....	Teacher.....	600 00	do ..	
Sister Celestine.....	Matron.....	400 00	do ..	
Sister Joachim.....	Servant.....	200 00	do ..	
C. Gearypie.....	Cook.....	250 00	do ..	
	KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. G. Donckele...	Principal.....	800 00	Kuper Island Industrial School....	
D. P. Donoghue....	Trades Instructor...	600 00	do ..	
Alice Curran.....	Acting Matron.....	300 00	do ..	
Julia Curran.....	Servant.....	200 00	do ..	

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. Wells.....	Agent.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	District— No. 1 "a," for County Annapolis
F. McDormand.....	do	50 00	Bear River.....	1 "b," for Digby.
C. E. Beckwith.....	do	50 00	Canning.....	2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler	do	75 00	Caledonia.....	3, for Queen's County. 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do	33 33	Bedford.....	5, do Halifax.
James Gass.....	do	50 00	Shubenacadie.....	6 "a," do Hants.
Dr. D. H. Muir.....	do	50 00	Truro.....	6 "b," do Colchester.
Dr. G. W. Boggs...	do	50 00	Parrsboro'.....	7, do Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald..	do	100 00	Pictou.....	8, do Pictou.
W. C. Chisholm....	do	100 00	Antigonish.....	9, do Antigonish & Guysboro'.
Rev. M. McKenzie..	do	100 00	Red Island.....	10, do Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac....	do	100 00	River Inhabitants.	11, do Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant.....	do	50 00	Grand Narrows...	12, do Victoria.
Rev. A. Cameron....	do	100 00	Christmas Island..	13, do Cape Breton.
G. R. Smith.....	do	50 00	Yarmouth.....	14, do Yarmouth.
E. T. Ferguson.....	do	50 00	Barrington Head..	15, do Shelburne.
M. A. McDonald, M.D	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Sydney.....	13, do Cape Breton.
J McMillan, M.D..	do	42 00	Pictou.....	8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant....	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham.....	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell.....	do ..	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-Western do
do	Acting Agent.....	200 00	do	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary..	Missionary.....	200 00	Tobique.....	NOTE.—Mr. O'Leary receives $100 from the Indian Trust Fund and a similar sum from the New Brunswick grant.
Rev. S. J. Crumley..	do	100 00	Red Bank.....	
Rev. W. Morrisey..	do	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. E. J. Bannon..	do	100 00	Big Cove.....	

Outside Service.

Return A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

Outside Service.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	Missionary	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev. F. Beliveau	do	100 00	Richibucto Village	Indian Island.
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do	25 00	Restigouche	
Rev. W. O'Leary	do	100 00	Kingsclear	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan	do	100 00	St. Mary's	
J. Macdonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Eastern Division	County of Northumberland.
H. A. Fish, M.D.	do	100 00	Western Division	do do
E. H. Leger, M.D.	do	20 00	Bouctouche	do Kent.
R. A. Olliqui, M.D.	do	100 00	Big Cove & Indian Island	do do
T. Barnaby	Constable	20 00	Eel Ground.	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	300 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent, $200; allowance for travelling expenses, $100
Jerome LeClercq	Teacher	200 00	do	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

	Commissioner's Office, Regina.			
Hayter Reed	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	
A. E. Forget	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	do	
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in N.-W. Territories.	2,200 00	do	
Alex. McGibbon	do	2,200 00	do	
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,600 00	do	
J. C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	do	
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor	1,400 00	do	
J. A. Macrae	Inspector, Protestant Schools	1,200 00	do	
G. A. Betourney	Inspector, Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do	
F. H. Paget	Clerk	1,200 00	do	
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	do	
J. A. Mitchell	do	1,200 00	do	
J. W. Jowett	do	900 00	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	900 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz	do	900 00	do	
J. P. Wright	do	1,000 00	do	
A. E. Lake	do	720 00	do	
H. A. Carruthers	do	720 00	do	
A. P. Vankoughnet	do	720 00	do	
M. Irvine	do	480 00	do	
W. Sibbald	do	720 00	do	
L. E. Herchmer	do	360 00	do	
J. R. Marshallsay	do	600 00	do	
H. R. Henderson	do	600 00	do	
J. Lawrence	do	720 00	do	
E. B. Black	do	720 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
G. O. Collier	Caretaker	420 00	do	

Return A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

Outside Service.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	Superintendent's Office, Winnipeg.	$ cts.		
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency..	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Leveque...	Clerk.....	1,300 00	do	
E. Jean.....	do	700 00	do	
Miss F. McIntosh...	do	540 00	do	
G. T. Orton, M.D...	Medical attendant...	800 00	do	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Brokenhead Reserves.
	Manitoba Superintendency.			
	Treaty No. 1.			
F. Ogletree	Agent	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.	
A. M. Muckle.. ..	do	900 00	Clandeboye.....	
	Treaty No. 2.			
H. Martineau.....	Agent	1,000 00	Manitoba House..	
	Treaty No. 3.			
R. J. N. Pither.....	Agent	1,000 00	Rat Portage.....	
J. McCracken	do	1,000 00	Fort Francis.. ..	
J. McIntyre.....	do	900 00	Savanne.....	Also instructs in farming.
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage	
H. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter.....	250 00	Fort Francis.....	
	Treaty No. 5.			
A. McKay.....	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
J. Reader.....	do	800 00	The Pas.....	
	North-West Superintendency.			
	Treaty No. 4.			
	Birtle Agency.			
J. A. Markle.....	Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	
S. M. Dickinson	Clerk	720 00	do	
A. Flammand.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do	
	Fort Pelly Agency.			
W. E. Jones.....	Acting Agent..	900 00	Fort Pelly.....	
F. Fischer.....	Interpreter and teamster	480 00	do	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
John J. Campbell...	Agent	1,200 00	Moose Mountain..	
W. Graham	Clerk.....	600 00	do ..	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer	600 00	do ..	
M. A. Lawford.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do ..	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.	$ cts.		
A. McDonald	Agent	1,400 00	Crooked Lakes	
D. Pierce	Clerk	720 00	do	
J. Sinclair	Interpreter	300 00	do	
J. A. Sutherland	Farmer	600 00	do	
E. McNeil	do	420 00	do	
J. Nicol	do	480 00	do	
A. J. Coburn	do	420 00	do	
Jane Sutherland	Instructress	120 00	do	
Harriet Coburn	do	120 00	do	
	FILE HILLS AGENCY.			
H. L. Reynolds	Agent	1,000 00	File Hills	
E. C. Stewart	Clerk	360 00	do	
R. McConnell, jr.	Farmer	420 00	do	
	MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE.			
J. B. Lash	Agent	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
H. R. Halpin	Clerk	720 00	do	
R. McKinnon	Farmer	720 00	do	
D. McIntosh	do	600 00	do	
S. Hockley	do	600 00	do	
Anna B. Hockley	Instructress	120 00	do	
J. McInnis	Herder	360 00	do	
M. M. Seymour, M.D	Physician	600 00	do	
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.			
H. Keith	Agent	1,200 00	Touchwood Hills	
V. Dodd	Clerk	480 00	do	
J. H. Gooderham	Farmer	600 00	do	
Maggie Gooderham	Instructress	120 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham	Farmer	600 00	do	
Kate Fleetham	Instructress	120 00	do	
L. Couture	Farmer	600 00	do	
C. Favel	Labourer	360 00	do	
R. Pratt	Interpreter	480 00	do	
	ASSINIBOINE AGENCY			
W. S. Grant	Agent	1,000 00		
J. C. Halford	Farmer	400 00		
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Principal	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle Industrial School	
J. V. Farrell	Assistant Principal	600 00	do	
C. Spencer	Teacher	480 00	do	
Rev. J. Dorais	do	350 00	do	
T. Redmond	Farmer	600 00	do	
R. Meehan	Carpenter	720 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Con.*	$ cts.		
G. Goffic	Baker and Gardener.	420 00	Qu'Appelle Industrial School.	
D. McDonald	Blacksmith	600 00	do	
C. Miles	Nightwatchman	480 00	do	
Sister LaMothe	Tailoress	120 00	do	
Sister E. Christin	Matron	400 00	do	
Sister Ste. Geneviève	Cook	240 00	do	
Sister Beliveau	Assistant Cook	144 00	do	
Sister St. Arnaud	Tailoress	120 00	do	
Sister Bergeron	Teacher	144 00	do	
Sister Goulet	do	144 00	do	
M. M. Seymour, M.D	Medical Attendant.	360 00	do	
	Treaty No. 6.			
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY.			
R. S. McKenzie	Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake	
L. Marion	Farmer	480 00	do	
J. Wilson	do	480 00	do	
L. Lovell	do	480 00	do	
Andronique Marion	Instructress	120 00	do	
S. Thomas	Interpreter	420 00	do	
W. B. Cameron	Clerk	720 00	do	
	CARLTON AGENCY.			
J. Finlayson	Agent	1,000 00	Carlton	
G. Chaffee	Farmer	600 00	do	
H. W. Halpin	Clerk	360 00	do	
Rose Chaffee	Instructress	120 00	do	
	MOOSE WOODS, SIOUX.			
W. R. Tucker	Overseer and Issuer.	144 00	Saskatoon	
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY			
P. J. Williams	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	
S. T. Macadam, M.D	Medical Attendant.	750 00	do	
J. Carney	Storeman	720 00	do	
A. J. McNeil	Clerk	800 00	do	
J. Fitzpatrick	Farmer	600 00	do	
H. Nash	do	600 00	do	
O. F. Orr	do	600 00	do	
R. L. Orr	Instructress	120 00	do	
G. D. Gopsil	Farmer	600 00	do	
G. E. Applegarth	do	600 00	da	
J. H. Price	do	600 00	do	
L. Applegarth	Instructress	120 00	do	
	ONION LAKE AGENCY			
G. G. Mann	Agent	1,200 00	Fort Pitt	
P. Boudreau	Interpreter	420 00	do	

Return A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

Outside Service.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	Saddle Lake Agency.	$ cts.		
J. Ross	Acting Agent	600 00	Saddle Lake	
T. H. G. O'Brien	Clerk	420 00	do	
J. E. Ingram	Farmer	600 00	do	
P. L. Grasse	do	600 00	do	
	Edmonton Agency.			
C. DeCazes	Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton	
J. V. Kildahl	Storeman	540 00	do	
J. Calder	Interpreter	420 00	do	
W. J. O'Donnell	Farmer	600 00	do	
Ellen O'Donnell	Instructress	120 00	do	
	Peace Hills Agency			
S. B. Lucas	Agent	1,200 00	Peace Hills	
C. W. H. Sanders	Clerk	720 00	do	
D. L. Clink	Farmer	720 00	do	
D. C. Robertson	do	480 00	do	
Janet Robertson	Instructress	120 00	do	
D. Whitford	Interpreter	480 00	do	
G. Whitford	do	420 00	do	
	Battleford Industrial School.			
Rev. T. Clarke	Principal	1,200 00	Battleford	
Mrs. T. Clarke	Matron	400 00	do	
J. B. Ashby	Assistant Principal	600 00	do	
Edith Ashby	Governess	240 00	do	
S. Gatley	Carpenter	600 00	do	
S. S. Simpson	Farmer	420 00	do	
M. McKinnon	Blacksmith	540 00	do	
Lizzie Latimer	Seamstress	240 00	do	
	Treaty No. 7.			
	Sarcee Agency.			
F. C. Cornish	Agent	1,000 00	Calgary	
A. Kemys-Tynte	Clerk	720 00	do	
G. Hodgson	Interpreter	420 00	do	
W. Graham	Farmer	420 00	Stony Reserve	
	Blackfoot Agency			
M. Begg	Agent	1,200 00	Blackfoot Reserve	
W. S. Richardson	Clerk	720 00	do	
J. L'hereux	Interpreter	600 00	do	
G. H. Wheatley	Farmer	540 00	do	
W.M. Baker	Issuer	480 00	do	
T. B. Lauder	Labourer	420 00	do	
S. M. Jarvis	do	360 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
	BLOOD AGENCY.			
W. Pocklington	Agent	1,200 00	Blood Agency	
S. Swinford	Clerk	720 00	do	
F. X. Girard, M.D.	Medical Attendant	1,000 00	do	
D. Mills	Interpreter	480 00	do	
J. Wilson	Farmer	600 00	do	
F. D. Freeman	Issuer	540 00	do	
T. Watson	Cook	420 00	do	
C. H. Clarke	Labourer	420 00	do	
M. Hughes	do	420 00	do	
J. Pembrun	Interpreter	300 00	do	
	PEIGAN AGENCY.			
A. R. Springett	Acting Agent	1,000 00	Piegan Reserve	
J. W. Smith	Foreman	540 00	do	
G. F. Maxfield	Clerk and Assistant Issuer	420 00	do	
W. Smith	Cook	420 00	do	
F. Spearson	Interpreter	420 00	do	
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. E. Claude	Principal	1,200 00	Dunbow	
Chas. Dennehy	Assistant Principal	600 00	do	
G. Lacombe	Farmer	460 00	do	
A. Pigeon	Carpenter	480 00	do	
Sister Cleary	Matron	400 00	do	
Sister Sicard	Cook	240 00	do	
Amelia Druais	Servant	180 00	do	
D. L'tendre	do	180 00	do	
A. Croteau	Shoemaker	420 00	do	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	Physician	240 00	do	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians to the 30th June, 1890.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance	Denomination.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Protestant	do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. $100 of this amount and an additional $25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N. V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1890, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett	do Rama	150 00	do
Clark Lapp	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 00	do
A. D. Walker	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
J. A. Langrill	Six Nations	2,000 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at $600 a year.
V. J. A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Allowed $150 additional for rent.
F. F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderdon	80 00	Paid by the Band.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	do
D. Sinclair	do and Munsees of Thames	260 00	$200 paid by Chippewas and $60 from Management Fund.
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	Paid by the Band.
J. M. Shaw	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	150 00	do
J. Comeau	River Desert Indians	150 00	do
C. N. Smellie	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
W. S. Soott	Chippewas of Saugeen	260 00	Paid by the Band.
Jas. D. Wilson	Moravians of the Thames	200 00	do

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 1—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SERVICE.	—	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	5,257 00			
do 53 Vic., c. 2	550 00			
		5,807 00		
Expenditure—				
Salaries, for detail see page 24			1,067 46	
Relief to destitute, for detail see page 24			1,765 62	
Seed grain and implements, for detail see page 24			1,122 21	
Medical attendance and medicines do 25			2,175 10	
Burial expenses do 26			80 33	
Miscellaneous do 26			5 31	
		5,807 00	6,216 03	409 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1890.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B 2—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SERVICE.	—	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	5,975 00			
do 53 Vic., c. 2	500 00			
		6,475 00		
Less—Increase of salary to Miss Martin, transferred to Trust Fund		50 00		
Expenditure—				
Salaries, for detail see page 26			1,685 00	
Relief to destitute, for detail see page 26			1,470 76	
Seed grain and implements, for detail see page 27			1,377 87	
Medical attendance and medicines do 27			1,533 58	
Burial expenses do 28			40 11	
Miscellaneous do 28			411 15	
		6,425 00	6,518 47	93 47

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1890.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B 3—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	2,000 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries, for detail see page 28		200 00	
Relief of destitute, for detail see page 28		1,179 38	
Seed grain and implements, for detail see page 29		166 92	
Medical attendance and medicines do 29		477 96	
Schools do 29		288 05	
Travelling expenses do 30		100 00	
Miscellaneous do 30		78 53	
	2,000 00	2,490 84	490 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1890.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B 4.

Indians of British Columbia, with Three Subsidiary Statements, numbered 1, 2 and 3, following.

——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Indians of B. Columbia, under 52 V., c. 2. . $63,340 00				
do do 53 V., c. 2. . 19,380 00				
	82,720 00	83,191 77	.....	471 77
Indian Reserve Surveys, under 52 V., c. 2	11,837 00	9,541 28	2,295 72	
Indian Reserve Commission, under 52 V., c. 2	9,500 00	9,341 39	158 61	
	104,057 00	102,074 44	2,454 33	471 77

RETURN B 4.

INDIANS of British Columbia, with Three Subsidiary Statements, numbered 1, 2 and 3, following.—*Continued.*

1.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERALLY.

——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	63,340 00		
do 53 Vic., c. 2	19,380 00		
Expenditure—			
Victoria Office, for details see page 30	.....	8,426 48	
Kootenay Agency do 31	.....	2,398 34	
North-West Coast Agency do 33	.....	10,164 25	
Kwahkewlth do do 34	.....	2,455 89	
Fraser do do 35	.....	8,607 96	
Cowichan do do 36	.....	3,137 68	
West Coast do do 38	.....	2,368 48	
Babine do do 39	.....	3,237 03	
Williams Lake do do 40	.....	3,133 50	
Kamloops do do 41	.....	3,449 51	
Okanagan do do 42	.....	869 44	
Industrial Schools do do 43	.....	34,943 21	
	82,720 00	83,191 77	471 77

2.—INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS.

			Grant not used.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	11,837 00		
Expenditure—			
Under W. S. Jemmett, for details see page 45	.....	4,826 57	
do E. M. Skinner do do 46	.....	4,714 71	
	11,837 00	9,541 28	2,295 72

3.—INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	9,500 00		
Expenditure—			
Under P. O'Reilly, for details see page 47.....	.....	9,341 39	
	9,500 00	9,341 39	158 61

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 5.

INDIANS of Manitoba and the North-West Territories with Fifteen Subsidiary Statements, A to O following.

——	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annuities under 52 Vic., c. 2	138,955 00	129,627 00	9,328 00	
Agricultural implements under 52 Vic., c. 2 $ 15,250 00				
Agricultural implements under 53 Vic., c. 2 300 00				
	15,550 00	13,369 77	2,180 23	
Seeds under 52 Vic., c. 2 $ 3,040 00				
do 53 Vic., c. 2 11,285 00				
	14,325 00	11,592 60	2,732 40	
Cattle under 52 Vic., c. 2	6,306 00	5,994 90	311 10	
Supplies for destitute Indians and provisions and supplies given at Treaty payments, under 52 Vic., c. 2.	354,819 00	352,734 32	2,084 68	
Clothing under 52 Vic., c. 2	3,514 00	3,627 39	.....	113 3
Day schools under 52 Vic., c. 2 $ 66,386 00				
do 53 Vic., c. 2 500 00				
	66,886 00	50,031 75	16,854 25	
Industrial schools under 52 Vic., c. 2 $145,044 00				
do do 53 Vic., c. 2 16,174 00				
	161,218 75	127,347 30	33,871 45	
Surveys under 52 Vic., c. 2	5,000 00	6,092 94	.....	1,092 94
Farmers' wages under 52 Vic., c. 2	31,940 00	28,403 64	3,536 36	
Farm maintenance under 52 Vic., c. 2	24,369 00	19,782 19	4,586 81	
Sioux under 52 Vic., c. 2	4,165 00	3,059 08	1,105 92	
General expenses under 52 Vic., c. 2 $153,036 00				
do do 53 Vic., c. 2 1,279 10				
	154,315 10	171,247 77	.....	16,932 67
Agency buildings under 52 Vic., c. 2	11,218 00	10,634 84	583 16	
Grist mills under 52 Vic., c. 2	6,900 00	6,716 23	183 77	
	999,480 85	940,261 72	77,358 13	18,139 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

				Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
A.—ANNUITIES.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2				138,955 00		
Expenditure—						
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page			48		49,164 00	
Assiniboine Agency		do	65		1,275 00	
Battleford	do	do	67		4,862 00	
Birtle	do	do	71		3,025 00	
Blackfoot	do	do	74		9,345 00	
Blood	do	do	77		10,605 00	
Carlton	do	do	81		3,910 00	
Crooked Lakes	do	do	85		4,162 00	
Duck Lake	do	do	93		6,179 00	
Edmonton	do	do	100		3,640 00	
File Hills	do	do	103		1,765 00	
Moose Mountain	do	do	112		1,675 00	
Muscowpetung	do	do	115		3,230 00	
Onion Lake	do	do	119		2,645 00	
Peace Hills	do	do	122		3,135 00	
Piegan	do	do	125		4,695 00	
Pelly	do	do	129		3,430 00	
Saddle Lake	do	do	132		3,790 00	
Sarcee	do	do	136		4,865 00	
Touchwood Hills	do	do	141		4,230 00	
				138,955 00	129,627 00	9,328 00
B.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.						
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2				15,250 00		
do 53 Vic., c. 2				300 00		
				15,550 00		
Expenditure—						
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page			49		1,846 01	
Assiniboine Agency		do	65		233 12	
Battleford	do	do	67		537 69	
Birtle	do	do	72		906 69	
Blackfoot	do	do	74		602 53	
Blood	do	do	77		410 74	
Carlton	do	do	81		708 10	
Crooked Lakes	do	do	85		320 56	
Duck Lake	do	do	93		1,473 68	
Edmonton	do	do	100		273 46	
File Hills	do	do	104		602 37	
Moose Mountain	do	do	112		459 93	
Muscowpetung	do	do	116		827 95	
Onion Lake	do	do	119		870 45	
Peace Hills	do	do	122		305 43	
Piegan	do	do	125		472 31	
Pelly	do	do	129		355 22	
Saddle Lake	do	do	132		875 48	
Sarcee	do	do	136		267 93	
Touchwood Hills	do	do	141		814 74	
Items not distributed—						
J. A. Kerr, 12 boxes rapid harness menders					19 80	
W. N. Johnson & Co., leather for repairing harness					184 15	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freight charges on branding irons					1 43	
				15,550 00	13,369 77	2,180 23

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
C.—SEED.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	3,040 00		
do 53 Vic., c. 2	14,325 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 50		1,203 92	
Assiniboine Agency do do 65		0 70	
Battleford do do 68		896 47	
Birtle do do 72		246 75	
Blackfoot do do 74		1 55	
Blood do do 78		78 31	
Carlton do do 82		268 23	
Crooked Lakes do do 86		383 33	
Duck Lake do do 94		643 61	
Edmonton do do 100		1,019 02	
File Hills do do 104		337 08	
Moose Mountain Agency do 112		327 77	
Muscowpetung do do 116		692 75	
Onion Lake do do 120		1,432 92	
Peace Hills do do 122		826 54	
Piegan do do 126		116 49	
Pelly do do 129		221 27	
Saddle Lake do do 132		1,128 02	
Sarcee do do 137		230 51	
Touchwood Hills do do 141		959 94	
Items not distributed—			
J. A. Simmers, balance of value of seeds delivered under contract, 1888-89		16 97	
W. Rennie, seeds delivered under contract during spring of 1890		560 45	
	14,325 00	11,592 60	2,732 40
D.—CATTLE AND PIGS.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	6,306 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 51		5 00	
Assiniboine Agency. No expenditure.			
Battleford do For details, see page 68		443 75	
Birtle do do 72		108 65	
Blackfoot do No expenditure.			
Blood do do			
Carlton do For details, see page 82		290 00	
Crooked Lakes do do 86		155 00	
Duck Lake do do 95		1,515 00	
Edmonton do do 100		65 00	
File Hills do do 104		120 00	
Moose Mountain Agency do 112		100 00	
Muscowpetung do No expenditure.			
Onion Lake do do			
Peace Hills do do			
Piegan do For details, see page 126		300 00	
Pelly do do 129		1,537 50	
Saddle Lake do do 132		925 00	
Sarcee do do 137		315 00	
Touchwood Hills do do 141		115 00	
	6,306 00	5,994 90	311 10

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
E.—SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, AND PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES GIVEN AT TREATY PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	354,819 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 51		16,328 29	
Assiniboine Agency do 65		3,856 58	
Battleford do do 68		21,847 05	
Birtle do do 72		1,154 65	
Blackfoot do do 75		58,791 81	
Blood do do 78		67,324 29	
Carlton do do 82		11,441 19	
Crooked Lake do do 86		5,917 22	
Duck Lake do do 95		11,112 11	
Edmonton do do 100		17,818 66	
File Hills do do 104		6,542 61	
Moose Mountain do do 113		2,780 56	
Muscowpetung do do 116		8,255 22	
Onion Lake do do 120		14,139 12	
Peace Hills do do 123		15,307 00	
Piegan do do 126		30,754 85	
Pelly do do 130		4,365 61	
Saddle Lake do do 133		18,680 81	
Sarcee do do 137		24,486 10	
Touchwood Hills do do 142		11,291 75	
Items not distributed—			
Bishop Clut—Expenditure of grant for the purchase of nets and twine for the Indians of the Mackenzie River District		500 00	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—For transport of goods		38 84	
	354,819 00	352,734 32	2,084 68

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant exceeded.
F.—CLOTHING.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	3,514 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 56		25 93	
Assiniboine Agency do 66		120 33	
Battleford do no expenditure.			
Birtle do for details, see page 72		461 29	
Blackfoot do do 75		278 82	
Blood do do 78		395 78	
Carlton do do 82		13 25	
Crooked Lake do do 87		299 75	
Duck Lake do do 96		200 50	
Edmonton do no expenditure.			
File Hills do for details, see page 105		239 66	
Moose Mountain do do 113		287 29	
Muscowpetung do do 117		299 75	
Onion Lake do no expenditure.			
Peace Hills do do			
Piegan do for details, see page 127		100 25	
Pelly do do 130		2 80	
Saddle Lake do do 134		214 08	
Sarcee do do 138		281 52	
Touchwood Hills do do 142		406 39	
	3,514 00	3,627 39	113 39

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

				Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
G.—DAY SCHOOLS.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2				66,386 00		
do 53 Vic., c. 2				500 00		
				66,886 00		
Expenditure—						
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page			56		16,588 28	
Assiniboine Agency		do	66		165 84	
Battleford	do	do	68		3,521 46	
Birtle	do	do	73		997 58	
Blackfoot	do	do	75		1,214 49	
Blood	do	do	79		2,454 37	
Carlton	do	do	83		2,856 19	
Crooked Lakes	do	do	87		1,092 00	
Duck Lake	do	do	96		1,746 40	
Edmonton	do	do	101		3,351 94	
File Hills	do	do	105		575 20	
Moose Mountain	do	do	113		7 80	
Muscowpetung	do	do	117		1,968 22	
Onion Lake	do	do	120		896 41	
Peace Hills	do	do	123		591 60	
Piegan	do	do	127		1,271 77	
Pelly	do	do	130		2,805 08	
Saddle Lake	do	do	134		1,351 21	
Sarcee	do	do	138		2,334 06	
Touchwood Hills	do	do	142		3,346 35	
Items not distributed—						
F. Stevens, 190 dozen copy books					231 00	
C. H. Black, 9 dozen slates					11 25	
W. G. Pettingell, 40 dozen slates					49 50	
Dominion Express Co., express charges					0 25	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., freight on school books					103 50	
Rev. A. E. Cowley, grant to school, Fort Chipewayan, 12 months to 30th June, 1890					200 00	
Rev. A. E. Cowley, grant to Irene training school, Vermillion, 6 months to 31st March, 1890					100 00	
Rev. Père Desmarais, grant to school, Lesser Slave Lake, 12 months to 30th June, 1890					200 00	
				66,886 00	50,031 75	16,854 25
H.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.						
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2				145,044 00		
do 53 Vic., c. 2				16,174 75		
				161,218 75		
Expenditure—						
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page			60		28,538 21	
Qu'Appelle Industrial School		do	146		25,082 05	
Battleford	do	do	150		22,434 49	
High River	do	do	154		11,409 61	
Regina	do	do	156		39,730 94	
Red Deer River	do	do	156		147 20	
Item not distributed—						
Dept. of Justice, for sample moccasins					4 80	
				161,218 75	127,347 30	33,871 45
I.—SURVEYS.						Grant exceeded.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2				5,000 00		
Expenditure—						
For details, see page 157					6,092 94	
				5,000 00	6,092 94	1,092 94

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Continued.*

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J.—FARMERS' WAGES.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	31,940 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, no expenditure.			
Assiniboine Agency, for details see page 66		680 00	
Battleford do do 69		4,269 61	
Birtle do no expenditure.			
Blackfoot do for details see page 76		2,392 37	
Blood do do 79		2,897 09	
Carlton do do 83		720 00	
Crooked Lakes do do 87		2,334 95	
Duck Lake do do 97		1,520 00	
Edmonton do do 101		1,016 00	
File Hills do do 105		440 00	
Moose Mountain do do 113		720 00	
Muscowpetung do do 117		2,470 99	
Onion Lake do no expenditure.			
Peace Hills do for details see page 124		1,834 91	
Piegan do do 127		1,724 06	
Pelly do do 131		45 00	
Saddle Lake do do 134		1,570 00	
Sarcee do do 138		1,301 36	
Touchwood Hills do do 143		2,467 30	
	31,940 00	28,403 64	3,536 36
K.—FARM MAINTENANCE.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	24,369 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, no expenditure.			
Assiniboine Agency, for details see page 66		288 38	
Battleford do do 69		3,043 52	
Birtle do no expenditure.			
Blackfoot do for details see page 76		1,142 48	
Blood do do 79		1,574 82	
Carlton do do 84		925 53	
Crooked Lakes do do 87		1,532 86	
Duck Lake do do 97		1,309 65	
Edmonton do do 101		1,032 22	
File Hills do do 105		179 23	
Moose Mountain do do 114		514 31	
Muscowpetung do do 117		889 96	
Onion Lake do do 121		820 93	
Peace Hills do do 124		1,276 86	
Piegan do do 127		1,063 42	
Pelly do do 131		12 97	
Saddle Lake do do 134		997 13	
Sarcee do do 138		1,460 61	
Touchwood Hills do do 143		1,717 31	
	24,369 00	19,782 19	4,586 81
L.—SIOUX.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	4,165 00		
Expenditure, for details see page 157		3,059 08	
	4,165 00	3,059 08	1,105 92

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
M.—GENERAL EXPENSES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	153,036 00		
do 53 Vic., c. 2	1,279 10		
	154,315 10		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details see page 61		35,394 41	
Assiniboine Agency do 66		1,705 02	
Battleford do do 70		6,345 39	
Birtle do do 73		4,401 94	
Blackfoot do do 76		4,619 34	
Blood do do 80		6,914 93	
Carlton do do 85		4,021 36	
Crooked Lakes do do 88		4,269 98	
Commissioner's Office, Regina do 89		47,069 19	
Duck Lake Agency do 98		5,563 09	
Edmonton do do 102		4,824 85	
File Hills do do 106		3,236 45	
Miscellaneous Account do 107		10,173 88	
Moose Mountain Agency do 114		3,236 96	
Muscowpetung do do 119		5,153 42	
Onion Lake do do 121		3,226 38	
Peace Hills do do 124		4,576 29	
Piegan do do 128		2,374 39	
Pelly do do 131		2,100 74	
Saddle Lake do do 135		4,373 32	
Sarcee do do 139		4,283 66	
Touchwood Hills do do 144		3,372 78	
Items not distributed—			
R. Watson, inspecting samples of clothing and dry goods		10 00	
	154,315 10	171,247 77	16,932 67
N.—AGENCY BUILDINGS.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	11,218 00		Grant not used.
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 64		72 30	
Assiniboine Agency do 67		142 10	
Battleford do do 71		398 77	
Birtle do no expenditure.			
Blackfoot do for details, see page 77		115 86	
Blood do do 81		1,117 72	
Carlton do do 85		57 50	
Crooked Lakes do do 89		682 53	
Duck Lake do do 99		1,691 56	
Edmonton do do 103		383 06	
File Hills do do 107		551 20	
Moose Mountain do do 114		492 43	
Muscowpetung do do 119		1,113 51	
Onion Lake do do 122		104 52	
Peace Hills do do 125		247 60	
Piegan do do 129		438 10	
Pelly do do 131		1,221 79	
Saddle Lake do do 136		219 09	
Sarcee do do 140		635 46	
Touchwood Hills do do 145		949 74	
	11,218 00	10,634 84	583 16
O.—GRIST MILLS.			
Grant under 52 Vic., c. 2	6,900 00		
Expenditure, for details, see page 159		6,716 23	
	6,900 00	6,716 23	183 77

NOVA SCOTIA—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Salaries.		
G. Wells	Salary as Agent in District 1*a*, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	50 00	
F. McDormand	do do 1*b* do	50 00	
C. E. Beckwith	do do 2 do	50 00	
Rev. T. G. Butler	do do 3 & 4 do	75 00	
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5 do	33 33	
J. Gass	do do 6*a* do	50 00	
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do do 6*b* do	50 00	
G. W. Boggs, M.D.	do do 7, from 26th Oct., 1889, to 30th June, 1890	34 13	
Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	100 00	
W. C. Chisholm	do do 9 do	100 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie	do do 10 do	100 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac	do do 11 do	100 00	
Rev. R. Grant*	do do 12 do	75 00	
Rev. A. Cameron	do do 13 do	100 00	
G. R. Smith	do do 14 do	50 00	
E. T. Fergusson	do do 15 do	50 00	
			1,067 46
	Relief to Destitute Indians.		
G. Wells	Grant for the purchase of relief for Indians in District 1*a*	60 00	
F. McDormand	do do do 1*b*	100 00	
C. E. Beckwith	do do do 2	55 00	
Rev. T. J. Butler	do do do 3 & 4	120 00	
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do do 5	75 00	
J. Gass	do do do 6*a*	107 00	
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do do do 6*b*	75 00	
G. W. Boggs, M.D.	do do do 7	78 00	
Rev. R. McDonald	do do do 8	135 00	
W. C. Chisholm	do do do 9	135 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie	do do do 10	194 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac	do do do 11	100 00	
Rev. R. Grant	do do do 12	95 00	
Rev. A. Cameron	do do do 13	195 00	
G. R. Smith	do do do 14	55 00	
E. T. Fergusson	do do do 15	39 26	
G. R. Smith	Over-expended relief grant, fall of 1888	1 47	
Rev. T. J. Butler	do do	13 79	
Angus McDonald	Boards, nails and shingles supplied to Mary Batist of District No. 9	23 40	
C. B. Whidden & Sons	1,000 ft. lumber and freighting supplied to Peter Louis of District No. 9	10 75	
John Chisholm	1 hay frame supplied to Charles Pullet of District No. 9	8 00	
Overseers of the Poor, Freeport	Board of Indian, Daniel Laburn, and wife, 7 weeks	26 25	
J. J. McInnis	Supplies for Indians of Sydney sick with diphtheria	12 70	
Newell Jeddore	Grant for relief of distress	25 00	
J. Tobin	1 pair blankets and provisions supplied to destitute Indian woman	6 00	
E. A. Macneil	3 brls. flour and other supplies for destitute Indians in District 13	20 00	
			1,765 62
	Seed Grain and Implements.		
G. Wells	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians in District 1*a*, spring of 1890	52 00	
F. McDormand	do do 1*b* do	107 00	
C. E. Beckwith	do do 2 do	25 00	
Rev. T. J. Butler	do do 3 & 4 do	125 00	
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5 do	75 00	
J. Gass	do do 6*a* do	60 00	
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do do 6*b* do	25 00	
G. W. Boggs, M.D.	do do 7 do	50 00	
	Carried forward	519 00	2.833 08

* This overpayment of $25 will be refunded.

NOVA SCOTIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	519 00	2,633 08
	Seed Grain and Implements—Continued.		
Rev. R. McDonald..	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians, in District 8, spring of 1890..	103 00	
W. C. Chisholm... .	do do 9 do ..	83 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie.	do do 10 do ..	115 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac....	do do 11 do ..	63 00	
Rev. R. Grant.....	do do 12 do ..	72 00	
Rev. A. Cameron...	do do 13 do ..	85 00	
G. R. Smith..... .	do do 14 do ..	16 02	
E. T. Fergusson.....	do do 15 do ..	25 00	
G. R. Smith.....	Over-expended, seed grant, spring of 1889.....	3 92	
A. T. Clarke.....	do do do	8 09	
G. Wells	do do do	1 00	
J. Gass.....	do do do	1 66	
Rev. R. McDonald..	do do do	9 29	
Rev. T. J. Butler...	do do do	1 63	
Angus Campbell ...	18 hoes supplied to Indians of District 11.....	10 80	
N. Matheson	8 do do do	4 80	
			1,122 21
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
H. Syder, M.D.....	Medical attendance on Indians in District 1*a*.....	6 50	
J. A. Sponagle, M.D.	do do do	4 75	
Russel Withers, M.D	do do do	3 50	
A. Robinson, M.D..	do do do	44 75	
H. A. Ellison, M.D.	do do do 1*b*.....	147 00	
R. J. Ellison, M.D..	do do do	318 95	
G. Barnaby, M.D...	do do do	85 50	
E. Fritz, M.D.....	do do do	28 68	
E. J. Elderkin, M.D.	do do do	20 95	
H. M. Morrison, M.D	do do do 2	24 50	
D. H. Morrison, M.D.	do do do	16 85	
W. B. Moore, M.D..	do do do	46 00	
G. A. Smith, M.D..	do do do 3	50 00	
C. C. Aitken, M.D..	do do do	4 00	
W. H. Cole, M.D...	do do do	15 20	
C. Gray, M.D.....	do do do 4	12 60	
S. Dodge, M.D.....	do do do 5	72 00	
F. McMillan, M.D..	do do do	47 75	
D. H. Muir, M.D...	do do do	15 00	
W. F. Smith, M.D..	do do do	25 55	
M. A. B. Smith, M.D.	do do do	33 00	
F. A. Rand, M.D...	do do do 6*a*.	29 85	
R. Adlington, M.D..	do do do	52 25	
D. H. Muir, M.D...	do do do 6*b*.....	70 25	
R. Cox, M.D.....	do do do	20 50	
F. A. Rand, M.D...	do do do 7	81 45	
G. W. Boggs, M.D..	do do do	107 00	
J. Hayes, M.D... .	do do do	5 90	
D. N. Morrison, M.D.	do do do	3 50	
E. H. Lowerison, M.D	do do do	3 40	
J. McMillan. M.D..	do do do 8	50 00	
J. J. Cameron, M.D.	do do do	12 25	
do .	do do do 9	220 15	
J. C. McKinnon, M.D	do do do	7 75	
J. C. Cadogan, M.D.	do do do	7 00	
J. McDonald, M.D..	do do do 10.....	59 70	
J. McIntosh, M.D..	do do do 11.....	54 50	
J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do do do 12.....	112 85	
M. A. Macdonald, M.D	do do do 13..... ..	100 00	
C. J. Quinan	Medicines supplied do do	78 87	
	Carried forward.....	2,100 20	3,955 29

NOVA SCOTIA—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To Whom Paid.	Service.					$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....					2,100 20	3,955 29
	Medical Attendance and Medicines—Concluded.						
C. J. Fox, M.D	Medical attendance	do	do	14	.....	15 25	
F. S. Wade, M.D...	do	do	do		.....	11 50	
F. N. Anderson, M.D	do	do	do		.....	7 50	
E. K. Kelly, M.D...	do	do	do		.....	6 00	
J. M. Lovitt, M.D .	do	do	do		.....	2 60	
A. M. Perinn, M.D	do	do	do		.....	6 50	
J. S. Morton, M.D..	do	do	do		.....	19 05	
F. Irwin, M.D	do	do	do		.....	6 50	
							2,175 10
	Burial Expenses.						
J. Labador.....	Coffin for burial of Abram Nichols of District 1*b*.....					3 50	
N. Miller & Son	Lumber and trimmings for coffins for Indians of District 1*b*					15 59	
E. Hogan.....	2 coffins for burial of Indians of District 1*b*.....					8 31	
W. E. Woodman....	do	do	do	2	.....	12 50	
A. Michaud	Making coffin for Hannah Tony	do	3		.....	5 00	
C. Harlow	do	Indian child	do		.....	4 00	
H. Palmer	2 coffins for burial of Indians of	do			.....	10 00	
E. T. Bown.....	Lumber and trimmings for coffins of Indians of District 13.					8 62	
Mrs. J. Campbell...	do	do	do			4 31	
J. B. Wyman	Burial expenses					8 50	
							80 33
	Miscellaneous						
Government Stationery Office.....	Stationery supplied.....					.....	5 31
							6,216 03

NEW BRUNSWICK—DETAILS.

	Salaries.						
C. Sargeant.....	Salary as Agent in North-Eastern Superintendency, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....					400 00	
J. Farrell.....	Salary as Agent in South-Western Superintendency, and Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....					500 00	
Thos. Barnaby	Salary as Constable, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....					20 00	
Rev. J. F. Carson...	do	Missionary, 3		do	30th September, 1890 ..	25 00	
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do	do	12	do	30th June, 1890.....	25 00	
Rev. J. J. O'Leary..	do	do		do	do	100 00	
Rev. S. J. Crumley .	do	do		do	do	100 00	
Rev. W. Morrisey ..	de	do		do	do	100 00	
Rev. E. J. Bannon..	do	do		do	do	100 00	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	do		do	do	40 00	
Rev. W. O'Leary ...	do	do		do	do	100 00	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan .	do	do		do	do	100 00	
Rev. F. Beliveau....	do	do	9	do	30th June, 1889.....	75 00	
							1,685 00
	Relief to destitute Indians.						
C. Sargeant.....	Grant for the purchase of relief for Indians in North-Eastern Agency.....					842 00	
J. Farrell ....,....	Grant for the purchase of relief for Indians in South-Western Agency.....					436 37	
do	Grant for the purchase of relief for Indians in Victoria and Madawaska Counties.....					150 00	
	Carried forward.....					1,428 37	1,685 00

NEW BRUNSWICK—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,428 37	1,685 00
	Relief to destitute Indians.—Concluded.		
W. Glew	Provisions for J. Louis and wife	2 50	
G. B. Wolhampter..	do Gabe Joe.....	3 00	
Beveridge & Co.....	Provisions and clothing supplied to Indians in South Western Agency	27 24	
J. Owens	Supplies for Indians in South-Western Agency.....	6 65	
C. J. Burpee.....	do do	3 00	
			1,470 76
	Seed Grain and Implements.		
C. Sargeant.....	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians in North-Eastern Agency.....	600 00	
J. Farrell	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians in South-Western Agency.....	293 49	
do	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians of Counties Victoria and Madawaska	174 55	
do	Amount over-expended on seed grant in Counties Victoria and Madawaska, spring of 1889	9 83	
C. Sargeant.....	Extra grant for the purchase of seed for Indians of the North-Western Agency, spring of 1889	300 00	
			1,377 87
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
G. M. Duncan, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians of Gloucester County.....	217 50	
A. W. Thompson, M.D	do do Shediac	15 00	
J. A. Leger, M.D...	do do do	237 65	
A. H. Peck, M.D...	do do North-Eastern Agency.	14 00	
J. E. Church, M.D..	do do Fort Folly and Dorchester.	85 25	
E. Moore, M.D.....	do do Westmoreland.....	36 00	
A.G. Fergusson, M.D	do do Dalhousie.....	21 00	
F. J. Seery, M.D....	do do St. Mary's.....	73 00	
J. H. Barker, M.D..	do do do	3 00	
B. Coburn, M.D....	do do York County.	66 20	
F. F. Sprague, M.D.	do do Upper Woodstock	17 25	
J. A. Caswell, M D.	do do Queen's County.....	10 50	
Drs. Wilson & Raymond	do do King's do	42 45	
J. W. Begg, M.D...	do do Restigouche.....	11 00	
J. McDonald, M.D..	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Eastern Division, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	100 00	
H. A. Fish, M.D ...	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Western Division, 12 months to 30th June, 1890...	100 00	
E. H. Leger, M.D..	Salary as Medical Officer at Buctouche, 12 months to 30th June, 1890....	20 00	
R. A. Olliqui, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, north of Buctouche, 12 months, to 30th June, 1890.....	100 00	
F. Fournier, M.D...	Salary as Medical Officer at Madawaska, 12 months to 30th April, 1890..	10 00	
P. T. Kearsted, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians of Sunbury County.	23 00	
S. Dodge, M.D	do do Red Bank.	25 00	
W. G. Disbrowe	do do Restigouche	55 75	
J. D. Ross, M.D....	do do Moncton	83 45	
W. N. Hand, M.D..	do do Woodstock	12 00	
Mrs. Peter Tomar...	Attendance on sick Indian woman	8 00	
Mrs. Ant. Sacobie...	do do	4 00	
Mrs. John Atwin ...	do do	2 00	
J. M. Wiley.....	Medicines supplied for Indians of South-Western Agency.	73 52	
Winslow Tilley	do do do ..	67 06	
			1,533 58
	Carried forward..... ...	.....	6,067 21

NEW BRUNSWICK—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		6,067 21
	Burial Expenses.		
J. D. Hanlon	Coffin for Francis Tomar	4 50	
Owen Sharkey	Supplies for funeral	2 54	
John Owens	Candles	0 50	
J. Vanwart	Coffin for Mrs. Gabriel	7 00	
J. Sennatt	do Ben Bill	6 50	
Joseph Paul	do Indian child	1 25	
A. Bertrand	Lumber and trimmings for coffin for Marie Bernard	4 97	
J. C. Gibson	Coffin for Indian child	4 00	
Beveridge & Co	Lumber and trimmings for coffins for Indians	4 28	
A. J. Beveridge	do do	4 57	
			40 11
	Miscellaneous.		
James Farrell	Rent allowance, 12 months to 30th June	50 00	
do	Travelling expenses and postage in connection with Victoria and Madawaska Counties, year ended 31st Oct., 1889	81 30	
do	Office desk, bookcase and chair, supplied Mr. Farrell	22 50	
Rev. T. F. Barry	For services rendered to Indians of Gloucester County	200 00	
Rev. J. A. Smlth	do do Restigouche County	50 00	
Government Stationery Office	Stationery supplied during year ended 30th June, 1890	7 35	
			411 15
			6,518 47

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—DETAILS.

	Salaries.				
J. O. Arsenault	Salary as Agent, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890				200 00
	Relief to Destitute Indians.				
P. Gallant	Supplied under Contract, 1888-89—				
	17 prs. women's boots	$	16 66		
	6 prs. brogans		6 72		
	76 lbs. nails		3 04		
	68 lbs. shingle nails		3 06		
				29 48	
do	Supplied under Contract, 1889-90—				
	58 lbs. tea	$	15 66		
	24 prs. moccasins		38 40		
				54 06	
J. F. Arsenault	Supplied under Contract, 1888-89—				
	42 yds. grey cotton	$	4 62		
	59 yds. wincey		8 26		
				12 88	
do	Supplied under Contract, 1889-90—				
	104 yds. grey cotton		11 44		
	326 yds. wincey		45 64		
	23 prs. women's boots		20 01		
	1 pr. brogans		1 10		
	17 prs. blankets		65 80		
	220 lbs. sugar		17 60		
	82 brls. flour		540 38		
	14,400 ft. lumber		167 30		
	46 M. shingles		62 10		
	108 lbs. shingle nails		4 59		
	144 lbs. board nails		5 40		
				941 36	
	Carried forward			1,037 78	200 00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,037 78	200 00
	Relief to Destitute Indians—Concluded.		
W. J. Gaffney	Supplied under Contract, 1888-89—		
	20 brls. flour $ 125 00		
	18 lbs. tea 4 86		
	34 lbs. sugar 2 13		
		131 99	
P. Gallant	20 yds. duck for sails for J. Francis' boat	4 00	
P. Gallant	2½ yds. cloth for James Mitchell	2 25	
D. N. Forbes	Cotton for sails for P. Francis' boat	3 36	
			1,179 38
	Seed Grain and Implements.		
R. T. Holman	1 plow for Indians of the Cove	13 05	
J. F. Arsenault	Iron parts for plow	2 80	
W. Wooldridge	Repairing plow for Indians	4 00	
J. O. Arsenault	Over-expended on seed grant, spring of 1889	0 52	
	Supplied to Indians for seed—		
C. McArty	18 bush. oats $ 8 10		
do	24 do potatoes 8 40		
		16 50	
D. Egan	6 do do	2 40	
H. Brown	10 do wheat $ 12 50		
do	66 do oats 26 40		
		38 90	
W. Brown	4 do wheat $ 5 00		
do	10 do oats 4 00		
do	44 do potatoes 17 60		
		26 60	
J. Maynard	3 do wheat $ 3 75		
do	6 do oats 2 40		
do	63 do potatoes 25 20		
		31 35	
A. Gillis	8 do wheat $ 10 00		
do	18 do oats 7 20		
do	32 do potatoes 12 80		
		30 00	
D. Forbes	2 do oats	0 80	
			166 92
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
F. Cox, M.D	Medical attendance on Indians of the Morell Reserve	8 80	
J. F. Gillis, M.D.	do do	128 60	
A. A. Allen, M.D.	do do of Kings County	10 00	
J. G. Toombs, M.D.	do do	37 75	
Firmin Joudion, M.D	do do of Wellington	5 00	
A. E. Long, M.D.	do do	202 75	
A. MacNeil, M.D.	do do of Indian River	3 50	
P. Conroy, M.D	do do	29 00	
W. R. Watson	Medicines supplied to Indians	26 06	
Charlottetown Hospital	Board and medicines for an Indian, 7 weeks	26 50	
			477 96
	Schools.		
Jerome Le Clercq	Salary as teacher at Lennox Island Indian School—June, September and December quarters, 1889, and March and June quarters, 1890	250 00	
J. Arbuckle	Inspecting Lennox Island School	20 00	
P. Thomas	5 cords wood for school	17 50	
Can. Express Co.	Express charges on map for school	0 55	
			288 05
	Carried forward		2,312 31

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward...		2,312 31
	Travelling Expenses.		
J. O. Arsenault	Allowance for travelling expenses		100 00
	Miscellaneous.		
J. P. Brennan	Coffins supplied for Bernard family	9 75	
D. Egan	Funeral furnishings for Mrs. Nelly	4 67	
D. N. Forbes	do do	2 22	
M. Hennessy	Coffin for James Prosper	4 00	
C. R. Dickie	Lumber and furnishings for coffiins	4 28	
J. Yeo	Burial expenses	1 30	
T. Glover	Windows, doors and harness supplied to Indians	32 75	
"Summerside Journal"	Advertising tenders for supplies, 1889 and 1890	4 37	
"Charlottetown Herald"	do do 1890 and 1891	2 75	
"Charlottetown Examiner"	do do do	2 50	
J. O. Arsenault	Paid for ploughing for Indians	5 58	
Government Stationery Office	Stationery supplied	4 36	
			78 53
			2,490 84

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS.

	VICTORIA OFFICE.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
I. W. Powell	Salary as Indian Superintendent, 1st July to 7th Oct., 1889	806 45	
A. W. Vowell	do do 1st Dec., 1889, to 30th June, 1890	1,750 00	
H. Moffatt	Salary as clerk in Victoria office, 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890	1,800 00	
W. Maclaughlin	Salary as extra clerk, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890	706 25	
L. P. Lewis	Wages as constable at Songhees Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	480 00	
W. Bryce	Wages as messenger at Victoria, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890	600 00	
			6,142 70
	Travelling Expenses.		
A. W. Vowell	Travelling expenses	62 50	
H. Moffatt	Paid cab hire for sick Indian	1 50	
Str. "B. Boscowitz."	Passage of two Indians to Skeena River	12 00	
Str. "Maud"	do destitute Indians from Victoria to Skidgate	8 00	
Victoria Transfer Co	Transport supplied Supt. Vowell on visit to Beecher Bay	7 50	
J. C. McKenzie	Horse hire	5 00	
			96 50
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
H. Saunders	Sundry supplies	234 39	
T. Storey	Coffin for Chief's wife and supplies	15 00	
Hudson Bay Co	1 blanket and 1 shirt supplied to Songhees Indians	6 25	
A. W. Vowell	Paid for relief for destitute Indians	3 00	
			258 64
	Carried forward		6,497 84

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		6,497 84
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
E. B. C. Hannington, M.D	Medical attendance	601 75	
E. S. Hasell, M.D	do	64 00	
St. Joseph's Hospital	Treatment of sick woman	12 87	
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	20·42	
Royal Jubilee Hospital	Board and medical attendance for Indian	40 00	
			739 04
	Schools.		
Hudson Bay Co.	46 yards of flannel for pupils of Alert Bay Indian school		12 88
	Miscellaneous.		
Str. "Sardonyx"	Passages of sick Indian	32 00	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	do Indians, Victoria to Alert Bay	12 00	
C. P. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	37 05	
B. C. Land and Investment Agency.	Rent of Victoria Indian office, 11 months to 31st May, '90	495 00	
H. Moffatt	Cash disbursements	13 84	
J. M. Garland	3 pairs blankets supplied	12 00	
Tower & Lyon	6 do handcuffs	24 39	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	1 25	
J. Dogherty	Scavenger work	42 00	
J. Weiler	Sundry supplies	3 63	
J. O'Neill	Subscription to "Daily Standard"	2 25	
W. T. Drake	2 tons coal	15 00	
Victoria Postmaster	Postage stamps	75 00	
F. J. Hall	Subscription to "Daily Colonist"	13 00	
James' Bay Coal and Wood Yard	3 tons of coal	85 00	
Victoria Waterworks	Water supplied to Victoria office	9 00	
R. T. Williams	Lettering books	3 50	
J. P. Burgess	Carpenter work at Indian office, Victoria	7 90	
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery supplied	176 07	
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges	6 00	
T. Storey	Coffins supplied for Indians	48 00	
J. Weiler	Jug and screen supplied for Victoria office	6 25	
Victoria Post Office	Rent of drawer	1 50	
Govern't. Stationery Office	Stationery	22 84	
I. W. Powell	Table and letter press in use at Victoria office	24 00	
Mann & Heron	1 pair water proof saddle bags and 1 leather case supplied to I. W. Powell	8 25	
			1,176 72
			8,426 48
	KOOTENAY AGENCY.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
M. Phillipps	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
J. Langrell	Wages, 8 days repairing ditch	24 00	
J. T. Galbraith	Paid wages	8 00	
G. Cowan	Services as messenger	3 00	
D. Bale	Wages, 8 days, repairing ditch	32 00	
			1,267 00
	Carried forward		1,267 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward...	....	1,267 00
	KOOTENAY AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Travelling Expenses.		
M. Phillipps.	Paid for board, lodging and transport.....	120 47	
E. M. Sandelands...	Hauling hay.....	7 50	
Col. James Baker...	Hay and oats supplied	26 25	
John T. Galbraith & Bro	537 lbs. oats supplied.....	26 85	
E. Kelly.....	855 do	30 93	
		———	212 00
	Supplies to Destitute Indians.		
J. T. Galbraith.....	Waggon supplied, Tabucco Plains Indians.....	110 00	
do	Provisions and clothing.....	35 25	
do	3 sets harness.....	90 00	
		———	235 25
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
W. G. V. Macfarlane, M.D	Medical attendance on sick Indian women.....	6 00	
T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines...	66 12	
		———	72 12
	Seed Grain.		
Rev. F. Cocola.....	Seed wheat.....	4 55	
Jay & Co.....	Garden seeds.....	16 85	
Col. J. Baker.....	Seed potatoes	9 00	
E. Kelly...	do and oats	25 20	
		———	55
	Office Supplies.		
Mrs. C. Clarke.....	Postage stamps..... ..	10 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery.....	10 65	
J. T. Galbraith & Bro.	Lamp, oil and other supplies.....	13 23	
		———	33 88
	Miscellaneous.		
J. T. Galbraith.....	Sundry supplies and freighting.....	65 69	
L. Dole.....	Shingling and roofing office.	33 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Paid express charges on stationery.....	1 40	
M. Phillipps.....	do do	2 40	
G. Cowan	10 cords wood for office..... ...	20 00	
Old Aubere.....	Cash to enable him to purchase horses..	25 00	
Paulino..... ...	do do	25 00	
Andre.....	do do	25 00	
John.....	do do	25 00	
Harry.....	do do	25 00	
Piel..	do do	20 00	
Minchas.	do do	25 00	
Semo.....	do do	20 00	
Kail.....	do do	20 00	
Sam.....	do do	20 00	
Curly Alick.....	do do	20 00	
Paul	do do	20 00	
Dominick.....	do do	20 00	
Six	do do	20 00	
Joseph	do do	20 00	
Kil-a-nishal.....	do do	25 00	
Shot and Wife.....	do do	25 00	
Old Paul's Widow ..	do do	20 00	
	These Indians lost their horses from starvation owing to the severity of the winter of 1890.	———	522 49
			2,398 34

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
C. Todd	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,800 00	
H. McKay	Wages, 25 days, as carpenter repairing Agency House	63 00	
D. Robertson	do 20 do do	54 00	
S. Y. Wootton	Salary as stipendiary magistrate, from 1st July, 1889, to 21st February, 1890.	1,679 12	
do	Paid office boy and messenger	6 00	
W. Little	Services attending to Mr. Wootton's office	37 50	
I. Modeland	Wages as engineer on steamer "Vigilant," from 1st Feb., to 30th June, 1890	375 00	
H. Prevost	Wages as pilot on steamer "Vigilant"	259 84	
W. Walker	Survey of steamer "Vigilant"	5 00	
C. Todd	Paid Indians for sundry services	7 62	
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken	Professional services *re* steamer "Vigilant"	71 75	
			4,358 83
	Travelling Expenses.		
C. Todd	Advance for travelling expenses unaccounted for	600 00	
S. Y. Wootton	Board allowance and transport	278 50	
C. P. Navigation Co.	Passage of Mr. Wootton from Metlakahtla to Victoria	19 00	
D. Robertson	Transport from Skeena River to Metlakahtla and return	3 00	
			900 50
	Supplies to destitute Indians.		
E. B. Marvin, & Co.	10 lbs. seine twine given to Songhees Chief	3 75	
C. Todd	Paid for supplies for destitute Indians	32 63	
			36 38
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
Langley & Co.	Medicines for distribution to sick Indians	762 04	
T. Shotbolt	do do	1,172 87	
			1,934 91
	Seed Grain.		
Jay & Co	Garden and field seeds supplied		122 25
	Schools.		
J. J. Stephenson	Salary as teacher at Port Essington, June qr., 1889	32 97	
M. A. Hargrave	do do March qr., 1890	51 99	
R. B. Beavis	do Port Simpson, June qr., 1889	59 85	
Miss Kate Dodoward	do do June, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1889; March and June qrs., 1890	125 00	
R. J. Walker	Salary as teacher at Port Simpson, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1889; March and June qrs., 1890	293 40	
Rev. W. H. Collison.	Salary as teacher at Kincolith, Dec. qr., 1889	78 66	
Rev. John Field	do Hazelton, Dec. qr., 1889, and March and June, 1890	62 70	
R. B. Beavis	do Bella Bella, Dec. qr., 1889	57 24	
Rev. C. Harrison	do Massett, Dec. qr., '89, and Mar. qr., '90	293 31	
G. A. Gibson	do Naas River, Dec. qr., 1889, and March qr., 1890	55 83	
			1,110 95
	Carried forward		8,463 82

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To Whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		8,463 82
	Furnishings for Steamer "Vigilant."		
E. B. Marvin & Co.	Sundry supplies	167 32	
H. Jewell	Mattresses, bedding, crockery and other supplies	162 10	
Marvin & Tilton	Tools supplied	35 26	
P. McQuade & Son	Sundry supplies	156 72	
Albion Iron Works Co	Extra sails, tank and other supplies	285 00	
J. Robertson	Sundry supplies	8 70	
S. L. Kelly, & Co	do	11 85	
Matthews, Richards & Tye	Hardware supplied	20 63	
			847 58
	Miscellaneous.		
Muirhead & Mann	3,300 ft. lumber and other supplies for repairs agency house	73 12	
J. Weiler	Wall paper and felt paper for agency house	18 12	
C. P. Navigation Co.	Freight charges on lumber do	23 40	
Str. "Sardonyx"	Transport of sick Indian, Victoria to Fort Simpson	10 00	
M. Kelly	Water tank and setting up same in Indian office	42 50	
P. McQuade & Son	Hardware supplied for agent's house	12 55	
S. Y. Wootton	Paid for coal and wood for office	16 75	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	50 tons coal supplied for steamer "Vigilant."	400 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	32 75	
J. Merrifield	Board and lodging of H. Prevost, waiting the completion of steamer "Vigilant."	47 85	
C. Todd	Paid Indians for statistical information	4 75	
J. Cunningham	Sundry supplies for agent's office and repairs to house	28 99	
C. Todd	Paid for fuel and wharfage	38 50	
H. Saunders	Provisions supplied for steamer "Vigilant."	82 32	
J. Cunningham	do do	21 25	
			852 85
	KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY.		10,164 25
	Salaries and Wages.		
R. H. Pidcock	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
H. Buler	Services as special constable	11 00	
Kevis-kevis	do cutting drain around agency house	27 50	
Kevi-naw-las	do cutting wood for office	8 00	
Tom	do with Indian agent while travelling	114 42	
Indians	do do do	97 50	
			1,458 42
	Travelling Expenses		
C. P. Navigation Co.	Passage of Indians	23 00	
J. J. Hyde	Provisions supplied for use of agent and crew while travelling	148 08	
Str. "Boscowitz."	Two passages for agent Pidcock to Victoria and return	23 00	
W. McKer & Son	Board and lodging of agent Pidcock while in Victoria	17 00	
			211 08
	Supplies to destitute Indians.		
Alert Bay Canning Co	Provisions for aged, sick and distitute	77 32	
John J. Hyde	do do	200 40	
R. Hunt	do do	26 00	
			303 72
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
Royal Hospital	Attendance and board of sick Indian	128 50	
T. Shotbolt	Medicines	222 32	
			350 82
	Carried forward		2,324 04

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	.....	2,324 00
	KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Schools.		
Rev. A. J. Hall.....	Salary as teacher at Alert Bay, December quarter, 1889, March and June quarters, 1890.....	....	50 10
	Miscellaneous.		
Royal Hospital.....	Crutches supplied to Indian.....	3 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery	33 75	
Rev. A. J. Hall	Lumber supplied for fence around Agency House, and putting up same.....	45 00	
			81 75
			2,455 89
	FRASER AGENCY.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
P. McTiernan	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
George	Services as guard at small-pox quarantine.....	27 00	
			1,227 00
	Travelling Expenses.		
P. McTiernan.....	Paid fares for sick Indians.....	7 95	
J. Dougall.....	Board and lodging for agent.....	4 50	
A. Dieble.....	do	2 00	
A. E. Farrer.....	do	2 50	
Sherman & Auchliff.	do and horse hire.....	2 00	
J. Harrison	do	4 50	
J. Reivesbeck.....	do	6 00	
J. Carryan.....	do	3 00	
G. R. Raymond.....	Stage fare for agent.....	2 00	
Peter....	Transport of agent.....	5 00	
Charlie	do	6 00	
Str. "Gladys".....	2 passages for agent.....	8 00	
R. F. Anderson.....	3 fares for agent from New Westminster and return.....	4 50	
Billy.....	Transport of agent.....	2 00	
Harry.....	do	3 00	
Skeekum.....	do	2 00	
Charlie	do	18 00	
Str. "William Irving"	2 passages.....	4 00	
Captain John.....	Transport of agent.....	6 00	
Gilley Bros.	Horse hire.....	7 50	
Louie.....	Transport of agent.....	7 50	
P. McTiernan.....	Advance for travelling expenses unaccounted for.....	100 00	
			207 95
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
C. McDonough	Sundry supplies.....	358 91	
M. Hayes.....	Clothing and blankets	93 45	
T. Dunn & Co	Sundry supplies given to Mountain Tom to assist him in erection of a house.....	18 00	
F. H. Martin.....	Provisions for destitute	111 75	
G. Purcell.....	do	7 50	
Kirchberg & Landsberg.....	Clothing for destitute.....	104 50	
Brown & White.....	do	42 50	
S. Donnally.....	Board and lodging for Indian chief.....	3 00	
Str. "William Irving"	Passage and board of do	2 50	
J. Wardle...	Provisions and clothing for destitute.....	39 50	
			781 61
	Carried forward.....	.....	2,216 56

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	....	2,216 56
	FRASER AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Seed.		
Jay & Coy.....	Garden and field seed supplied.....	....	294 80
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
J. M. McLean, M.D.	Medical attendance on destitute Indians and Indians with small pox	100 00	
W. J. McGuigan, M.D	Medical attendance on destitute Indians.....	431 50	
J.C. Henderson, M.D	do do	159 00	
T. S. Hall, M.D	do do	10 00	
A. Pearse, M.D.....	do do	17 50	
C. J. Fagan, M.D...	do do	186 80	
Drs. Fagan & Walker	do do	141 70	
W.A. DeWolf Smith, M.D	do do	39 50	
Langley & Co.....	Medicines.....	104 65	
Sister M. Conrad ...	Board and attendance at hospital of sick Indian.....	26 00	
A. M. Herring.....	Medicines.....	315 21	
F. H. Martin.....	do	33 15	
H. McDowell & Co .	do	44 30	
D. S. Curtis & Co...	do	140 71	
			1,750 02
	Schools.		
Amy, Sister Superior	Salary as teacher at Yale School, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1889	485 10	
Sister Alice.....	do do March and June qrs. 1890	543 00	
E. C. Chirouse.....	do St. Mary's, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1889, March and June qrs., 1890.....	500 00	
Mrs. Mary E. Rosebrough	Grant to Cocqua Leetza Home, March and June qrs., 1890	650 00	
Right Rev. A. W. Sillitoe.....	Grant towards Indian girls' school at Yale.....	1,500 00	
do ..	Grant to purchase land for school at Yale.....	500 00	
			4,178 10
	Miscellaneous.		
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing voucher forms.....	10 00	
George.....	Meals while acting as quarantine guard	4 50	
Royal City Planing Mills.....	Lumber and nails supplied Indian Tuggwell to rebuild his house.....	40 50	
Victoria Postmaster.	Postage stamps.....	7 50	
F. H. Martin.....	Hardware.....	4 50	
Z. S. Hall	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
Douglas & Deighton.	1 set double harness supplied Chief George.....	40 00	
J. Cunningham.....	Implements and tools.....	25 02	
F. G. Strickland....	1 plough supplied Chief George.....	26 46	
			168 48
	COWICHAN AGENCY.		8,607 96
	Salaries and Wages.		
W. H. Lomas..... ..	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
Tom.....	Wages as constable, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	240 00	
			1,440 00
	Carried forward.....	.....	1,440 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		1,440 00
	COWICHAN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Travelling Expenses.		
Qullsetstum	Wages as canoeman with agent	7 50	
L. Shworp	do do	3 50	
Sultamilt	do do	19 50	
Chemamus Charley	do do	5 00	
Joe	do do and hire of canoe	18 00	
Indians	Wages as canoeman with agent	35 00	
Joe Frank	do	4 50	
Louis Freezie	do and hire of canoe	3 50	
E. & N. Railway Co.	Railway fares	53 65	
Chemainus Hotel	Meals and boat hire	6 25	
J. Macdonald & Co.	Supplies for men	33 56	
W. H. Lomas	Cash disbursements	54 77	
W. McKeon	Board and lodging for agent	6 00	
W. H. Lomas	Paid for transport, board and lodging	101 77	
J. C. McKenzie	Horse hire	10 00	
G. Battersby	Meals and horse feed	1 75	
Oriental Hotel	Board and lodging for agent	31 75	
M. Dempsey	do	18 00	
W. G. Bowman	Horse hire	3 00	
			417 00
	Supplies to destitute Indians		
J. Macdonald & Co.	Relief supplies	163 93	
Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Co	do	80 80	
Croghan & Jones	Supplies for sick Indian Bill	9 50	
Adams & Beaumont	Provisions and clothing	24 62	
G. Bevilockway	do	59 75	
Suserp	6 cords wood supplied to blind and crippled Indians	12 00	
G. Battersby	Provisions supplied to destitute	10 48	
G. T. Corfield	do and clothing to destitute	100 82	
P. Frumento	do do do	6 50	
W. P. Jaynes	do do	135 01	
O. G. Lewis	do supplied to blind Indian	3 00	
			606 41
	Seeds.		
Jay & Co	Garden seeds		45 25
	Medical attendance and medicines.		
J. H. Robotham, M.D	Medical attendance and medicines	147 25	
L. T. Davis, M.D.	do do	100 00	
W. T. Strother, M.D.	do do	5 00	
L. F. Dickson, M.D.	do do	65 50	
E. Pimbury & Co.	Medicines	3 45	
T. Shotbolt	do	115 09	
			436 29
	Schools.		
S. M. Lawrence	Salary as teacher at Nanaimo, Sept. and Dec. qrs., 1889.	35 25	
Sister Mary Celestine	do Comeakin, Dec. qr., '89 and Mar. qr., '90	89 58	
			124 83
	Carried forward		3,069 78

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		3,069 78
	COWICHAN AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Miscellaneous.		
Victoria Postmaster.	Postage stamps	20 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery	6 75	
Indians	8 cords wood for office	16 00	
A. & W. Wilson	1 stove and pipes for office	20 65	
Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Co.	Coffin for Indian	4 50	
			67 90
			3,137 68
	WEST COAST AGENCY.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
H. Guillod	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
Peter	Services, taking care of agent's house	12 00	
			1,212 00
	Travelling Expenses.		
H. Guillod	Paid for transport and board	5 00	
do	do passage on Strs. "Sardonyx" and "Douglas"	20 00	
Choo-choop	Wages as canoeman and hire of canoe with agent	50 00	
K. W. Muller	do cook with agent	33 00	
Moses	do canoeman with agent	7 00	
Annedsachist	Transport of agent	10 00	
Dick	do	12 00	
Peter	Wages as canoeman and hire of canoe with agent	15 00	
Billy	Transport of agent	9 00	
Jackson	do	69 75	
F. P. Saunders	Provisions supplied for agent and men	68 25	
do	Board of agent Guillod	20 00	
Mrs. Pinkerton	Board and lodging for agent and Indians	19 00	
			338 00
	Supplies to Destitute Indians.		
Gutman & Frank	Sundry supplies for sick and destitute	255 75	
F. P. Saunders	Clothing and provisions	77 25	
W. H. Smith	Provisions for destitute	24 75	
			357 75
	Garden Seeds.		
Jay & Coy	Garden seeds		18 60
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
Moore & Co.	Medicines	150 30	
T. Shotbolt	do	135 25	
			285 55
	Schools.		
J. Nicolaye	Salary as teacher at Kyuquot, June quarter, 1889		76 08
	Carried forward		2,287 98

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		2,287 98
	WEST COAST AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Miscellaneous.		
P. McQuade	Lime and whitewash, brushes and implements	45 50	
M. M. Sareault	1,000 feet lumber supplied to Indian woman	15 00	
Victoria "Colonist"	Printing 1,000 voucher forms	10 00	
H. Guillod	Paid for postage stamps	10 00	
			80 50
	BABINE AGENCY.		2,368 48
	Salaries and Wages.		
R. E. Loring	Salary as agent, 11th July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890	1,070 42	
G. Gray	Wages	20 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Paid for labour on reception room for Indians	73 00	
do	Paid services of interpreter, constable and messenger	351 00	
			1,514 42
	Travelling Expenses.		
Str. "Sardonyx"	Passage of Mr. Loring with effects from Victoria to Skeena	39 00	
Dixon	Transport of Mr. Loring's effects from Port Essington to Hazelton	117 00	
R. Cunningham & Son	Supplies and wharfage	40 00	
Edward	Transport of Mr. Loring, Port Essington to Hazelton	72 00	
Bob	Wages as canoeman and hire of canoe	3 50	
Charley	do	3 50	
Mary	Services as packer	4 00	
George Gray	do	4 00	
Nookoots	Services of self and two men with canoe	34 00	
Ziczangh	Services as packer	12 00	
Ledaugh	do	12 00	
Guaa-slgh	do	30 00	
Ksks-tigh	do	30 00	
Nookoots-nash	Services of self and dogs	10 50	
Co-wa-son	do	52 50	
Guaa-slgh and Gilluke	Services as packers	68 00	
Soolaghs and Lssesthy	do	64 00	
Isasanoghs and Bisha	do	40 00	
Trapaskh & Gasauogh	do	32 00	
			668 00
	Supplies for destitute Indians.		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Provisions supplied to destitute Indians		480 25
	Seeds.		
Jay & Co.	Garden seeds supplied		36 50
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied for Indians	90 38	
Langley & Co	do	68 71	
			159 09
	Carried forward		2,858 26

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward...	.....	2,858 26
	BABINE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Implements.		
Marvin & Tilton....	Implements supplied.....	.....	69 00
	Miscellaneous.		
Victoria "Colonist"	Printing 1,000 voucher forms.....	10 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery	71 15	
E. B. Marvin & Co..	1 tent for agent	7 50	
Hudson's Bay Co. ..	Supplies for Indian Office, freighting and wharfage.....	52 52	
do	Lumber and hardware supplied for reception room for Indians.....	168 50	
			309 77
			3,237 03
	WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
W. L. Meason.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
Dick & Patrick.....	Services assisting agent in surveying a ditch.....	6 00	
			1,206 00
	Travelling Expenses.		
A. McDonald.....	Supplies and articles of outfit for agent.	17 50	
Royal Valenzusla...	Board and lodging of agent.....	10 00	
E. Allen.....	do and horse feed.....	25 50	
Marshall & Smith...	do do	39 50	
Lee Po.....	do do	9 50	
W. L. Meason.....	Paid for horse hire.....	130 00	
J. McLean.....	Board and lodging of agent Meason.....	15 00	
E. B. Eagle.....	do do and horse feed.....	2 50	
H. Hurley.....	Hay and grain for agent's horse.....	11 50	
Dick	Transport of agent.....	18 00	
E. Allen.....	Board and lodging of agent.....	21 00	
A. D. McInnis.....	Meals for agent and horse.	14 50	
Veith & Borland....	Board and lodging for agent, and horse feed.....	13 50	
P. C. Dunlevy.....	do do	42 00	
G. B. Clark...	Express charges on agent's valise..... . ..	1 00	
W. Lee..... ..	Board and lodging for agent, and horse feed.....	1 50	
J. Place.....	Express charges on agent's valise.....	2 00	
O. T. Hance.....	Board and lodging for agent, and horse feed.....	28 00	
G. Dester..... .	do do	8 00	
R. Graham.....	do do	3 00	
A. Imardy.....	do do	2 00	
A. McLean.....	do do	18 00	
Eagle & Paxton. ...	do do	6 00	
Dester & Beecher...	do do	18 00	
			457 50
	Supplies to destitute Indians.		
C. A. Phair.....	Provisions for sick and destitute.....	103 80	
A. D. McInnis.....	do do	194 80	
G. B. Clark.....	do do	244 75	
O. T. Hance.....	do do	220 00	
P. C. Dunlevy.....	do do	2 50	
			765 85
	Carried forward.....	.....	2,429 35

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		2,429 35
	WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
G. Sanson, M.D.	Medical attendance	51 00	
C. B. Eagle	Medicines	8 50	
C. A. Phair	do	156 75	
A. D. McInnis	do	9 00	
F. W. Foster	do	16 16	
P. C. Dunlevy	do	28 50	
W. Schultz	Services vaccinating Indians	25 00	
	Seed Grain.		294 91
Jay & Co.	Garden and field seeds	262 50	
J. Marshall	5,650 lbs. wheat for seed	127 12	
	Miscellaneous.		389 62
C. A. Phair	Ferriage	1 90	
F. W. Foster	Stationery	2 62	
J. Bowe	Postage stamps	10 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	5 10	
			19 62
	KAMLOOPS AGENCY.		3,133 50
	Salary and Wages.		
J. W. MacKay	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,800 00	
Alexis	Wages	5 00	
J. W. MacKay	Paid for sundry services performed	8 00	
			1,813 00
	Travelling Expenses.		
J. W. MacKay	Paid for board, lodging and transport	208 45	
A. M. Bryan	Board and lodging of agent MacKay	50 50	
Alexis	Horse hire	1 50	
M. Findlay	Board and lodging of agent	3 50	
S. E. Ferguson	do	2 00	
A. J. Hantier	do	8 50	
E. Forester	do	4 50	
C.P.R. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	8 80	
A. Derby	Shoeing horses	7 50	
			295 25
	Supplies to destitute Indians.		
Hudson's Bay Co ...	Provisions supplied to destitute Indians		8 50
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
S. Clark, M.D	Medical attendance and medicines	33 75	
A. Pearse, M.D.	do do	55 00	
E. Furrer, M.D.	do	87 00	
Clarke & Co	do and medicines	15 00	
Moore & Co	Medicines supplied	118 99	
J. Murray	do	11 88	
John Jane	do	4 00	
T. Shotbolt	do	95 31	
Kamloops Pharmacy	do	156 70	
			577 63
	Carried forward		2,694 38

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.. . .	2,694 38
	KAMLOOPS AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Seed Grain.		
Jay & Co.....	Seed supplied.....	199 65	
M. Gazlietto & Co ..	do	4 40	
			204
	Miscellaneous.		
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery	18 25	
C.P.R. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	1 78	
J. R. Michell.....	1 Chatham waggon....	105 00	
Shuswap Milling Co.	Lumber and hardware for repairs to the Indian Office....	203 40	
F. Rushton.....	Making wire grating.....	2 50	
J. Vair.....	Thimble for chimney and tin.....	2 25	
J. Lambert.....	Painting front of Indian Office.....	7 00	
C. H. Archibald	Building chimney, plastering and whitewashing.....	33 75	
E. Jones.....	1 door for Indian office	2 50	
McGregor & Son ...	Carpenter work on office.....	138 60	
A. Morris	Glazing windows on Office.....	10 00	
J. W. Mackay.....	Paid for rent of room and express charges.....	1 75	
T. Hornby.....	Coal oil and wood supplied for Indian Office.....	15 25	
Shuswap Milling Co.	137 feet lumber for coffins for Indians..... ..	4 05	
E. H. Jones.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
			551 08
			3,449 51
	OKANAGAN AGENCY.		
	Wages.		
Louis Lakane.....	Wages as teamster.....	29 00	
Indians	Services finding horses.....	6 00	
			35 00
	Travelling Expenses.		
E. P. Rainke.....	Board and lodging for Agent Mackay and stabling for horses	5 00	
R. L. Clark.....	Stages fares at different times for Agent Mackay.....	29 00	
J. W. Mackay.....	Paid for board, lodging and transport, stabling and feed for horses.....	194 60	
R. S. Hall.....	Stages fares at different times for Agent Mackay.....	10 00	
Louis Chief.....	Taking care of Agent Mackays' horses while on pasture...	41 50	
Alex. (Indian)	do do do ...	40 00	
Hudson's Bay Co ...	Tent and 4 saddle blankets.....	22 50	
			342 60
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.		
J. Chipp, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	83 50	
J. K. Garrow, M.D.	do	34 00	
E. J. Offerhans, M.D	do	10 00	
Moore & Co.....	Medicines.....	58 90	
Blair & Co.....	do	9 85	
A. E. Howse.....	do	1 25	
			197 50
	Seed Grain.		
W. Chase.....	Seed wheat supplied.....	47 20	
Hudson's Bay Co ...	Seed oats supplied for Nicola Indians.....	102 00	
Jay & Co.....	Seeds supplied	34 50	
			183 70
	Carried forward.....	....	758 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	... .	758 80
	OKANAGAN AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Miscellaneous.		
Victoria "Sentinel".	Advertising list of water privileges.....	40 74	
B. C. "Gazette"....	do do	32 50	
Hudson's Bay Co...	Tent and horse blanket.....	12 40	
G. McDonald.....	Shoeing horses.....	9 00	
J. W. Mackay.....	Paid freight charges on baggage.....	1 00	
E. H. Jones	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing 1,000 voucher forms	10 00	
			110 64
			869 44
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
	Metlakahtla Industrial School.		
J. R. Scott.....	Salary as principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1890...	800 00	
Rose Anderson.....	do matron, 4th July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.....	476 12	
H. Watt.....	Wages as cook	10 00	
Julia Rolland.....	do	30 00	
E. Verney.....	do	254 90	
J. Campbell	do	66 00	
A. Leighton	Wages for building fowl-house, digging drains and other services.....	59 75	
Hannah Hope	Services at laundry work.....	102 50	
R. Pearson	Wages.....	11 50	
M. Auckland.....	Services as carpenter.....	56 00	
K. Benson.....	do	12 00	
J. Leighton	Wages for services digging drains.....	47 25	
J. R. Scott..	Paid for sundry carpenter work, digging drains, cleaning grounds, making and mending clothing, and other labour.....	273 33	
J. Weiler.....	Furniture, carpets, crockery and bedding supplied.....	170 55	
Ames, Holden & Co.	24 prs. boots	35 83	
J. Cunningham.....	Food, clothing, wood, hardware and other supplies.....	928 70	
C. Strouss & Co.....	Clothing supplied and freight charges.....	486 30	
L. Goodacre.....	Meat and vegetables	293 21	
R. Cunningham.....	2 brls. salmon bellies.....	18 00	
H. Hope	717 lbs. potatoes.....	11 60	
A. & W. Wilson	Tinware, plumbing, fixtures and freight charges.....	33 72	
R. P. Rithet & Co...	Provisions supplied and freight charges.....	211 11	
W. Fletcher..... ..	1 organ, 2 Wanzer lamps and wicks and freight charges...	94 50	
Estate Fenwick & Sclater	4 household fire extinguishers	40 00	
Rev. R. W. Gurd...	Milk supplied.....	9 50	
Jay & Co.....	Seeds do	4 25	
Rose Anderson.....	Travelling expenses	10 00	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	Transport of employés at school.	10 00	
Str. "Sardonyx"...	do	12 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery	64 89	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	12½ tons coal	106 25	
do ..	Freight charges and supplies.....	0 75	
K. Benson.....	460 ft. lumber.....	2 30	
T. Shotbolt	Medicines.....	33 40	
Langley & Co.....	do	85 35	
J. R. Scott.....	Paid for provisions, kitchen utensils, freighting and other supplies	193 45	
The "Colonist"	Subscription, one year to 1st May, 1890.....	2 00	
R. P. Rithet & Co ..	Premium on policy of insurance on buildings and furniture at school.....	75 00	
G. Williscroft.....	Lumber supplied for fence around the school grounds.....	92 50	
			5,224 51
	Carried forward.....	.....	5,224 51

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.	....	5,224 51
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*		
	Kamloops Industrial Schoel.		
		321 39	
		66 66	
M. Hagan.....	Salary as principal, 6th February to 30th June, 1890.....	33 32	
Sister Celestine.....	do matron, 2 months to do	20 83	
do Joachim.....	do do do	30 00	
Catherine Gearypie .	do 1 month to do		
F. Allingham.....	Wages as caretaker.....		
Louis Fallerdeau....	Services mowing hay		
M. P. Gordon.....	Office, bedroom furniture and bedding.....	7 00	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Provisions, bedding, crockery, tinware and other furnishings supplied.....	341 30	
Louis Fallerdeau....	15 cords wood.....	518 44	
James Blair.....	4 tons coal..	67 50	
Wood & Tunstall ...	Provisions, hardware and furnishings.....	44 00	
James Vair.....	Stoves, furnishings and other supplies.....	980 13	
W. Chase.....	Straw supplied.....	247 00	
W. Bentley.....	Stationery.....	9 00	
R. E. Smith..	Clothing and kitchen utensils.....	33 25	
McArthur, Stevenson & McIver.....	Clothing, bedding and other supplies.....	76 15	
Bob.....	6 cords wood	17 50	
Shuswap Milling Co.	Lumber supplied for erection of wind mill.....	27 00	
N. McPhee	1 dozen chickens	97 60	
S. Campbell	2 pigs	8 00	
J. Woodland.....	Provisions.....	6 00	
J. D. Ross.....	Labour performed and hardware supplied.....	22 12	
Dept. Public Works.	Expended in the erection of Industrial School buildings at Kamloops	192 05	
		9,317 75	
		.....	12,583 99
	Kuper Island Industrial School.		
M. McKinnon.....	Salary as Principal 20th February to 30th June, 1890....	285 69	
A. Curran.....	Wages as cook	6 66	
J. Curran.....	Wages as laundress.....	3 88	
J. Peters	Services as caretaker and messenger at school.....	126 25	
Cowichan Sam.....	Wages as cook.....	10 68	
A. & W. Wilson ...	7 stoves, stove pipes and furnishings.....	231 97	
L. Goodacre.....	Meat and vegetables supplied.....	5 50	
C. Stouss & Co.....	87 pairs blankets, 25 quilts and clothing for boys, and other supplies	755 67	
J. Weiler.....	Furniture, cutlery, hardware, crockery, carpets, mattresses, blankets and other furnishings	537 22	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	1 copying press, stationery and other supplies.....	68 93	
P. McQuade & Son..	Implements and tools	51 80	
Steamer "Daisy"...	Freighting furnishings for school.....	52 50	
R. P. Rithet & Co ..	Laundry and other furnishings.....	16 82	
Rev. R. J. Roberts..	1 cow and vegetable plants	53 00	
Lange & Co.....	2 clocks.....	8 50	
Ames, Holden & Co.	Boots for boys...	36 25	
W. Fletcher	1 sewing machine and lamp shades.....	67 00	
Louis Schworp	Services erecting woodshed	27 00	
Johnson & Co.	Provisions supplied.....	182 06	
A. G. Horne & Son..	do	223 75	
Hall Bros. & Co.....	Wharfage on 15 tons supplies.	7 50	
Jack Lithuarmut....	Freighting supplies.....	8 75	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	Lumber and supplies.....	84 16	
	Carried forward.....	2,851 54	17,808 50

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward..	2,851 54	17,808 50
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*		
	Kuper Island Industrial School—Concluded.		
The "Colonist"	Printing 1,000 voucher forms	10 00	
W. H. Lomas	Paid for telegrams and railway fares for pupils	5 62	
E. Roberts	1 dozen fowls	9 00	
J. Cathcart	Beef supplied	14 00	
O. Gustafson	1 boat sails and oars supplied	70 00	
T. Shotbolt	Sundry supplies	17 45	
Dept. Public Works.	Expended in the erection of Industrial School buildings at Kuper Island	5,653 56	
			8,631 17
	Kootenay Industrial School.		
T. J. McVettie	Survey of school lands with plan and field notes	30 00	
W. Goodridge	Wages as caretaker	62 50	
D. Bale	do foreman erecting school buildings	970 00	
J. H. Smith	do carpenter do	648 37	
P. Mishaud	do do do	602 00	
G. Letourneau	do do do	763 00	
W. Paris	do do do	500 50	
E. White	do for labour performed	274 50	
C. Lovatt	do do	51 00	
R. Mathers	109,516 feet lumber and other supplies and freighting for school building	2,882 32	
Col. James Baker	Tar-paper, window sashes, hardware, paint and oil, stoves, stovepipes and other supplies	442 07	
N. Hanson	2,000 lbs. nails, paint, windows, doors and 3,100 feet lumber and other supplies	472 20	
J. T. Galbraith & Bro	13 metallic chimneys, hardware, 50,000 shingles, building paper, paint, glass, putty and other supplies	887 05	
H. Wilson	Wages white painting buildings	295 74	
"The Colonist"	Printing 1,000 voucher forms	10 00	
M. Phillipps	Paid for sundry labour performed	85 03	
F. Maguire	Wages	29 25	
Kootenay Valley Co.	Building paper, paint, oil and brushes	61 73	
		9,067 26	
	LESS—Payments made by Mr. Phillipps from the proceeds of the sale of lumber in the Police Barracks.	563 72	
			8,503 54
			34,943 21
	SURVEYS.		
	Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.		
W. S. Jemmett	Salary as surveyor, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890	1,800 00	
E. A. Bickmore	Wages as head chainman	269 35	
W. H. Wilkinson	do chainman	215 48	
A. D. Morgan	do axeman	214 10	
William (Indian)	do do	115 16	
Antoine (Indian)	do do	20 32	
John (Indian)	do do	20 32	
R. H. Arundle	do do	215 48	
J. W. Edgson	do do	215 48	
Ab. Sam	do cook	215 48	
Sushwap	do do	35 00	
W. S. Jemmett	Rations for party	981 70	
E. A. Bickmore	Board while sick	7 00	
A. Coutlee	Board and lodging for men of Mr. Jemmett's party	12 00	
W. S. Jemmett	Paid for transport and other expenses	83 70	
	Carried forward	4,420 57	.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,420 57	
	SURVEYS—*Continued.*		
	Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.		
Antoine	Transport of survey party	18 00	
Joe Mathew	do	16 00	
John Na-kimp-ken	do	12 00	
T. Ellis	do	31 00	
Sushwap	do and carrying mail	53 00	
Charlie	do	49 25	
Jim	do	68 00	
H. Findley	do	20 00	
C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of survey party	60 90	
E. A. Bickmore	Transport from Vancouver to Victoria	3 50	
W. H. Wilkinson	do	3 50	
J. W. Edgson	do	3 50	
R. H. Arundell	do	3 50	
A. D. Morgan	Transport	7 40	
Pitte-a-chee	Compensation for horses killed	25 00	
J. P. Burgess	Ranging pickets, drawing boards and repairs	11 75	
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	14 70	
Victoria "Colonist"	Printing 500 voucher forms	5 00	
			4,826 57
	Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.		
E. M. Skinner	Salary as surveyor, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,800 00	
H. E. Boulton	Wages as head chainman	246 76	
J. M. Curtis	do chainman	197 42	
F. Mountain	do axeman	197 42	
J. E. Bridgman	do do	43 87	
J. A. Watson	do do	153 55	
J. Edgson	do do	43 87	
F. Lusty	do cook	29 67	
T. Newell	do do	118 50	
J. Hirsch	do picketman	153 55	
George, Indian	do	12 00	
Billy	do mail carrier	10 50	
George Komano	do canoeman	174 00	
Tom	do do	67 50	
P. Jones	do packer	39 00	
H. Stevenson	do do and axeman	39 00	
G. Pemberton	do	33 00	
Jem Lung	do	28 00	
E. M. Skinner	Rations for party	680 90	
do	Paid for transport, supplies and sundry services performed	50 87	
J. Howsick	Paid passage	2 25	
H. E. Bolton	do	2 25	
J. M. Curtis	do	5 00	
C. P. Navigation Co.	Transport of men of Mr. Skinner's party and canoes	90 00	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	do Mr. Skinner's party and camp outfit	90 20	
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing 500 voucher forms	5 00	
E. M. Skinner	Paid for repairs, freight, duty and express charges on transit	62 35	
Matthews, Richards & Tye	Axes, axe handles and other supplies	42 70	
D. D. McIntosh	Repairing two canoes and storage	34 00	
J. P. Burgess	Ranging pickets, table and repairs	13 75	
A. & W. Wilson	1 cooking stove, 2 lanterns and other supplies	59 80	
E. B. Marvin & Co.	12 tents, canoe covers, boat sails, oars and other supplies	157 93	
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	25 10	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Wharfage and storage of camp outfit	5 00	
			4,714 71
			9,541 28

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	RESERVE COMMISSION.		
P. O'Reilly	Salary as commissioner, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	3,499 92	
A. H. Green	do surveyor do do	1,800 00	
A. Tubb	Wages as chainman and axeman	200 00	
G. Dick	Wages as chainman and axeman	33 32	
W. Wilson	do do	100 00	
C. Todd	Paid Indians for services	10 50	
David	Services as interpreter	2 50	
J. Bolton	do	17 50	
Nenachamay	do	17 50	
William	do	20 00	
George	do	24 00	
Charley	do	12 00	
I. Wood	Services as guide	10 50	
Clahoshtish	do	10 00	
Numokaato	do	2 00	
P. O'Reilly	Board allowance	275 00	
A. H. Green	do	401 00	
Dept. of Marine	Board of party on steamer "Sir James Douglas"	100 60	
Hudson's Bay Co	Provisions and other supplies	46 39	
J. B. Greaves	do	28 50	
C. Smith	Board and lodging for Mr. Green and men	3 00	
A. Coulter	do do	7 00	
A. Clemes	do do	14 00	
P. Andap	do do and ferriage	21 00	
C.P. Navigation Co.	Passages, board for men and freight charges on baggage	62 00	
	Board for Mr. Green and man	3 00	
A. McBryan	Board and lodging	14 00	
Bligh & Lyne	70 lbs. meat	11 60	
W. W. Evans	Provisions supplied	3 62	
D. H. Ross & Co.	Railway fares	13 00	
E. & N. Railway Co.	Transport of survey party	7 50	
Paul	do	12 00	
Allue	do	19 00	
Wekomakil	do	8 00	
Nacquocuts	do	6 00	
Norwyonk	do	9 00	
Waske	do	20 00	
Nookamis	do	20 00	
Yak-ups	do	12 00	
Charley	do	36 00	
William	For use of the steamer "Sir James Douglas" by the I. R. Commissioner, 14th June to 29th July, 1889	1,902 74	
Dept. of Marine			
Victoria Transfer Co	Cab hire	15 00	
A. H. Green	Paid for transport, telegrams and supplies	27 40	
C.P. Railway Co	Railway fares for survey party	156 35	
H. Johnson	2 berths in sleeping car	6 00	
B.C. Express Co	Transport supplied	190 00	
C. Pennie	Keep of Government horses	48 00	
J. Bolton	Damage to canoe	1 00	
A. & W. Wilson	Cooking utensils supplied	9 00	
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing 500 voucher forms	7 00	
Mann & Heron	Repairing saddles, bridles and packing gear	25 75	
Victoria Postmaster.	Postage stamps	20 00	
C.P.R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	2 20	
P. McQuade	Tent, tarpaulins and grub hoe supplied	18 00	
			9,341 39

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—ANNUITIES.			
	Treaty No. 1.			
F. Ogletree	5 chiefs, at $25	125 00		
	16 headmen at $15	509 00		
	509 Indians	2,545 00		
	Arrears to 26 persons	130 00		
			3,040 00	
A. M. Muckle	3 chiefs	75 00		
	12 headmen	180 00		
	1,886 Indians	9,430 00		
	Arrears to 46 persons	230 00		
			9,915 00	
H. Martineau	5 Indians	25 00		
	Arrears to 2 persons	10 00		
			35 00	
Alex. Briere	Annuity 1881-82, and arrears		74 00	
John Sinclair	Arrears for two persons each for 1885 and 1886, No. 459, St. Peter's Band		20 00	
Mrs. Ed. Kippling	Arrears for 1885-86-87-88		20 00	
Eliza Daniels	Commutation of annuity No. 295, St. Peter's Band		50 00	
Mrs. Ed. Kippling	Commutation of annuity No. 551, St. Peter's Band		50 00	
				13,204 00
	Treaty No. 2.			
H. Martineau	6 chiefs	150 00		
	24 headmen	360 00		
	657 Indians	3,285 00		
	Arrears to 6 persons	30 00		
			3,825 00	
Marie Lamlice	Commutation of annuity No. 33, Waterhen River Band		50 00	
				3,875 00
	Treaty No. 3.			
John McIntyre	5 chiefs	125 00		
	15 headmen	225 00		
	881 Indians	4,405 00		
	Arrears to 21 persons	105 00		
			4,860 00	
R. J. N. Pither	11 chiefs	275 00		
	33 headmen	495 00		
	1,013 Indians	5,065 00		
	Arrears to 23 persons	115 00		
			5,950 00	
J. McCracken	12 chiefs	300 00		
	36 headmen	540 00		
	817 Indians	4,085 00		
	Arrears for one person	5 00		
			4,930 00	
				15,740 00
	Treaty No. 4.			
H. Martineau	Payments to Pine Creek Band—			
	1 headman	15 00		
	50 Indians	250 00		
	Arrears for 6 persons	30 00		
				295 00
	Carried forward			33,114 00

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			33,114 00
	ANNUITIES—*Concluded.*			
	Treaty No. 5.			
A. Mackay	5 chiefs	125 00		
	13 headmen	195 00		
	2,074 Indians	10,285 00		
	Arrears to 27 persons	135 00		
			10,740 00	
do	do Nos. 34, 42, 79 and 122, Berens River Band		85 00	
J. Reader	4 chiefs	100 00		
	11 headmen	165 00		
	936 Indians	4,680 00		
	Arrears to 25 persons	125 00		
			5,070 00	
do	Advance to pay arrears to Indians		25 00	
Isaiah Buck	Arrears, No. 30, Birch River Band		30 00	
Emma Robideaux	Commutation of annuity No. 20, Black River Band		50 00	
Kitty Smith	Commutation of annuity No. 29, Moose Lake Band		50 00	
				16,050 00
				49,164 00
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
	Treaty No. 1.			
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	12 axes, 1 double waggon, 12 scythes, Rosseau River	110 24		
	5 scythes, 12 grain cradles and scythes, 10 axes, 5 spades, 5 snaths, 1 set harrows, St. Peter's	73 49		
	3 scythes and snaths, 8 grain cradles, 10 axes, 3 spades, 1 hoe, 10 scythe stones, Fort Alexander	37 29		
	4 grub hoes, 4 scythes and snaths, 15 scythe stones, Broken Head River	10 67		
F. Ogletree	Paid for repairs to implements, Rosseau River	24 23		
C. Taylor	do do do	6 00		
do	do do The Rapids	5 70		
F. Ogletree	do do Long Plain and Yellow Quill	2 45		
T. & W. Millar	529 lbs. fence wire, and 12 lbs. staples, Swan Lake	37 87		
do	1,060 lbs. do 18 do Yellow Quill	75 46		
				383 40
	Treaty No. 2.			
Hudson's Bay Co.	1 set iron harrows, Lake St. Martin	24 41		
	4 large, 4 small clevices, 4 rolling coulters, Fairford River.	25 00		
	10 grub hoes, 6 spades, Lake Manitoba	17 86		
	2 chopping axes, 2 axe handles, 2 grub hoes, Sandy Bay	6 72		
	6 grub hoes, 10 spades, Ebb and Flow Lake	18 52		
	2 do 2 chopping axes and handles, Little Saskatchewan	5 44		
				97 95
	Treaty No. 3.			
Hudson's Bay Co.	1 plough, 4 sets harrows, 2 broad axes, Lac Seul	198 16		
	5 grass scythes, River la Seine	5 45		
	1 set harrows, 2 scythes and snaths, Grassy Narrows	42 75		
	1 do 1 broad axe, Wabuskang	42 34		
	1 do 1 do Eagle Lake	31 19		
	4 chopping axes, Wabigon	4 88		
	8 do Lac des Mille Lacs	11 68		
T. Marks	2 sacks and sundries	3 00		
J. McIntyre	Paid freight charges	2 75		
				342 20
	Carried forward			823 55

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		823 55
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Concluded.*		
	Treaty No. 4.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Supplied under contract.)	6 grubbers, 6 cross-cut saw files, 6 hand saw files, 6 planter's hoes, 6 chopping axes, 6 snaths and scythes, 12 scythe stones, 1 auger, 6 spades, Pine Creek Band		42 11
	Treaty No. 5.		
Hudson's Bay Co...	18 sickles, 12 scythes, 2 sets harrows, Jack Head	67 02	
(Supplied under contract.)	8 scythes, 2 sets harrows, 1 breaking plough, Hollow Water River	74 74	
	6 scythes and snaths, 5 spades, 11 grubhoes, 1 set harrows, Bloodvein River	48 20	
	18 scythes and snaths, 2 sets harrows, Fisher River	71 64	
	12 do 2 do Berens River	62 52	
	1 set harrows, Loon Straits	22 14	
	4 planes (1 jointer, 2 jack, 1 match), Moose Lake	5 67	
	6 scythes and snaths, Pas Mountain	13 74	
	35 do 4 sets harrows, 35 grubhoes, 4 breaking ploughs, Norway House	243 08	
	2 sets harrows, 8 scythes and snaths, 1 breaking plough, Poplar River	76 88	
	20 scythes and snaiths, 4 sets harrows, Cross Lake	141 68	
	10 do The Pas	16 70	
	12 do 2 sets harrows, 1 breaking plough, Grand Rapids, Berens River	126 32	
	6 scythes and snaths, Cumberland	10 02	
			980 35
			1,846 01
	SEED.		
	Treaty No. 1.		
Wm. Hamilton	68 bush. wheat, The Gardens, Hamilton's Crossing	51 00	
John Wilson	30 do potatoes, Swan Lake	27 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	10 do oats, 5 bush. wheat, 6 sacks and freight, St. Peters	12 75	
S. H. Wood	Freighting onion seed	0 60	
			91 35
	Treaty No. 2.		
Hudson's Bay Co...	¾ bush. pease, ½ bush. beans, 6 bush. barley, 2 bush. oats, 4 sacks, Ebb and Flow	17 81	
	35 lbs. pease, 30 lbs. beans, 2 sacks, Lake Manitoba	2 40	
	9 bush. wheat, 5 bush. barley, 5 bush. oats, 11 sacks, Fairford	15 80	
	3 bush. barley, 2 sacks, Lake St. Martin	2 35	
	3 do 4 do 3 bush. wheat, Waterhen River	5 45	
			43 81
	Treaty No. 3.		
W. J. Baulf	10 bush. seed oats, 87 lbs. barley, 5 sacks, freight, Lac des Mille Lac	8 84	
Chester & Co	Assortment of vegetable seeds, Islington	9 80	
Hudson's Bay Co	60 lb. rye, for eastern bands	2 16	
	1 bush. timothy seed and sack, Wabuskang	3 05	
			23 85
	Treaty No. 4.		
Hudson's Bay Co...	½ bush. pease, ½ bush. beans, 6 bush. wheat, 6 bush. barley, 4 sacks		27 50
	Carried forward		186 51

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		186 51
	SEED—*Concluded.*		
	Treaty No. 5.		
Hudson's Bay Co...	6 bush. wheat, 4 sacks, Black River	6 20	
Lake Winnipeg Land Co	25 bush. potatoes, Black River	37 50	
	75 do Fisher River	168 75	
	30 do Jack Head	45 00	
	30 do Hollow Water River	45 00	
	20 do Blood Vein River	40 00	
	100 do Berens River	225 00	
	20 do Loon Straits	40 00	
Hudson's Bay Co....	51 do The Pas	76 50	
	15 do Pas Mountain	60 00	
	10½ do Cumberland	15 75	
	130 do Norway House	195 00	
			954 70
E. McColl	Paid freight on seeds	8 26	
Hudson's Bay Co....	do	6 99	
J. M. Perkins	191 lbs. onion seed, 5 bush. potatoes, 15 bags, and freight for distribution	47 46	
			62 71
			1,203 92
	CATTLE AND PIGS.		
	Treaty No. 3.		
J. C. Sinclair	1 ox $ 35		
	Less paid by G. Garrioch, Cross Lake Band... 30		
			5 00
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS AND PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES FOR ANNUITY PAYMENTS		
	Treaty No. 1.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	36 sacks flour, 37 lbs. tobacco, ammunition and twine, $95.05, Rosseau River	243 62	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	845 lbs. bacon, 110 lbs. tobacco, Rosseau River	126 87	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Provisions for destitute Indians, Rosseau River	5 00	
F. Ogletree	Paid for repairs to implements for poor Indians, Rosseau River	12 93	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	2,885 lbs. bacon, 344 lbs. tea, St. Peters	394 08	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	192 lbs. tobacco, ammunition and twine, $72.06; fish hooks and lines, $288.24; 107 sacks flour, St. Peters	781 60	
	6 sacks flour, 181 lbs. beef for sick Indians, St. Peters	33 75	
M. McIver	5 sacks flour, St. Peters	13 75	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Supplies for destitute Indians and for Indian deputations from St. Peters and elsewhere	19 58	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	590 lbs. bacon, 88 lbs. tea, Brokenhead River	93 96	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition, twine, fish hooks and lines, Brokenhead River	72 65	
	31 lbs. tobacco, 24 sacks flour, Brokenhead River	97 24	
J. C. Gordon	Medicines for Indians of Treaty No. 1	234 70	
Mitchell Drug Co...	do do	50 56	
R. H. Gilhully	do do	156 23	
J. P. Magnan	Freighting medicines	7 55	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	494 lbs. bacon, The Gardens, Hamilton Crossing	57 23	
	Carried forward	2,401 30	... .

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,401 30	
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, &c.—*Con.*		
	Treaty No. 1—Continued.		
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	55 lbs. tea, 18 lbs. tobacco, 18 sacks flour, ammunition and twine, $45.10, Hamilton Crossing	141 00	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	17 sacks flour, 391 lbs. bacon, 44 lbs. tobacco, Long Plain	120 59	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	57 lbs. tobacco, ammunition and twine, $42, Long Plain	71 93	
T. A. Newman & Bro.	Sundry supplies to Yellow Quills' Band	40 92	
	do Long Plain Band	217 99	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	72 lbs. tobacco, 54 sacks flour, ammunition and twine, $167.05, Fort Alexander	394 75	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	1,343 lbs. bacon, 154 lbs. tobacco, Fort Alexander	205 05	
	49 lbs. bacon, 6 lbs. tea, Sandy Bay	8 35	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	3 15	
	2 lbs. tobacco, 2 sacks flour do	9 06	
			3,614 09
	Treaty No 2.		
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	304 lbs. bacon, 42 lbs. tea, Lake Manitoba	53 38	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	31 20	
	12 lbs. tobacco, 12 sacks flour do	55 92	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	207 lbs. bacon, 26 lbs. tea, Ebb and Flow Lake	35 49	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	19 35	
	48 lbs. tobacco, 8 sacks flour do	61 40	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	508 lbs. bacon, 71 lbs. tea, Fairford	94 55	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	55 25	
	22 lbs. tobacco, 21 sacks flour do	113 33	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	229 lbs. bacon, 32 lbs. tea, Lake St. Martin	42 62	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	23 40	
	9 lbs. tobacco, 9 sacks flour do	49 59	
	Ammunition and twine, Little Saskatchewan	33 10	
	13 lbs tobacco, 13 sacks flour do	71 63	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	314 lbs. bacon, 44 lbs. tea do	58 48	
	178 lbs. bacon. 22 lbs. tea, Crane River	32 18	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	8 lbs. tobacco, 7 sacks flour do	38 79	
	Ammunition and twine do	19 65	
	do Waterhen River	32 75	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	312 lbs. bacon, 13 sacks flour, 39 lbs. tea, 18 lbs. tobacco, Waterhen River	138 49	
T. H. Adam	1 bag of flour, 1 lb. tea, Waterhen River	5 00	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Supplies for Indian deputations	5 14	
Mitchell Drug Co....	Medicines for Indians, Treaty 2	94 76	
			1,165 45
	Treaty No. 3.		
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	13 sacks flour, 320 lbs. bacon, River la Seine	132 35	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	40 lbs. tea, 16 lbs. tobacco do	27 04	
	Ammunition and twine do	67 91	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	10 sacks flour, 239 lbs. bacon, Lac la Croix	106 71	
	30 lbs. tea, 12 lbs tobacco do	20 40	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	50 17	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	8 sacks flour, 185 lbs. bacon, Nickickesmenescan	79 48	
	Carried forward	484 06	4,779 54

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	484 06	4,779 54
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, &c.—*Con.*		
	Treaty No. 3—Continued.		
Hudson's Bay Co....	24 lbs. tea, 10 lbs. tobacco, Nickickesmenescan.....	16 14	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	39 62	
A. Macdonald	5 sacks flour, 120 lbs. bacon, Naicatchewenin.....	50 35	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	16 lbs. tea, 7 lbs. tobacco do	11 20	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	26 43	
A. Macdonald	4 sacks flour, 85 lbs. bacon, Stangecoming.....	38 30	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	11 lbs. tea, 5 lbs. tobacco do	7 14	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	18 52	
A. Macdonald	13 sacks flour, Coutcheeching	71 50	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	312 lbs. bacon, 39 lbs. tea, 56 lbs. tobacco, Coutcheeching.	99 00	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do ..	65 99	
A. Macdonald	7 sacks flour, 22 lbs. tea, Little Forks.....	39 20	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	Ammnition and twine do	38 57	
(Under contract.)	182 lbs. bacon, 9 lbs. tobacco do	35 61	
A. Macdonald	9 sacks flour, 21 lbs. tea, Manito Rapids, No. 1.....	47 85	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	207 lbs. bacon, 10 lbs. tobacco do do	39 61	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do do	43 84	
A. Macdonald	3 sacks flour, 10 lbs. tea do No. 2.....	17 00	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	75 lbs. bacon, 4 lbs. tobacco do do	14 56	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do do	15 88	
A. Macdonald ...	4 sacks flour, Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	18 00	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	102 lbs. bacon, 5 lbs. tobacco, 12 lbs. tea, Hungry Hall, No. 1	22 51	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do do	21 67	
A. Macdonald	5 sacks flour do No. 2	22 50	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	106 lbs. bacon, 6 lbs. tobacco, 14 lbs. tea do do	24 34	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do do	22 74	
A. Macdonald	6 sacks flour, Long Sault, No. 1.....	27 00	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	155 lbs. bacon, 7 lbs. tobacco, 17 lbs. tea, Long Sault, No 1	33 97	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do do	32 66	
A. Macdonald	5 sacks flour do No. 2	22 50	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	140 lbs. bacon, 7 lbs. tobacco, 17 lbs. tea do do	31 62	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do do	29 60	
A. Macdonald	19 sacks flour, 24 lbs. tobacco, Islington.....	103 69	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	Ammunition and twine do	100 81	
(Under contract.)	482 lbs. bacon, 57 lbs tea do	106 08	
A. Macdonald	16 sacks flour, 40 lbs. tobacco, Assabaskashing.....	96 00	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	400 lbs. bacon, 50 lbs. tea do	81 10	
(Under contract.)			
A. Macdonald	50 sacks flour, 73 lbs. tobacco, Lac Seul.....	613 60	
(Under contract.)			
Hudson's Bay Co....	1,312 lbs. bacon, 151 lbs. tea do	399 47	
(Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do	266 96	
	406 lbs. bacon, 19 lbs. tobacco, 48 lbs. tea, 16 sacks flour, Rat Portage.....	140 74	
	Ammunition and twine, Rat Portage.....	80 77	
	do Grassy Narrows.....	47 61	
	233 lbs. bacon, 12 lbs. tobocco, 28 lbs. tea, 10 sacks flour, Grassy Narrows	266 17	
	Carried forward	3,832 48	4,779 54

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,832 48	4,779 54
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, &c.—*Con.*		
	Treaty No. 3—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	152 lbs. bacon, 8 lbs. tobacco, 18 lbs. tea, 7 sacks flour, Wabuskang	181 46	
	Ammunition and twine, Wabuskang	32 19	
	do Eagle Lake	26 96	
	127 lbs. bacon, 6 lbs. tobacco, 16 lbs. tea, 5 sacks flour, Eagle Lake	72 62	
	199 lbs. bacon, 11 lbs. tobacco, 25 lbs. tea, 8 sacks flour, Wabigon	86 21	
	Ammunition and twine, Wabigon	45 96	
	do Sturgeon Lake	16 95	
	89 lbs. bacon, 4 lbs. tobacco, 11 lbs. tea, 4 sacks flour, Sturgeon Lake	87 34	
	188 lbs. bacon, 49 lbs. tobacco, 21 lbs. tea, 8 sacks flour, Lac des Mille Lacs	126 32	
	Ammunition and twine, Lac des Mille Lacs	36 46	
	do Whitefish Bay	33 95	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	5 sacks flour, 132 lbs. bacon, 16 lbs. tea, 8 lbs. tobacco, Whitefish Bay	46 66	
	14 sacks flour, 344 lbs. bacon, 44 lbs. tea, 18 lbs. tobacco, Assabaska	124 22	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, Assabaska	93 96	
	do Big Island	57 55	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	9 sacks flour, 203 lbs. bacon, 27 lbs. tea, 13 lbs. tobacco, Big Island	77 48	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	4 sacks flour, 96 lbs. bacon, 12 lbs. tea, 6 lbs. tobacco, Buffalo Bay	35 42	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, Buffalo Bay	25 90	
	do North-West Angle, No. 33	23 27	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	4 sacks flour, 88 lbs. bacon, 10 lbs. tea, 5 lbs. tobacco, North-West Angle, No. 33	33 05	
	2 sacks flour, 57 lbs. bacon, 7 lbs. tea, 4 lbs. tobacco, North-West Angle, No. 34	19 91	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, North-West Angle, No. 34	14 82	
	do do 37	55 97	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	8 sacks flour, 200 lbs. bacon, 27 lbs. tea, 13 lbs. tobacco, North-West Angle, No. 37	73 53	
	4 sacks flour, 98 lbs. bacon, 12 lbs. tea, 6 lbs. tobacco, Shoal Lake, No. 40	35 72	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, Shoal Lake, No. 40	25 46	
	do do 39	40 25	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	6 sacks flour, 158 lbs. bacon, 22 lbs. tea, 12 lbs. tobacco, Shoal Lake, No. 39	58 10	
Hudson's Bay Co...	Sundry supplies, Lake of the Woods district	16 50	
G. C. Allen.....	Transport of supplies	20 00	
J. McCracken	Paid for freighting	2 50	
Hughes & Atkinson..	1 ton pressed hay for cattle, Hungry Hall	12 00	
Mitchell Drug Co...	Vaccine and medicines	68 51	
			5,539 68
	Treaty No. 4, Duck Bay Band.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine	40 00	
	6 lbs. tobacco, 18 lbs. tea, 148 lbs. bacon, 6 sacks flour	86 45	
			126 45
	Treaty No. 5.		
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	292 lbs. bacon, 12 sacks flour, Blood Vein	88 96	
	Carried forward	88 96	10,445 67

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward...	88 96	10,445 67
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, &c.—*Con.*		
	Treaty No. 5—Continued.		
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	37 lbs. tea, 12 lbs. tobacco; ammunition and twine, $16.35, Blood Vein	35 35	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	94 lbs. bacon, 4 sacks flour, Loon Straits.....	29 22	
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	12 lbs. tea, 4 lbs. tobacco; ammunition and twine, $4.85, Loon Straits	11 07	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	303 lbs. bacon, 12 sacks flour, Hollow Water	85 87	
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	38 lbs. tea, 13 lbs. tobacco; ammunition and twine, $17, Hollow Water	36 88	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	213 lbs. bacon, Black River	26 62	
	26 lbs. tea, 9¼ lbs. tobacco, 9 sacks flour; ammunition and twine, $11.70, Black River.....	60 98	
	1,007 lbs. bacon, 39 sacks flour, Fisher River	286 91	
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	127 lbs. tea, 42 lbs. tobacco; ammunition and twine, $55, Fisher River.	119 80	
	27 lbs. tea, 9 lbs. tobacco, 219 lbs. bacon, 9 sacks flour, Jack Head.....	86 36	
	Ammunition and twine	11 00	
	79 lbs. tea, 66 lbs. tobacco, 26 sacks flour; ammunition and twine, $35.55, Berens River.....	207 26	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	637 lbs. bacon do	85 99	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Supplies to Chief Jacob Berens..	4 27	
A. Macdonald .... . (Under contract.)	452 lbs. bacon, Poplar River.....	65 54	
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, Poplar River	24 85	
	19 lbs. tobacco, 18 sacks flour, 57 lbs. tea, Poplar River ...	114 00	
A. Macdonald . . . . (Under contract.)	18 sacks flour, 66 lbs. tea, 18 lbs. tobacco, Grand Rapids, Berens River	111 18	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, Grand Rapids, Berens River	24 70	
	453 lbs. bacon do . .	121 18	
A. Macdonald	1,670 do Norway House	229 62	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine, Norway House.	91 65	
	70 lbs. tobacco, 68 sacks flour, 211 lbs. tea, Norway House	428 79	
	4 sacks flour, Norway House	18 00	
A. Macdonald . . . (Under contract.)	28 do 711 lbs. bacon, 36 lbs. tobacco, 88 lbs. tea, Cross Lake.....	342 97	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	Ammunition and twine do ..	39 10	
	do for destitute Indians do ..	41 06	
	do Cumberland	73 85	
	18 lbs. tobacco, 17 sacks flour, 47 lbs. tea, 247 lbs. bacon, Cumberland.....	193 84	
	Ammunition and twine, The Pas	242 03	
	38 sacks flour, 96 lbs. tea, 646 lbs. bacon, The Pas	421 12	
	Twine and provisions for destitute Indians do	27 24	
	Ammunition and twine, Pekangekum	10 00	
	7 lbs. tobacco, 7 sacks flour, 22 lbs. tea, 183 lbs. bacon, Pekangekum	164 83	
	Ammunition and twine, Chemawawin...	86 47	
	14 sacks flour, 40 lbs. tea, 225 lbs. bacon, Chemawawin ...	176 73	
	Ammunition and twine, Grand Rapids	44 45	
	15 lbs. tobacco, 13 sacks flour, 39 lbs. tea, 338 lbs. bacon, Grand Rapids.....	134 26	
	160 lbs. flour, 16 lbs. bacon for destitute, Grand Rapids...	12 80	
	Ammunition and twine, Moose Lake	57 39	
	17 lbs. tobacco, 16 sacks flour, 44 lbs. tea, 372 lbs. bacon, Moose Lake.....	214 85	
	500 lbs. flour, 24 skeins twine, Moose Lake.....	42 65	
	Carried forward..... ...	4,731 69	10,445 67

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,731 69	10,445 67
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, &c.—*Con.*		
	Treaty No. 5—Concluded.		
J. Reader	Twine supplied destitute, Moose Lake	9 58	
	Provisions for Council do	2 24	
Hudson's Bay Co	Twine and ammunition, Pas Mountain	59 13	
(Under contract.)	16 lbs. tobacco, 16 sacks flour, 45 lbs. tea, 380 lbs. bacon, Pas Mountain	394 93	
	Provisions for destitute Indians, Pas and Cumberland Band	126 56	
	do do and Indian deputations	53 40	
Chas. Cluthe	3 trusses for Indian children, Berens River Agency	18 85	
Mitchell Drug Co	Medicines for agent Mackay's district	49 26	
	do Moose Lake do	16 40	
	do Fisher River do	160 67	
	do Norway House district	23 00	
C. J. Bouchette	Medicines purchased for do do and freighting.	26 24	
Eliza Macdonald	do do do	10 81	
C. Thompson	do Pas do	2 13	
Mitchell Drug Co	Medicines for Berens River do	115 58	
A, McLean	do do do	5 00	
E. McColl	Express charges on parcel	0 25	
			5,805 72
	Items not distributed to the Treaties.		
Hudson's Bay Co	Provisions to destitute Indians and Indian deputations at Winnipeg	61 05	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	Vaccine, 350 points	15 85	
			76 90
	CLOTHING.		16,328 29
Depart. of Justice	Clothing manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary—1 coat, 1 pair trousers, 1 shirt, 1 hat, 1 handkerchief, 1 belt, 1 pair socks, 1 pair boots, for Chief of Pas Band, Treaty 5		25 93
	DAY SCHOOLS.		
	Treaty No. 1.		
A. W. Kincaid	Fort Alexander, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
Mrs. J. B. Gauthier.	Rosseau River, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
	Travelling expenses to Rosseau River	7 15	
Rev. H. Cochrane	South St. Peters—		
	Salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	415 38	
	1st prize for management of school, 1888-89	70 00	
	do do 1889-90	70 00	
W. H. Prince	North St. Peters—		
	Salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	287 52	
	2nd prize for management of school, 1888-89	60 00	
	7th do do 1889-90	10 00	
Miss H. McKenzie	East St. Peters, Protestant—		
	Salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	255 00	
	2nd prize for management of school, 1889-90	60 00	
Jules Tabouret	East St. Peters, Roman Catholic—		
	Salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890	225 00	
Miss R. Chevregils	do 53 days, June quarter, 1890	63 09	
Miss K. McKenzie	Muckle's Creek, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
	Carried forward	2,423 14	

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,423 14	....
	DAY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*		
	Treaty No. 1—Concluded.		
Leo Schanus.....	Fort Alexander, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	300 00	
	Travelling expenses, St. Peters to Fort Alexander.....	7 00	
	3rd prize for management of school, 1888 89.....	50 00	
	do do 1889-90.....	50 00	
Sister Hamel.....	St. Boniface—		
	Grant, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,321 60	
H. Lory.....	St. Boniface College, grant for pupils, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	85 00	
A. K. Black.....	Brokenhead River—		
	Salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	300 00	
Mrs. M. Muckle...	10 lbs. yarn and needles.....	6 25	
Bessie Walker.....	Portage la Prairie—		
	Salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March.....	225 00	
Annie Fraser.....	do 3 do 30th June, 1890.....	75 00	
François Carrier....	Netley Creek, salary as teacher, 11 days in March quarter. and 3 months to 30th June, 1890.....	61 13	
A. Macdonald.... (Under contract)	550 lbs. biscuits, Rosseau River.....	41 25	
Hudson Bay Co..... (Under contract)	1,850 do Fort Alexander.....	134 13	
	800 do Muckle's Creek.....	58 00	
	2,050 do St. Peters, South.....	141 45	
	300 do do North.....	20 70	
	1,150 do do East.....	79 35	
Ferguson & Co.....	Slates and blackboard cloth.....	7 80	
F. Carrier.....	Freighting biscuits.....	2 00	
S. H. Ward.....	do stationery.....	0 40	
	Treaty No. 2.		5,389 20
Wm. Coutu.....	Lake Manitoba, salary as teacher and grant to boarding school, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	453 32	
	Lake Manitoba, thatching roof of schoolhouse.....	15 00	
Wm. Sifton.....	do 480 feet lumber for floor.....	12 00	
J. Faval.....	Ebb and Flow Lake, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	225 00	
Rev. G. Bruce.....	Upper Fairford, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	225 00	
	Upper Fairford, 5th prize for management of school, 1888-89	30 00	
	do do 1889-90	30 00	
Wm. Anderson.....	Lower Fairford, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	225 00	
C. Sanderson.....	Little Saskatchewan, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	225 00	
W. Adam.....	Crane River, salary as teacher, 6 months to 31st Dec. 1889.	150 00	
	do 7th prize for management of school, 1888-89.	10 00	
Ahyahputahpetung..	do thatching roof of schoolhouse.....	16 00	
J. H. Adam.....	Waterhen River, salary as teacher and grant to boarding school, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	426 64	
	Waterhen River, 6th prize for management of school, 1889-90	20 00	
F. L. Hunt.....	Lake St. Martin, salary as teacher, 6 months to 30th Sept., 1889.....	82 55	
J. Moar.....	Lake St. Martin, salary as teacher, 6 months to 31st March, 1889.....	150 00	
Ferguson & Co.....	Slate and blackboard cloth.....	5 70	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	200 lbs. biscuits, Ebb and Flow Lake.....	16 20	
	500 do Little Saskatchewan.....	42 50	
	700 do Fairford River.....	58 33	
	650 do Waterhen River.....	63 38	
	700 do Crane River.....	59 50	
			2,541 12
	Carried forward.....	.....	7,930 32

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	7,930 32
	DAY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*		
	Treaty No. 3.		
E. Lys	Wabigon, salary as teacher, June and September quarters, 1890.....	96 43	
	Wabigon, compensation for dismissal.....	68 75	
H. J. Johns	do salary as teacher, 36 days, in June quarter, 1890	55 10	
G. Prewer	Frenchman's Head, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
C. C. Kelly.....	Grassy Narrows, salary as teacher, 18 months to 30th June, 1890.....	450 00	
R. B. Grant	Assabaska, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.	300 00	
T. O'Keefe	Coutcheeching, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	197 50	
W. E. Jefferson ..	Hungry Hall, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890	200 87	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Hungry Hall, 8 lbs. nails.....	0 77	
J. McCracken.....	do stovepipes and elbows.....	1 65	
Latham Rowe.	Islington, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June 1890..	300 00	
Brown & Rutherford.	do furniture for schoolhouse.....	42 97	
J. Hill	Lac Seul, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890..	300 00	
C. J. Holland.....	Little Forks, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	275 51	
Hudson's Bay Co. ..	do nails and stovepipes	3 25	
Brown & Rutherford.	do furniture for schoolhouse.....	36 57	
E. Holme	Long Sault, salary as teacher, 9 months to 30th June, 1890.	211 36	
J. Kirkland.....	do 6th prize for management of school, 1888-89..	20 00	
R. Gill	Manitou Rapids, salary as teacher, 9 months to 30th June, 1890.....	168 58	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Manitou Rapids, glass and stove pipes.....	3 90	
W. C. R. Garrioch..	Wabuskung, salary as teacher, June quarter, 1890.....	22 26	
Hudson's Bay Co....	do provisions for Indians working at schoolhouse	26 54	
Ferguson & Co.....	Blackboard cloth, Coutcheeching school.....	3 25	
A. Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	700 lbs. biscuits, Long Sault.....	108 50	
Hudson's Bay Co....	900 do Assabaska.....	86 20	
(Under contract).	525 do Islington.....	55 12	
	325 do Wabuskung.....	73 13	
Ferguson & Co.....	1½ doz. slates for Grassy Narrows and Islington.....	2 75	
	do and slate cloth, Wabuskung.....	6 60	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Freighting	4 00	
R. J. N. Pither.....	do biscuits.....	7 00	
R. Gill	do do	5 00	
D. McCaig	Inspecting Hungry Hall and Manitou schools	33 00	
			3,466 56
	Treaty No. 4.		
Rev. J. A. Dupont..	Pine Creek, salary as teacher and grant to boarding school, 9 months to 31st March, 1890	.....	526 64
	Treaty No. 5.		
D. Allen.....	Black River, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
H. D. E. Leslie.....	Hollow Water River, salary as teacher, September quarter, 1889.....	63 15	
A. Neison.....	Hollow Water River, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1890.....	75 00	
Gussie Parkinson....	Rossville, salary as teacher, 12 months to 31st March, 1890.	267 81	
	do 4th prize for management of school, 1888-89....	40 00	
T. Hart.....	The Pas, salary as teacher, 12 months to 31st March, 1890	300 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,045 96	11,923 52

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,045 96	11,923 52
	DAY SCHOOLS—*Concluded.*		
	Treaty No. 5—Coucluded.		
E. W. West	Berens River, salary as teacher; salary, September and December quarters, 1889	45 93	
F. A. Disbrowe	Poplar River, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1890	315 30	
	do 4th prize for management of school, 1889-90.	40 00	
G. S. Macrae	Jack Head, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.	225 00	
C. J. Bouchette	Norway House, salary as teacher, 6 months to December 31, 1890	150 00	
J. Rundle	Fisher River, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1889	61 41	
J. T. Emerson	do do 9 months to 31st March, 1890	225 00	
G. Garrioch	Cross Lakes, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st December, 1889	225 00	
C. J. Pritchard	Big Eddy, salary as teacher, 6 months to 31st March, 1889	150 00	
W. G. Gow	Grand Rapids, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890*	198 10	
T. Badger	Moose Lake, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1890	75 00	
B. Clark	Loon Straits, salary as teacher, December quarter, 1888	75 00	
W. E. Jefferson	Travelling expenses repaid, Winnipeg to Pas	13 40	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	300 lbs. biscuits, Loon Straits	23 25	
	650 do Hollow Water	50 37	
	2,000 do Fisher River	155 00	
	150 do Berens River	12 00	
	700 do Poplar River	59 50	
	1,300 do Norway House	110 50	
	200 do Cross Lake	19 00	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	1,350 do Moose Lake	168 75	
	300 do Jack Head	24 00	
	700 do Black River	53 90	
	1,500 do Rossville	133 50	
	1,000 do Pas	113 33	
	650 do Grand Rapids	55 25	
E. & C. Gurney & Co.	20 lengths stovepipes and elbows, Poplar River	3 80	
Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for schoolhouse do	40 75	
Lake Winnipeg Lumber and Transport Co	1,000 ft. boards, 320 ft. scantling, nails and freighting, Poplar River	72 85	
E. & C. Gurney & Co.	1 elbow, Fisher River	0 25	
	Stovepipe and elbows, Berens River	4 31	
Scott & Leslie	Furniture for schoolhouse do	61 05	
J. Reader	Stovepipes and provisions for working Indians, Chemawawin	19 50	
	Expenses of repairs, schoolhouse, Big Eddy	45 49	
	do teacher's house do	10 50	
	do schoolhouse, Grand Rapids	18 76	
	Glass and freighting, Moose Lake	2 15	
Ferguson & Co.	Slates supplied	0 90	
	do Big Eddy, Pas and Fisher River	10 80	
E. McColl	Paid freight charges	8 55	
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	2 00	
	105 lbs. yarn for instructing children at Pas' school to knit.	39 60	
D. Cook	Rent of schoolhouse, Pas, 21st October to 31st December, '89.	5 00	
			4,169 71
	Items not Distributed.		
C. P. Ry. Co	Freight on books	4 14	
E. McColl	Paid express charges	2 65	
Dominion Exp. Co.	do	0 85	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery	Schoolbooks supplied	487 41	
			495 05
			16,588 28

* Mr. Gow's salary for June quarter, 1889, was charged in error to General Expenses. *See* page 62.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
	The Washakada Home, Elkhorn.		
Rev. E. F. Wilson..	Grant for maintenance, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	2,482 49	
	do equipment in full.....	667 10	
			3,149 59
	St. Paul's Industrial School.		
Rev. W. A. Burman	Grant for maintenance, 6 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,708 31	
	Paid for 1 lamp, 2 prs. curtains and cutlery	33 80	
Archibald & Howell.	3 acres of Lot 18, D. L. S., St. Paul's Parish.....	300 00	
J. A. Payne.....	16 curtains, rolls and pulls..	9 65	
Mary Jaffrey..	1 span horses, 1 set harness.....	310 00	
A. E. Mandeville...	1 mare.	150 00	
J. Sutherland... ...	2 cows and calf.....	50 00	
W. Scott.....	1 cow.....	30 00	
J. R. Sutherland....	1 yoke oxen	100 00	
A. Gunn.....	1 cow and calf.....	25 00	
Hudson's Bay Co....	6 quilts, 100 yds. towelling, 1 piece oil baize, 2 doz. towels, 50 yds. table linen, 50 prs. blankets, 370 yds. cotton, 1 piece oilcloth, curtain stuff, 2 carpets, 3 mats, 5 rugs, 31 yds. sheeting, 1 doz. napkins.....	332 09	
	$23\frac{3}{4}$ yds. carpet, 169 yds. sheeting, 2 barrels, 100 yds. towelling, 1 doz. towels.....	59 57	
Bishop Furniture Co.	1 suit bedroom furniture, 14 chairs, 4 tables, 6 bedsteads, 5 mattresses.....	145 75	
Wishart do .	24 iron beds, 2 spring mattresses	187 00	
	1 suit bedroom, 1 whatnot, 4 tables, 40 chairs, 3 bureaus, 10 beds complete, 4 washstands, 2 racks, 2 horses, 40 pillows and cases, 20 desks, 4 benches, 204 ft. lumber	411 21	
	4 tables, 1 bedstead, 1 bureau, 6 mirrors, 2 washstands, 5 tables.....	52 00	
	1 lounge, 3 chairs.....	32 00	
	15 desks, 30 pillows, 2 tables, 1 stool, 1 mirror.....	110 55	
Wright & Co	1 rug, 1 whip, and sundries	6 00	
	1 set ox harness, 1 collar and traces, halters.....	21 50	
VanAllen & Agur...	1 set sleighs, 1 cutter, 1 set harness, whiffletrees and neck-yoke, blanket, halter, bells and straps..... ..	123 25	
Gowans, Kent & Co.	Table and bedroom crockery.....	31 70	
H. Hodges & Co....	Bowls, plates and chamber sets....	64 75	
Skead & Graham....	Washtubs, knives and hardware.....	117 60	
	Cutlery and small hardware.....	29 81	
	$269\frac{1}{2}$ ft. eavetroughing, $98\frac{2}{3}$ conductor pipe, nails and tar paper	126 76	
Merrick, Anderson & Co	Stovepipes and kitchen furniture.....	52 07	
	2,567 lbs. fence wire, 1 stretcher, 1 roll netting.....	167 08	
A. B. Cail	Stamps and stencils	7 75	
G. Andrew.....	1 clock and repairs.....	7 25	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Fire extinguisher, paints, implements and tools, blacksmith outfit, hardware for kitchen.....	360 81	
	Scissors, lamps and small hardware.....	16 92	
Scott & Leslie	1 sideboard, 4 tables, 6 benches, 36 beds, 30 mattress covers.	388 00	
J. Taylor.....	1 buggy, 1 wheelbarrow.....	77 50	
Massey Manufacturing Co.....	2 waggons and box, 2 ploughs, 1 set harrows, 1 mower....	266 00	
Crotty & Cross..	1 high desk.....	2 50	
J. T. Howard & Co..	1 doz. hair brushes, 2 doz. combs	5 25	
A. Black.....	602 ft. lumber, 350 ft. boards.....	35 81	
W. Scott	1,640 tamarac fence posts	70 00	
	Carried forward	6,025 24	3,149 59

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,025 24	3,149 59
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*		
A. Pritchard	150 green rails	4 50	
E. Sewal	18 fowls, 1 light waggon	49 00	
H. M. Howel	1 building	125 00	
D. E. Sprague	4 hot bed sashes, scantling, lumber, shingles and tar paper	580 48	
	1,000 ft. flooring, 1 ladder	40 00	
G. F. Stephens & Co.	Paint, brushes and putty	27 40	
	Raw oil, paint and brushes	59 92	
Bruce & Madden	3,000 ft. lumber	50 00	
J. Lewis	Building 2 chimneys, lathing and plastering	61 00	
E. & C. Guerney Co.	7 registers, 2 ranges and crockery	154 23	
A. D. Richardson	5 quarts of slating fluid	11 75	
Carscaden & Peck	45 single and 12 double blankets	82 13	
J. J. Golden	2 boilers, 1 cupboard, 8 crocks, 1 bureau, 1 cart, 1 horse rake, 2 calves	37 50	
Bowles & Co	750 bricks	11 25	
E. Lowry	Lumber, mouldings and cartage	232 40	
A. Sutherland	Hauling lime	2 50	
H. Pritchard	11½ days labour	14 37	
W. T. Riggs	67 do	123 95	
R. D. Richardson	Stationery and books	102 56	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	1 00	
Wright & Co.	Mending harness	1 00	
Tribune Pub. Co	Advertising for a cook	2 75	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co	Freight on clothing	1 99	
Dep. of Public Works	Completing the erection of buildings	15,586 70	
			23,388 62
	St. Boniface School.		
E. McColl	Advance on grant to assist in erecting the St. Boniface Industrial School		2,000 00
			28,538 21
	GENERAL EXPENSES.		
E. McColl	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	2,200 00	
L. J. A. Leveque	do do	1,300 00	
E. Jean	do do	700 00	
Miss F. McIntosh	do do	540 00	
G. T. Orton, M.D.	do do	800 02	
T. Hanson, M.D.	do do	1,000 00	
R. J. N. Pither	do do	1,000 00	
H. Martineau	do do	1,000 00	
A. Mackay	do do	1,000 00	
A. M. Muckle	do do	900 00	
J. Reader	do do	1,000 00	
F. Ogletree	do do	1,050 00	
J. McCracken	do do	1,000 00	
J. McIntyre	do do	900 00	
N. Chastellaine	do do	250 00	
M. Macdougall	Salary, 10 months do	120 00	
G. T. Orton, M.D.	Medical service to Indians outside the boundaries of his district	751 40	
G. Lauthier, M.D.	do Rosseau River	74 75	
C. J. Bouchette	Dispensing medicines, Norway House, 1st June, 1889, to 31st Dec., 1889	70 00	
Rev. G. Bruce	do Fairford, 1st July, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	90 00	
Rev. J. Magnan	do Fort Alexander, 1st July, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	90 00	
	Carried forward	15,736 17	

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts
	Brought forward	15.736 17	
	GENERAL EXPENSES—*Continued.*		
J. H. Adam	Dispensing medicines, Waterhen River, 1st July, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	45 00	
W. P. McHaffie	do Fisher River, 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890	120 00	
C. Thompson	do The Pas, 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	120 00	
Eliza Macdonald	do Norway House, 1st April to 10th June, 1889	23 33	
W. C. King	do Moose Lake and Chemawawin, 1st July to 31st Dec., 1889	30 00	
A. McLean	do Grand Rapids, 1 year to 31st Dec., 1889	60 00	
R. L. Tupper	Services as clerk at payments, Agent Mackay	172 00	
W. C. Denison	do do Agent Reader	37 40	
N. Caswell	do as clerk	212 50	
A. C. McColl	do do	30 80	
J. McCracken	do do at payments, Agent Pither, 1888	72 00	
B. Spence	Wages as interpreter, Agent McCracken	16 50	
J. H. Lyon	do do do	29 17	
W. G. Gow	Salary as teacher, Grand Rapids, June quarter, 1889	75 00	
R. Russell	Guarding wood, St. Peter's Reserve	442 10	
J. Reader	Paid for carrying mail	15 50	
B. Chartrand	Keeping cattle, 1886	50 00	
E. Lane	Wages as constable	23 80	
Aikens, Culver & Co.	Professional services, Griggs & Kennedy *vs.* Mayo	18 25	
N. Hayden	Labour on reserve, Rosseau River	170 25	
Rat Liver	do do	30 00	
A. Gochen	do do	35 50	
M. Cummings	Interpreting do	5 00	
N. Hayden	Guarding wood do	61 50	
I. Derval	do do	4 00	
J. Godard	Witness fees do	3 00	
Napcacock	Putting in crop do	21 00	
N. Antoine	do do	27 00	
Wahsuskorkum	do do	7 00	
J. Cameron	Labour performed on reserve, Swan Lake	243 37	
H. Sturton	Putting in crop, gardens, Hamilton's Crossing	46 50	
E. Hay	Threshing wheat, Long Plain	100 00	
Agnew & Co	Supplies for labourers do	93 60	
			18,277 24
E. McColl	Travelling expenses, season of 1889, $1,369.09; less advance, $1,000	369 09	
do	Travelling expenses	100 90	
do	Advance for tour of inspection, season 1890	1,000 00	
F. Ogletree	Travelling expenses	814 01	
R. J. N. Pither	do	545 95	
J. McIntyre	do	620 25	
H. Martineau	do	1,366 20	
J. McCracken	do	684 94	
J. Reader	do	1,768 57	
T. Hanson, M.D.	do	1,764 15	
G. T. Orton, M.D.	do	445 15	
R. L. Tupper	do	82 05	
T. Spence	Board while on duty	22 50	
J. Huckell	Board of J. Settee	11 00	
C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of H. Prince and Indians	63 00	
L. J. A. Levêque	Cab-hire	3 00	
Connell & Burke	do	24 25	
	Carried forward		18,277 24

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		18,277 24
	GENERAL EXPENSES—*Continued.*		
A. M. Muckle	Travelling expenses	794 20	
A. Mackay	do	1,098 65	
W. J. McLean	Transport of Agent Mackay	100 00	
R. Murphy	Horse hire	5 00	
Lake Winnipeg Lumber and Trading Co	Transport of Agent Mackay at payments (balance)	180 00	
D. J. Campbell	do W. C. Denison	24 90	
R. Maher	do N. Caswell	24 80	
Hudson's Bay Co	do Reader's boat, Grand Rapids tramway	20 00	
J. McCracken	Horse hire	1 50	
N. Carswell	Travelling expenses	13 05	
W. Phair	Hire of man and dog train	19 25	
J. Peebles	Serving notices	28 00	
E. Hartman	Transport of W. C. Denison	52 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	do agent McIntyre	39 60	
R. Maher	Freighting canoe	3 00	
			12,088 96
W. T. Costigan & Co.	1 anchor for Mr. Reader's boat	7 44	
G. McPherson	1 canoe	25 00	
Ontario Canoe Co	do agent Mackay	45 00	
do	do do McCracken	45 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	1 tent do McIntyre	21 00	
do	Camp outfit	16 30	
Hooker & Co	3 tent poles	3 30	
J. H. Ashdown	Raw oil and tar for agent Reader's boat	20 85	
Hingston-Smith Arms Co	1 camp bed, agent Mackay	10 00	
J. Reader	1 door for storehouse	3 50	
G. T. Orton, M.D	1 canoe and 1 tent	54 00	
J. A. Wallace	Putting oars on canoe	1 25	
Hudson's Bay Co	3 pairs of snowshoes	11 25	
J. H. Ashdown	1 Yale padlock	0 95	
Hudson's Bay Co	Repairs to rudder, York boat	3 00	
do	Material for tent	12 35	
J. Reader	Freight on scales and anchor	7 07	
J. McCracken	do tent, Rat Portage to Fort Francis	1 00	
Cowans, Kent & Co.	1 lamp and shade, Winnipeg office	4 95	
Ferguson & Co	Ink and supplies for do and agency office	16 25	
E. & C. Gurney & Co	1 water cooler do office	3 81	
J. H. Ashdown	4 paper files do do	2 50	
L. J. A. Levêque	Telegrams do do	7 83	
do	Petty cash disbursed for stamps	9 14	
E. McColl	do and postage and telegrams	191 41	
Pengelly & Ford	Repairs to office	10 13	
			534 28
J. Reader	Postage stamps, Pas agency	11 84	
F. Ogeltree	do Portage la Prairie agency	19 83	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting stationery	20 30	
J. McCracken	Light and fuel	2 50	
A. White	Township plan, Rainy River district	5 00	
S. H. Ward	Freighting stationery	0 25	
			59 72
A. M. Muckle	Rent allowance, 12 months to 30th June	200 00	
F. Ogletree	do do	200 00	
H. Martineau	do do	200 00	
R. J. N. Pither	do do	200 00	
J. McIntyre	do do	200 00	
A. McKay	do do	200 00	
J. Reader	do do	200 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	Rent of Winnipeg office, 12 months to 30th June	616 66	
J. McCracken	do office	10 00	
P. Prince	do storehouse, Long Plain	15 00	
			2,041 66
	Carried forward		33,001 86

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		33,001 86
	GENERAL EXPENSES—*Concluded.*		
O'Loughlin Bros	1 letter scale for agent Mackay	4 00	
Hingston-Smith Arms Co.	1 revolver and cartridges, agent Pither	12 75	
J. Reader.	Glass	0 40	
H. Hodgins.	Freighting boundary posts	8 00	
Stewart & Fleck.	339 cast iron boundary posts, painting and freight	433 71	
Aikens, Culver & Co.	Professional services	382 47	
V. A. Robinson	do Regina *vs.* Jackson	15 00	
E. H. G. G. Hay.	Legal expenses, Huston *vs.* Halcrow	6 00	
D. Huston	Expenses do	6 00	
O'Connor, Hogg & Balderson	Legal expenses, Queen *vs.* Thomas	133 29	
E. Mortlock.	Teaming wheat, Rosseau River	10 00	
J. E. McInnes	Board of men while threshing, Hamilton's Crossing	8 50	
J. Adair	Threshing wheat for Yellow Quill	16 48	
T. A. Newman	Provisions for working Indians	30 00	
A. Hawkins	Threshing wheat	10 00	
J. Cameron	Breaking 20 acres and building fence, Swan Lake Reserve	71 00	
N. Hayden.	do $8\frac{1}{6}$ do Rosseau River	41 75	
R. Staple	do 18 do Hamilton's Crossing	63 00	
G. Tucker	do $16\frac{1}{4}$ do do	72 13	
J. Baskerville.	Threshing wheat, Rosseau River	75 00	
M. Cameron	Cutting wheat, Swan Lake Reserve	29 60	
W. J. Bagshaw	do Rosseau River	100 00	
Bell Telephone Co.	12 months rent of telephone to 31st July, 1890	50 00	
T. Hart, J.P.	Taking 6 declarations	1 50	
Steamer "Highland Maid"	Freighting	19 24	
Western Lumber Co.	Lumber for buildings, Coutcheeching	62 39	
J. H. Ashdown	Paint and oil do	15 06	
R. J. N. Pither.	Shingles and nails do	36 90	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Provisions for councillor Anderson, Fairford	2 55	
R. Smith.	Freighting supplies	18 35	
J. Phair	In full for improvements, Fort Alexander Reserve	40 00	
James McLennan	Improvements on lot 113, St. Peter's Reserve	50 00	
H. B. Hodgins	In full of all claims, lot 1 do	200 00	
Mitchell Drug Co.	Medicine for children, St. Mary's Academy	3 03	
"World" Publishing Co	12 "Practical Home Physicians"	45 60	
J. McCracken.	Hauling boat house out of water	1 50	
J. McLeod	Serving warrant and attending court	3 65	
J. Johnston.	Constables expenses	13 05	
L. J. A. Leveque.	Petty cash disbursed	78 67	
F. Ogletree	do	14 59	
E. McColl	Expenses investigating Russell's claim	4 80	
do	Telegrams and other disbursements	55 39	
H. Martineau.	In full of loss sustained by capsizing of yacht	100 00	
W. J. Bawlf	250 lbs. cut feed	3 50	
J. Heaney	Cartage	5 85	
Estate F. H. Holmes	Freighting supplies	7 00	
Wm. McGirr	Cash to Chief Prince and Indians	12 00	
E. Coutu	Hauling yacht into shed	12 00	
S. H. Ward.	Freighting supplies	1 25	
J. McIntyre	Telegrams	2 00	
Connell & Burke	Hay for cattle, Wabigon	3 60	
			2,392 55
	AGENCY BUILDINGS.		35,394 41
C. P. Ry. Co.	Transport of N. Carswell (Coutcheeching)	4 05	
J. A. Wallace.	Making estimate of repairs do	5 00	
Western Lumber Co.	1,200 ft. lumber, 500 shingles, stove fittings do	36 75	
P. Cyr	Wages for 14 days do	26 50	
			72 30
	Total Expenditure, Manitoba Superintendency		149,166 35

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
W. S. Grant.....	For payments to Indians—		
	1 chief.....	25 00	
	5 headmen.....	75 00	
	231 Indians.....	1,155 00	
	Arrears, 4 persons.....	20 00	
			1,275 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Sons.. (Under contract.)	12 axes, 2 hammers, 1 box glass.....	16 46	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	2 pick axes, 12 prs. butt hinges, 2 shovels.....	5 90	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	2 grooving picks, 4 cart axles, 3 waggon axles, 12 boxes axle grease, 36 bolts, 6 hay forks, 225 lbs. nails, 40 lbs. rope, 2 gross screws, 1 scuffler, 50 lbs. spikes, 2 waggon reaches and tongues, 2 sets whiffletrees, 2 wrenches, 4 butcher knives, 48 milk pans, 8 wash-boards, 3 galls. machine oil.....	93 18	
	12 sets ox harness, 12 axe handles, 12 trace chains, 18 files, 2 rasps, 3 churns, 2 log chains.....	32 82	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	6 whitewash brushes.....	5 58	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	12 hame straps.....	1 44	
W. F. Johnston.....	1 new pitman rod, blacksmithing and repairs.....	33 55	
J. Crowe	504 ft. siding, 510 ft. joists, 1,185 ft. lumber.....	44 19	
			233 12
	Seed.		
C. P. Ry. Co	Freight of seeds.....		0 70
	Cattle and Pigs.		
	No expenditure.		
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	50 lbs. salt, 67 lbs. sugar, 134 lbs. tea	45 55	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	7,235 lbs. bacon, 69 lbs. twine; ammunition, $105.35; 20 lbs. snaring wire, 24 prs. duck trousers, 150 lbs. soap.....	1,033 22	
Frank Miller..... (Under contract.)	15,705 lbs. beef at 6c	942 30	
	1 ox, to replace one killed for beef.....	60 00	
Ogilvie Milling Co .. (Under contract.)	209·20 sacks flour at $3.04, $635.97 less freighting, $18.83.	617 14	
	234 do	531 18	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	87½ lbs. tobacco at 45½c.....	39 81	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	76 lbs. twine.....	52 20	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	50 blankets, 303 lbs. ; 25 blankets, 75 lbs., at 35½c.....	134 19	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	200 yds. print, 25 prs. trousers, 443 yds. serge, 197 needles, 6 papers needles, 27¾ yds. étoffe, 3 lbs. thread.....	265 97	
W. Cruickshank	10 lbs. bacon.....	1 50	
Dawson, Bole & Co..	Medicines supplied	20 59	
R. Martin	do	36 91	
E. Gauvreau, M.D..	60 vaccine points	2 80	
R. Crawford.....	537 lbs. pork.....	32 22	
"Carry the Kettle".	Freight, 250 sacks flour, Wolseley to Reserve	22 50	
A. J. Parent	50 bush. lime.....	18 50	
			3,856 58
	Carried forward.....		5 365 40

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		5,365 40
	ASSINIBOINE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice	Clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary—1 chief's coat, 1 pr. trousers, 1 hat; 5 headmen's coats, 5 trousers, 5 hats, 6 shirts, 6 prs. boots, 6 silk handkerchiefs, 6 belts, 6 prs. socks		120 33
	Day Schools.		
J. McLean	Salary as teacher, 6 months to 31st December, 1889	121 15	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	2 cups, 60 lbs. soap, 1 pail	4 97	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract	120 lbs. rice	7 50	
J. M. Garland (Under contract).	425 lbs. biscuits, 21 yds. towelling	32 22	
			165 84
	Farmers' Wages.		
J. C. Halford	Wages, 12 months to 30th June	480 00	
W. Dixon	do 4 do 31st October,	120 00	
C. Rider	do 8 do 30th June	80 00	
			680 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract).	52 lbs. apples, 1 gross matches, 3 lbs. pepper, 26 lbs. salt, 52 lbs. tea, 2 lbs. mustard, 39 lbs. rice, 156 lbs. sugar, 1½ galls. vinegar	44 48	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	195 lbs. bacon, 9 lbs. baking powder, 104 lbs. beans, 6½ lbs. hops, 6½ galls. syrup, 1 double waggon, 26 lbs. soap	130 20	
Frank Miller (Under contract.)	878 lbs. beef at 6c.	52 68	
Ogilvie Milling Co (Under contract.)	15·60 sacks flour, $47.42—less freight, $1.40	46 02	
J. Cown	Lumber for repairs	15 00	
			288 38
	General Expenses.		
W. S. Grant	Salary as agent, 12 months to June 30, 1890	1,000 00	
"Jack's Son"	Mail carrier do de	60 00	
O. C. Edwards, M.D.	Medical attendance	67 00	
W. S. Grant	Travelling expenses during the year	137 75	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	2 gross. matches, 5 lbs. pepper. 42 lbs. salt, 67 lbs. tea, 3½ lbs. mustard, 63 lbs. rice, 252 lbs. sugar, 1¾ galls. vinegar, 98 lbs. dried apples	67 96	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	315 lbs. bacon, 14 lbs. baking powder, 168 lbs. beans, 10½ lbs. hops, 10½ galls. syrup	60 98	
Frank Miller (Under contract.)	1,417 lbs. beef	85 02	
Ogilvie Milling Co (Under contract.)	25·20 sacks flour, $76.61; less freight, $2.27	74 34	
N. L. Piper & Sons (Under contract.)	5 axes, 1 manure fork, 1 set measures, 2 milk pails, ½ box glass	9 17	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	6 padlocks, 2 frying pans	3 10	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	2 lbs. rivets and burrs, 1 boiler, 1 hammer, 1 counter scale, 1 pr. blacksmith's tongs, 1 set whiffletrees, 1 neck yoke, 4 corn brooms, 38¼ galls. coal oil, 2 qts. machine oil, 1 gall. turpentine, 59 lbs. soap	75 48	
	Carried forward	1,640 80	6,619 95

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,640 80	6,619 95
	ASSINIBOINE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
R. Crawford	Postage stamps	10 14	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freighting stationery	2 74	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	2 paint brushes	1 56	
W. F. Johnston	Repairs to agent's buckboard and blacksmithing	15 55	
Hudson's Bay Co.	2 prs. hobbles and 1 scoop shovel	1 88	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	2 driving whips	2 00	
J. Robertson & Co	50 lbs. fire-proof paint	3 00	
W. S. Grant	Paid express charges	2 45	
E. McColl	do on annuity cash	2 40	
Indians	Prizes for exhibits at Regina Agricultural Show	22 50	
			1,705 02
	Agency Buildings.		
Jas. Robertson & Co.	75 galls. paint, 5 brushes and freight	126 60	
A. J. Osment	250 bricks	4 00	
A. Sutherland	Building chimney	9 00	
Wesecan	1 load sand	1 00	
The Runner	Freighting bricks	1 50	
			142 10
	Total Expenditure Assiniboine Agency		8,467 07
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
P. J. Williams	For payments to Indians—		
	3 chiefs $ 75 00		
	2 headmen 30 00		
	913 Indians 4,565 00		
	Arrears, 17 persons 85 00		
		4,755 00	
Emma Apistatine	Commutation of annuity No. 111, Thunderchild's Band	50 00	
Phœbe Jefferson	do No. 189, Poundmaker's Band	50 00	
do	Arrears for 1889	5 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	To retire annuity cheque No. 115, August 18, 1879	2 00	
			4,862 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Sons. (Under contract.)	50 axes	54 50	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	20 window sashes, 6 boxes glass, 3 sets harrows, 18 plough handles, 3 breaking ploughs, 3 cross ploughs, 7 waggon reaches, 7 waggon tongues, 20 hay forks, 50 axe handles, 600 iron bolts, 50 milk pans, 3 mower axles, 1 pitman	349 07	
J. Hollister	Repairing harness	5 00	
A. McKenzie	do mowers and rings for waggon	31 75	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	18 lbs. round iron, 1 doz. oilers	4 22	
do	Freight and express charges, and repairing waggon	5 80	
Curry Bros	Freighting supplies	3 20	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 machine pick and 60 feet belting and 2 pinions	57 70	
Van Allan & Agur	Repairs for mowers	4 80	
Massey Manuf'g Co.	do implements and machinery	11 65	
Whakowekum	40 bush charcoal	10 00	
			537 69
	Garried forward		5,399 69

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		5,399 69
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Seed.		
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	98 41/60 bush. potatoes	118 42	
Parrish & Lindsay...	298 42/60 do do	582 46	
Curry Bros	72 2/60 do do and transport	193 73	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Freight of seed	1 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	do	0 86	
			896 47
	Cattle.		
C. Gallagher	2 yoke oxen with harness	280 00	
Robt. Wyld	1 yoke oxen	140 00	
Curry Bros	9½ days stabling 5 bulls	23 75	
			443 75
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
B. A. Lawson	10 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef	540 00	
Wabustitin	1 ox do do	50 00	
C. Gallagher	2 oxen do do	100 00	
R. Wyld	18 do do do	1,260 00	
T. McKay	10 do do do	600 00	
C. M. Daunais	2 do do do	120 00	
Biddy	1 ox do do	45 00	
B. Prince	3 oxen, 2 cows do do	225 00	
H. Applegarth	2 do do do	100 00	
M. H. Cochrane	5 bulls do do	1,000 00	
Prince Bros (Under contract).	900 sacks flour at $3.60	3,239 00	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract).	2,200 lbs. bacon at 12 1/5c	268 40	
A. Macdonald (Under contract).	31,536 do 12 1/5c. ; 800 lbs. tea at 8½c	4,054 66	
	500 lbs. soap	25 00	
R. Wyld (Under contract).	13,881 lbs. beef at $7.90 per 100 lbs	1,096 60	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract).	20 boxes gun caps, 800 lbs. shot, 199 prs. duck trousers	262 67	
	300 lbs. tobacco, 200 lbs. gunpowder	329 00	
	21,412 lbs. bacon at 13⅓c	2,854 93	
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract).	849 sacks flour at $3.62	3,243 18	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract).	Blankets, 300 large, 600 small, 2,231 lbs. at 36½c	814 32	
J. M. Garland (Under contract).	150 yds. flannel, 150 prs. trousers, 776½ yds. étoffe, 1,019¾ yds. serge, 2,002 yds. print, 42 whitewash brushes, 504 knitting needles	1,572 34	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	5 lbs. oakum, 10 lbs. pitch	2 50	
Prince Bros	1 boat and lumber	8 60	
C. P. Ry. Co	Transport of Indians and freight of supplies	10 25	
Curry Bros	Provisions for an Indian of Poundmaker's Band	7 70	
H. Storer	Ferrying supplies	1 40	
W. G. Pettingell	1 medicine case	16 50	
			21,847 05
	Day Schools.		
Ellen Applegarth	Moosomin's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
	7th prize for management of school	10 00	
	Carried forward	310 00	28,586 96

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		28,586 96
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools—Concluded.		
Mary Price	Red Pheasant's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
	2nd prize for management of school	60 00	
D. D. MacDonald	Thunderchild's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	306 00	
J. Dandelin	Poundmaker's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
	3rd prize for management of school	50 00	
Minnie McConnell	Stoney Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 mos. to 30th June, '90	300 00	
P. J. Callahan	Sweet Grass Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	225 00	
H. Vachon	Sweet Grass Reserve, salary as teacher, June quarter, 1890	75 00	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract).	4,475 lbs. biscuits at $8\frac{9}{10}$c	389 33	
A. Macdonald (Under contract).	100 lbs. rice, 300 lbs. soap	85 00	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract).	12 cups, 6 pails	5 46	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	6 common brooms	1 80	
J. M. Garland (Under contract).	120 yds. towelling	14 40	
Prince Bros.	Lumber and supplies for completing schoolhouses, Red Pheasant, Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserves, 7 M. shingles, 3,118 ft. lumber, Poundmaker's Reserve	743 61	
T. Dewan	1,150 bricks for the above buildings	23 00	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Stovepipes, tar paper and nails for the above schools	86 41	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Wages paid Indians for labour	12 40	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	6 63	
C. P. Ry. Co.	Freight charges	2 52	
D. D. McDonald	Re-payment of travelling expenses, Prince Albert to Onion Lake	29 00	
Minnie McConnell	Re-payment of travelling expenses, St. Thomas to Battleford	97 95	
E. R. Applegarth	Re-payment of travelling expenses, Guelph to Battleford	97 95	
			3,521 46
	Farm Wages.		
J. Fitzpatrick	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	600 00	
A. Suffern	do 2 do 31st August, 1889	100 00	
O. F. Orr	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	600 00	
G. D. Gopsill	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	600 00	
G. E. Applegarth	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	600 00	
J. H. Price	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	600 00	
Louisa Suffern	do 2 do 31st August, 1889	20 00	
Rettie L. Orr	do 11 do 30th June, 1889 (omitting October)	110 00	
Lily Applegarth	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	120 00	
P. Tomkins	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	360 00	
H. Nash	do 25th July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890	559 61	
			4,269 61
	Farm Maintenance.		
McFarlane Bros.	1 horse	100 00	
C. Howson	1 team of horses	300 00	
Prince Bros. (Under contract).	140 sacks flour at $3.60	505 44	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract).	2,340 lbs. bacon at $12\frac{1}{5}$c	285 48	.....
	Carried forward	1,190 92	36,378 03

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,190 92	36,378 03
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract).	9¾ lbs. mustard, 29¼ lbs. pepper	11 50	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract).	24 galls. machine oil, 936 lbs. beans, 78 lbs. baking powder, 6 galls. boiled oil, 58½ lbs. hops, 6 wrenches, 6 lbs. rivets and burrs, 12 gross wood screws, 6 lbs. stove-pipe wire, 6 lbs. tacks, 1 fanning mill, 1 horse-rake	204 78	
	58½ galls. syrup, 3 sets single harness, 5 cow bells, 9¾ galls. vinegar, 75 ft. zinc	165 17	
A. Macdonald (Under contract).	7 6/16 gross matches, 50 lbs. wrought nails, 200 lbs. spikes, 351 lbs. rice, 600 lbs. cut nails, 200 lbs. shingle nails, 60 galls. coal oil	121 11	
	1,440 lbs. sugar, 468 lbs. tea	301 68	
J. M. Garland (Under contract).	234 lbs. salt, 488 lbs. soap	32 59	
	4 paint brushes	3 16	
R. Wyld (Under contract).	7,020 lbs. beef at $7.90 per 100 lbs	554 58	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract).	12 horse blankets, 6 halters, 6 whips	56 70	
N. L. Piper & Sons. (Under contract).	6 lanterns, 12 tin pails, 10 axes	20 14	
J. S. Donahue	800 lbs. oatmeal at $3.45 per 100 lbs.	27 60	
A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	9 25	
A. E. Fenton	Freighting oatmeal, Swift Current to Battleford	10 00	
A. Macdonald	4 panes glass.	1 50	
Prince Bros	8,126 ft. lumber, 7⅔ M. shingles	332 84	
			3,043 52
	General Expenses		
P. J. Williams	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
J. Carney.	do do do	720 00	
W. Laurie	do 1st July, 1889, to 14th Jan., 1890	385 16	
D. A. McLean	do do 30th November, 1890	200 00	
S. T. Macadam, M.D	do 12 months to 30th June, 1890	750 00	
E. Elliott	do 4 do 31st March, 1890	160 00	
A. J. McNeill.	do 1st January, to 30th June, 1890	399 96	
J. Green	do 3 months do	120 00	
P. Aylen, M.D	Vaccinating 628 Indians	157 00	
P. J. Williams	Travelling expenses	1,078 00	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	do	250 00	
W. Laurie	do	32 00	
A. J. McNeill	do	10 00	
B. Arcand	Transport, A. J. McNeill's furniture Duck Lake to Battleford	36 28	
P. Fleury	do do do	25 00	
Rev. Père Paquette.	do A. J. McNeill and wife do	25 00	
Curry Bros	do S. T. Macadam's furniture, Swift Current, to Battleford	25 03	
H. Storr	Ferriage account	1 10	
Prince Bros (Under contract.)	21 60 sacks flour at $3.60	77 76	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	360 lbs. bacon at 12⅕c	43 92	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	1⅛ gross matches, 160 lbs. sugar, 49 lbs. rice, 25 galls. coal oil, 2 galls. raw linseed oil, 95 lbs. tea, 46 lbs. salt	75 62	
G. F. & J. Galt. (Under contract.)	2¼ lbs. mustard, 4½ lbs. pepper	1 98	
	Carried forward	5,773 81	39,421 55

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,773 81	39,421 55
	BATTLFFORD AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	144 lbs. beans, 12 lbs. baking powder, 2 galls. turpentine, 9 lbs. hops, 1 lb. tacks, 9 galls. syrup, 3 brooms, 1½ galls. vinegar, 12 lamp chimneys	32 12	
R. Wyld..... (Under contract.)	1,080 lbs. beef at 7 9/10c.....	85 32	
Govt. Tel. Lines....	Telegrams sent.....	17 22	
H. Richardson.....	Postage stamps.....	36 00	
Mahaffey &Clinkskill	Ink and cotton.....	7 85	
A. Macdonald	1 bottle ink.....	1 75	
F. Orton.....	Rent of office.....	66 67	
W. McKay.....	do	133 32	
J. M. Garland .... (Under contract.)	13¼ yds. towelling	1 59	
N. L. Piper & Co... (Under contract.)	3 yds. wick, 1 cook stove, 2 scrubbing brushes, 1 manure fork	53 73	
S. & H. Borbridge... (Under contract.)	2 rubber sheets, 2 whips.....	8 00	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	1 horse brush, 2 dandy brushes.....	1 29	
W. Laurie.....	65 medicine bottles.....	17 84	
J. B. Mercer.....	1 oz. strychnine.....	2 00	
E. F. Hutchings ...	1 saddle.....	32 38	
P. J. Williams.....	Prizes given to Indians.....	9 25	
L. J. Poett, V.S ...	Examining sick cattle.....	6 00	
J. B. Mercer.....	Horse medicine.....	4 00	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....	1 15	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freight do	6 50	
Prince Bros.....	800 ft. lumber.....	24 60	
Indians	Driving oxen	9 00	
J. Gadire.	Service of 2 mares.....	14 00	
			6,345 39
	Agency Buildings.		
Mahaffey& Clinkskill	273 ft. lumber, paints and oil.....	55 11	
Prince Bros.....	2,343 ft. lumber, 13 M. lath, ⅔ M. shingles.....	172 26	
T. Dewan.....	400 brick.....	8 00	
A. Suffern.....	Lathing and plastering 710 sq. yards.....	141 00	
Hudsons Bay Co....	Paid Indians for labour.....	22 40	
			398 77
	Total Expenditure, Battleford Agency.....		46,165 71
	BIRTLE AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
J. A. Markle	For the following annuities paid—		
	2 Chiefs.....	50 00	
	7 headmen.....	105 00	
	537 Indians.....	2,685 00	
	Arrears, 37 persons.....	185 00	
			3,025 00
	Carried forward		3,025 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		3,025 00
	BIRTLE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements.		
Kenneth McDonald.	2 small spinning wheels	11 00	
O. V. Goulette	12 do and 1 doz. wheel heads	18 90	
N. L. Piper, & Son.. (Under contract.)	50 axes, 12 hammers, 10 jack-planes, 12 saw-sets, 2 boxes, glass	70 40	
Hudsons Bay Co.... (Under contract).	10 lbs. borax, 100 lbs. bluestone, 3 log chains, 24 chisels, 12 coulters, 10 hay forks, 3 grindstones, 16 plough handles, 500 lbs. nails, 2 breaking ploughs, 3 cross ploughs, 40 lbs. rope, 16 spades, 8 gross screws, 38 scythes, 100 lbs. spikes, 10 prs. cart wheels, 1 double waggon, 8 wrenches, 8 galls. machine oil, 10 galls. boiled oil, 44 lbs. putty, 61 files, 17 wood rasps, 4 cross-cut saws, 10 galls. coal oil, 24 augers	646 57	
I. G. Baker, & Co... (Under contract.)	38 scythe stones, 2 pick axes	5 24	
S. & H. Borbridge... (Under contract.)	2 sets pony plough harness, 46 trace chains	55 18	
J. M. Garland.. (Under contract.)	14 paint brushes, 18 whitewash brushes	27 52	
Massey Mfg. Co....	1 driving arm for mower	3 75	
T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing and repairs	36 25	
J. A. Roseborough..	do do	2 50	
G. Bone	Freighting	2 15	
W. T. Beivins	54 ox collar tugs	21 60	
J. A. Markle	Paid freight charges	5 63	
			906 69
	Seed.		
A. S. Crerar	30 bush. wheat	24 00	
J. Clarke	30 do	24 00	
W. F. Buchanan	$96\frac{1}{5}\frac{5}{6}$ bush. rye	91 45	
C. Honey	49 bush. potatoes	36 75	
A. Cumming	39 do	29 25	
E. Hamilton	30 do	22 50	
A. Doig	Freight and cartage	17 78	
C. P. Ry. Co	Freighting seed	1 02	
			246 75
	Cattle.		
J. Tanner	1 yoke of oxen and harness	78 65	
J. A. Markle	3 goats	30 00	
			108 65
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
G. McCulloch & Co. (Under contract.)	156 sacks flour	432 70	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	2,435 lbs. bacon, $292.92; ammunition and twine, $122.55.	415 47	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)..	85 lbs. tobacco	38 25	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	128 lbs. sugar; 112 lbs. tea	40 84	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	36 blankets, 220 lbs	72 60	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	$50\frac{1}{2}$ yds. étoffe, 222 yds. serge, $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. thread, 144 papers needles, 50 darning needles, 84 knitting needles	122 39	
	Carried forward	1,122 25	4,287 09

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,122 25	4,287 09
	BIRTLE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for Destitute Indians—Concluded.		
J. M. Stewart.....	27½ lbs. beef.....	2 20	
W. G. Pettengill....	Medicines and charges.....	1 20	
A. E. Munson	do	2 00	
H. A. Manwaring...	20 lbs. senna leaves.....	6 00	
J. Boyer.....	Freighting 1,000 lbs. to Riding Mountain..... ...	5 00	
G. Bone.....	do 1,300 do do	6 50	
Manitoba and North-Western Ry. Co...	do 1,690 do supplies.....	9 50	
			1,154 65
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice.....	For the following clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary :— 5 chiefs' coats, 5 chiefs' trousers, 5 chiefs' hats, 18 headmen's coats, 18 headmen's trousers, 18 headmen's hats, 23 flannel shirts, 23 pairs laced boots, 23 silk hats, 23 leather belts, 23 pairs wool socks, packing cases, $4.....	461 09	
J. A. Markle..... ..	Paid freight.....	0 20	
			461 29
	Day Schools.		
G. G. McLaren.....	Grant to Birtle boarding school, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1890	926 42	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	3 iron pails, 6 drinking cups, 74 lbs. soap.....	7 24	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	120 lbs. rice.....	8 10	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	400 lbs. biscuit, 76½ yds. towelling.....	34 80	
G. Bone.....	Plastering schoolhouse.....	20 00	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freighting stationery.....	1 02	
			997 58
	General Expenses.		
J. A. Markle.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
C. W. H. Saunders..	do July, 1889.	60 00	
F. Cere.....	do 1st July to 31st October, 1889..	140 00	
S. M. Dickinson	do 4 months to 30th June, 1890.....	660 00	
J. Boyer.....	do November, 1889.	35 00	
E. Thomas.....	do 1st to 23rd December, 1889....	25 97	
A. Flammant. . .	do 24th December, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.....	219 38	
J. G. Burgess.....	Wages as Sioux interpreter.....	9 37	
R. A. M. Clifford....	Services as extra clerk	60 50	
R. Thomas, M.D....	Medical attendance.....	23 00	
A. B. McKinnon, M.D	do	21 00	
F. A. Willcocks.....	Services as constable..	4 85	
J. A. Markle.....	Travelling expenses.....	1,022 85	
S. M. Dickinson	do	6 00	
Manitoba and North-Western Ry. Co...	Fare of S. M. Dickinson, Portage la Prairie to Birtle.....	5 55	
G. S. McCulloch & Co (Under contract.)	98 70/100 sacks flour at $2.95	291 16	
H. Wood.....	Postage stamps.....	50 50	
J. A. Markle.....	Telegrams.....	2 32	
	Carried forward.....	.....	6,900 61

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		6,900 61
	BIRTLE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	4 corn brooms, 1 washbasin, 1 gall. turps, 11 galls. coal oil.	9 38	
S. & H. Borbridge... (Under contract.)	1 rubber sheet	2 85	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	1 stove brush	0 29	
N. L. Piper & Sons.. (Under contract.)	2 scrubbing brushes	0 60	
H. Wood.....	Ink	3 00	
J. A. Markle.....	Paid freight	5 67	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges	3 80	
E. McColl.....	Paid do	3 90	
R. Gibson.....	Rent of storehouse	120 00	
J. A. Markle.....	Allowance for rent of office	200 00	
J. Haines.....	20 cords wood	50 00	
C. Hanska.....	12½ do	50 00	
H. A. Manwaring...	7 tons coal	98 00	
A. C. Sewell.....	Expenses incurred in trial of insane Indian of Rolling River	7 50	
A. B. McKinnon....	Medical attendance	9 50	
			4,401 94
	Total Expenditure, Birtle Agency		11,302 55
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
Magnus Begg.....	For the following payments to Indians :—		
	2 chiefs	50 00	
	13 head men	195 00	
	1,812 Indians	9,060 00	
	Arrears, 8 persons	40 00	
			9,345 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Sons.. (Under contract.)	75 axes, 8 hammers, 6 milk pans, 3 boxes glass	88 47	
I. G. Baker & Co ... (Under contract.)	6 pickaxes, 1 crowbar, 65 prs. butt hinges, 70 lbs. rope, 15 handsaws	49 35	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	9 sets pony plough harness, 3 lbs. twine	190 59	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	12 lbs. rivets and burrs, 75 axe handles, 18 hay forks, 38 files, 2 grindstones, 400 lbs. nails, 2 breaking ploughs, 70 lbs. rope, 4 gross screws, 9 galls. machine oil, 40 window sashes	254 92	
Vulcan Iron Works Co.....	Repairing shaft	8 00	
D. Suter.....	2 brands	7 00	
M. Begg.....	Paid freight charges	4 20	
			602 53
	Seed.		
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting 120 lbs., Regina to Gleichen		1 55
	Carried forward		9,949 08

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	9,949 08
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies to Destitute Indians.		
I. G. Baker & Co .. (Under contract.)	612,323 lbs. beef at 8¼c.....$50,516 98 LESS—401 hides taken over by contractor..... $802 00 105 lbs. charged in error... 8 66 810 66		
			49,706 32
	458 lbs. sugar, 195 lbs. tea.....		138 19
	3 steers (2,550 lbs.).....		210 37
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	1,493 lbs. tea.....		382 87
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	920·80 sacks flour, at $3.20..		2,946 56
Ogilvie Milling Co..	990 do 2.47		2,445 30
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	87½ lbs. tobacco.....		40 04
W. G. Pettingell....	Medicines supplied.....		192 77
R. Martin.....	do		40 61
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	106¾ yds. flannel.....		28 82
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	87 blankets (381½ lbs)..... .		138 11
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	1,047 lbs. tobacco, 815¾ yds. serge, 103½ yds. étoffe, 100 prs. trousers, 20 papers needles, 216 knitting needles, 202½ yds. print, 50 shirts, 19½ lbs. thread	1,155 35	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	2,000 gun caps, 50 lbs. powder, 150 lbs. shot.....	24 21	
Hudson's Bay Co....	4,000 yds. duck.....	670 00	
J. Walker.....	6,000 ft. lumber, 15 bush. lime, 7 sacks..	159 98	
Hudson's Bay Co ...	Presents for Indians on occasion of the Governor General's visit.....	431 81	
M. Begg.....	do do ..	21 75	
V. Beaupré.....	Requisites for Chief Crowfoot's funeral.....	56 05	
N. W. M. Police....	Transport of Indian.....	2 70	
		.....	58,791 81
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice.....	For clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary—2 chiefs' coats, 2 prs. chiefs' trousers, 2 chiefs' hats, 12 headmen's coats, 12 headmen's trousers, 12 headmen's hats, 14 shirts, 14 prs. laced boots, 14 silk handkerchiefs, 14 belts, 14 prs. socks, and packing.....		
		.....	278 82
	Day Schools.		
F. Swanson.....	Old Sioux Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....		
V. Robbe.....	Blackfoot Crossing, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	300 00 300 00	
S. J. Stocken.....	Big Plume's Reserve, salary as teacher, 6 mos. to 31st Dec. '90	150 00	
W. K. Haynes.....	do do 6 mos. to 30th June 90	177 00	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	360 lbs. rice.....	23 40	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	120 lbs. soap, 3 pails, 2 cups.....	11 49	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	60 yds. towelling, 3,000 lbs. biscuits.....	236 70	
E. Rogers & Co....	1 stove, pipes and freight, Roman Catholic school.....	14 61	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting stationery.....	1 29	
		.....	1,214 49
	Carried forward.....	....	70,234 20

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts,
	Brought forward	....	70,234 20
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Wages.		
W. M. Baker.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	445 00	
G. H. Wheatley	do do do	540 00	
J. C. Wilson..	do July, 1889.....	30 00	
S. M. Jarvis.....	do 12 months to 30th June, 1890	360 00	
T. B. Lauder	do 10 do do	350 00	
Indians..... ..	do as labourers....	667 37	2,392 37
	Farm Maintenance.		
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	$39\frac{60}{100}$ sacks flour..	126 72	
G. F. & J. Galt. .... (Under contract.)	$2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. mustard, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pepper, 99 lbs. rice, 266 lbs. salt, 132 lbs. tea, $2\frac{3}{4}$ galls. vinegar, 132 lbs. dried apples....	65 71	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	1 watering pot, 4 axes, 4 pails, 4 manure forks.....	8 60	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	1 horse rake, 22 lbs. baking powder, 264 lbs. beans, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. hops, $16\frac{1}{2}$ galls. syrup, 2 dandy brushes, 4 horse brushes, 6 currycombs, 6 rolling coulters, 6 sweat collars, 1 cook stove, 2 double waggons, 2 corn brooms, 24 galls. coal oil, 132 lbs. soap, 18 lamp chimneys, 465 lbs. bacon....	455 95	
M. Begg.....	14 lights of glass.....	3 05	
I. G. Baker & Co....	1,968 lbs. beef, at $8\frac{1}{4}$c.....	162 29	
(Under contract.)	2 gross matches, 396 lbs. sugar, 2 padlocks..	53 38	
H. Walbeck	Repairing 2 pumps and wells..	15 00	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	7 horse blankets, 1 whip, 4 horse collars, 1 set double harness	71 40	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 tool chest.....	25 00	
W. D. Taylor..	1,000 lbs. barbed wire, 20 lbs. staples	102 00	
H. Davis.....	Blacksmithing.....	4 00	
W. H. Lee	do	20 50	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting supplies and repairing implements..... ...	10 85	
W. M. Baker.	Travelling expenses....	18 03	1,142 48
	General Expenses.		
M. Begg.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June.....	1,200 00	
J. L'Hereux.....	do do	600 00	
W. S. Richardson...	do do	720 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	Medical attendance..... .	637 00	
Kitchips.....	Wages as teamster.....	90 00	
Iron Collar	do	84 20	
W. Lepine.	do	5 80	
M. Begg...	Travelling expenses.....	125 40	
Indians	205 bushels oats	71 75	
H. Davis..	Blacksmithing.....	7 00	
S. Seymour.	do	7 50	
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	$39\frac{60}{100}$ sacks flour, at $3.20.....	126 72	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	$2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. mustard, $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. pepper, 90 lbs. rice, 116 lbs. salt, 132 lbs. tea, $2\frac{3}{4}$ galls. vinegar, 118 lbs. dried apples....	61 01	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	1,668 lbs. beef, at $8\frac{1}{4}$c.. ..... 2 gross matches, 396 lbs. sugar.	137 56 52 68	
N. L. Piper & Sons.. (Under contract.)	1 box glass, 2 axes, 2 yds. wick, 2 tin pails, 2 scrubbing brushes	5 60	
	Carried forward..... ..	3,932 22	73,769 05

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward...	3,932 22	73,769 05
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	2 horse blankets, 1 whip	7 80	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	490 lbs. bacon, 22 lbs. baking powder, 264 lbs. beans, 16½ lbs. hops, 16½ galls. syrup, 2 horse brushes, 2 curry combs, 1 set double harness, 2 axe handles, 2 hay forks, 1 set shoeing tools, 100 lbs. spikes, 2 corn brooms, 1 wash basin, 36 galls. coal oil, 161 lbs. soap, 6 lamp chimneys.....	184 33	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	1 stove brush.....	0 30	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Repairs to buckboards.....	2 92	
M. Begg.....	Paid express charges.....	54 33	
	Luncheon provided for Governor General's party.....	67 66	
	Telegrams.....	20 37	
N. Beaupré.....	Postage stamps.....	55 00	
Thomson Bros	Ink.....	4 00	
Dom. Express Co...	Express charges.....	1 05	
H. Walbeck.....	Mining 71 tons coal.....	106 50	
E, F. Hutchings....	2 saddles, bridle and matting.....	57 26	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 tool chest.....	25 00	
Longheed, McCarthy & Beck.....	Legal services.....	52 50	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Freighting.....	3 10	
J. Walker.....	75 bushels lime.....	45 00	
			4,619 34
	Agency Buildings.		
P. Beaupré.....	Nails, spikes and repairs.....	19 95	
M. Begg.....	Freight paid on material.....	12 56	
James Walker.....	2¼ M shingles, 3,010 ft. lumber, 50 lbs. tar paper, 1 window, 1 door, 100 ft. casing.....	83 35	
			115 86
	Total Expenditure, Blackfoot Agency.....	.....	78,504 25
	BLOOD AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
W. Pocklington.....	For the following payments to Indians—		
	2 chiefs.....	50 00	
	20 headmen.....	300 00	
	2,019 Indians.....	10,095 00	
	Arrears, 12 persons.....	60 00	
Julia Choquette.....	Commutation of annuity No. 46, Running Wolf's Band...	50 00	
Isabella Grant.....	do do 59 do	50 00	
			10,605 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	50 axes, 2 boxes glass.....	61 50	
I. G. Baker & Co ... (Under contract.)	100 lbs. spikes, 300 lbs. nails, 2 meat axes, 1 pair door rollers, 15 bolts.....	34 50	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	100 axe handles, 20 plough handles, 6 plough beams, 2 cross-cut saws, 6 gauge wheels, 6 waggon tongues, 50 bolts, 10 ox yoke bows, 3 grindstones	90 32	
	Carried forward.....	186 32	10,605 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	186 32	10,605 00
	BLOOD AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements—Concluded.		
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	7 set pony plough harness...	138 90	
J. B. Smith.....	Parts for mower.....	7 55	
W. F. Foster..	Blacksmithing.....	40 00	
J. D. Quail.....	do	6 50	
J. P. Ford.....	Repairing harness.....	8 50	
A. F. Grady.....	Repairs to grain seeder..	1 50	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 set brands.....	7 50	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Freighting harness.	13 47	
T. S. Stanfield.....	do augers..	0 50	
			410 74
	Seed.		
I. G. Bakər & &o....	2,307 lbs. oats.....	74 98	
	Freighting seeds.....	1 90	
C. P. Ry. Co	do	1 43	
			78 31
	Supplies for destitute Indians.		
G. F. & J. Galt .... (Under contract.)	1,531 lbs. tea.....	400 40	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	694,028 lbs. beef at 8¼c. Less 492 hides at $2.....	56,273 29	
	640 lbs. sugar.....	88 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	864 sacks flour at $3.60	3,110 40	
	75 pairs blankets, 65 rugs, 591½ yds. print, 424½ yds. checked stuff, 432 yds. wincey, 9 doz. shirts, 3 doz. handkerchief, 5 doz. pipes. (Presents for Governor General's visit).....	545 52	
O'Gilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	1,762 sacks flour at $2.97.....	5,233 14	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	872 lbs. tobacco, 1,003 yds. serge, 100 prs. trousers.....	994 92	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	100 blankets, (459 lbs).....	161 94	
G. A. Kennedy.....	Medicines supplied.....	114 69	
E. Gauvreau, M.D..	450 vaccine points...	20 83	
C. J. Reach.....	20 bush. lime...	22 00	
J. P. Ford.....	1 saddle and bridle, given by Governor General to Day Chief	25 00	
P. McLaren	4,200 ft. lumber, 12¾ M. shingles, for chiefs' houses.....	156 00	
	2,160 do 4¾ do do	73 00	
R. B. Fergusson	1 dresser, 1 washstand and bed for chief Red Crow	37 96	
T. H. Stedman.....	Stabling horse.....	1 00	
Stanbury & Colpman	1,400 ft. lumber and freight, for chiefs' houses.....	63 75	
W. Pocklington.....	2 doz. medicine bottles..... ..	1 00	
I. G. Baker & Co...	Freighting	1 45	
			67,324 29
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice.....	For the following clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary:—1 chief's coat, 1 pair chief's trousers, 1 chief's hat, 18 headmen's coats, 18 headmen's trousers, 18 headmen's hats, 19 shirts, 19 prs. laced boots, 19 silk handkerchiefs, 19 belts, 19 prs. soçks and packing.	376 87	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Freight on above clothing and advance charges	16 91	
H. Rennie.....	do Lethbridge to Agency.....	2 00	
			395 78
	Carried forward...	....	78,814 12

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	78,814 12
	BLOOD AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools.		
E. Wells.....	Salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1890.....	57 09	
J. Hurchliffe.....	do Bull's Horn, 3 months to 30th June, 1890	75 00	
E. Hillier	do Red Crow's, 12 do	391 89	
E. M. Legal.....	do Running Wolf, 12 do	289 06	
Stanbury & Colpman	Lumber, shingles and tar paper, Red Crow's schoolhouse..	226 56	
J. D. Quail.....	2 doors and sash, Red Crow's schoolhouse.....	20 38	
Chief Moon.....	72 pine logs do	90 00	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Paints and oils do	24 23	
Rev. S. Trivett	Grant to building Bull's Horn schoolhouse.....	190 00	
Rev. J. McDougall..	do Methodist do	400 00	
E. M. Legal.....	8 desks, 1 blackboard.....	34 00	
E. Wells....	1 stove and pipes, 13 desks.....	60 00	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	6,000 lbs. biscuits at $8\frac{3}{4}$c.....	525 00	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	100 lbs. soap	8 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	3 pails, 2 cups.....	2 76	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	620 lbs. rice.....	43 40	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	62 yds. towelling	7 44	
I. G. Baker & Co...	Freight charges	6 50	
C.P. Railway Co....	do	3 06	
		———	2,454 37
	Farm Wages.		
J. Wilson.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	600 00	
F. D. Freeman.....	do 12 do do	540 00	
J. S. Smith.....	do 3 do 30th September, 1889.....	90 00	
C. H. Clarke..	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	380 00	
M. Hughes.....	do 12 do do	380 00	
J. Vielle	do 6 do 31st December, 1889.....	150 00	
B. L. Walters.....	do 3 do do	105 00	
T. Watson.....	do 6 do 30th June, 1890.....	210 00	
J. Pembrun	do 6 do do	150 00	
Indians.....	do as labourers.....	292 09	
		———	2,897 09
	Farm Maintenance.		
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	6,370 lbs. beef at $8\frac{1}{4}$c.....	525 51	
	1 horse rake, 2 watering cans, 100 lbs. staples, 144 lbs. salt, $8\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. mustard, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gross matches, 2 frying pans, 864 lbs. sugar, 288 lbs. soap, 50 lbs. whitelead, 2 padlocks.....	209 50	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	18 lbs. pepper, 216 lbs. rice, 288 lbs. tea, 6 galls. vinegar, 293 lbs. apples.....	135 14	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	2 lanterns, 4 axes, brace and bits, 6 chisels, 3 coal scuttles, 1 box glass.....	20 31	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	$86\frac{40}{100}$ sacks flour at $3.60.....	311 04	
	2 axe handles, 10 plow bridles, 12 small clevices, 12 bastard files, 1 wood rasp, 1 vice, 3 neck yokes, 12 lamp chimneys, 4 pails, 1 mower, 48 lbs. baking powder, 576 lbs. beans, 36 lbs. hops, 36 galls. syrup, 6 hay forks, 50 lbs. nails, 2 prs. pincers, 50 lbs. rope, 2 meat saws, 100 sacks, 6 gross screws, 2 screwdrivers, 1 lb. S.P. wire, 4 lbs. tacks, 12 table spoons, 12 tea spoons, 36 galls. coal oil, 15 lbs. putty, 2 dandy brushes.....	306 37	
	Carried forward.....	1,507 87	84,165 58

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,507 87	84,165 58
	BLOOD AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	4 team bridles, 10 packages wax ends.....	9 80	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	4 paint brushes.....	3 16	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	10 00	
I. G. Baker & Co...	1 doz. plates, 1 kitchen table.....	6 60	
W. D. Taylor.....	100 ft. rubber hose, 2 prs. couplings.....	33 64	
A. F. Grady.....	1 grate and fireback.....	3 75	
			1,574 82
	General Expenses.		
W. Pocklington....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
S. Swinford.....	do do	720 00	
F. X. Girard, M.D..	do do	1,000 00	
D. Mills.....	do do	480 00	
N. Thibault.....	Wages as carpenter, 27th August to 31st December.....	209 61	
Indians	Wages as mail carriers and teamsters.....	128 00	
Grier Bros.....	Threshing wheat.....	35 04	
T. H. Stedman	Horse feed and stabling.....	56 50	
W. Pocklington.....	Travelling expenses.....	272 00	
F. X. Girard, M.D..	do	1,036 00	
N. Thibault	Expenses of transport, Lethbridge to Macleod	15 00	
J. D. Quail.....	Neck-yoke and waggon spring.....	6 00	
N.W. Coal & Nav. Co	Transport of officials.....	6 50	
W. T. McCaugherty.	Horse feed.....	4 00	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing	59 00	
J. Robertson & Co ..	24 lengths stovepipe	3 60	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Freighting.....	40 61	
H. Rennie.....	do	5 65	
N. W. M. Police....	Transport of annuity cash	53 31	
Rev. J. McLean	3 tons coal.....	30 00	
N.W. Coal & Nav. Co	91 do	318 50	
W. Rennie.....	Freighting 91 tons coal, Lethbridge to Agency	500 50	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....	0 75	
J. M. Garland ... (Under contract.)	4 paint brushes.....	3 16	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	$8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. pepper, 99 lbs. rice, 132 lbs. tea, $2\frac{3}{4}$ galls. vinegar, 132 lbs. dried apples.....	61 72	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	2 halters and shanks.....	4 05	
I. G. Baker & Co. .. (Under contract.)	396 lbs. sugar, 132 lbs. soap, 25 lbs. white lead, 3 padlocks, 66 lbs. salt, 2 gross matches, 200 lbs. cut nails, 2 watering cans, 5 lbs. staples.....	89 56	
	900 lbs. beef at $8\frac{1}{4}$c.....	74 28	
N. L. Piper & Son ..	3 axes, 2 coal scuttles	6 14	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	$39\frac{60}{100}$ sacks flour.....	142 56	
	2 axe handles, 2 cow bells, 1 cross-cut saw, 12 lamp chimneys, 3 iron pails, 22 lbs. baking powder, 264 lbs. beans, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. hops, 12 galls. syrup, 1 grindstone, 25 lbs. rope, 1 meat saw, 3 gross screws, 1 screwdriver, 1 lb. stovepipe wire, 2 lbs. tacks, 4 corn brooms, 30 galls. coal oil, 35 galls. linseed oil, 10 lbs. putty, 2 dandy brushes.....	125 24	
A. F. Grady.....	1 cook stove and furniture	50 00	
Postmaster, Fort Macleod.....	Rent of box to 30th June, 1890.....	10 00	
do ..	Postage stamps.....	20 00	
P. McLaren	1,400 ft. lumber, floor to slaughter pen.....	35 00	
I. G. Baker & Co....	2 prs. blankets, 1 bottle ink.....	15 25	
E. F. Hutchings ...	1 saddle, 1 bridle, and matting.....	24 40	
McCaul & Haultain.	Legal services.....	30 00	
Bank of Montreal ...	Commission on draft.....	4 10	
W. Pocklington.....	To provide lunch for Governor General's party	38 90	
			6,914 93
	Carried forward.....		92,655 33

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....
	BLOOD AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Agency Buildings.		
Stanbury & Colpman	9,648 ft. joists, 11,758 ft. lumber, 23 M. shingles, 500 lbs. nails, 435 lbs. tar paper, 1 door.....	790 29	
I. G. Baker & Co...	Hinges and locks	4 27	
A. F. Grady.....	3 iron chimneys, 24 panes glass.....	28 25	
W. F. Foster.....	2 iron rods.....	8 00	
Weazle Fat.....	2 logs.....	2 00	
Bull Shield.....	Freighting lumber	6 00	
H. Rennie	do do	198 91	
J. Dixon.....	Wages for August, 1889.....	40 00	
Eagle Arrow	do October, 1889	20 00	
Red Deer.	do November and December, 1889.....	20 00	
			1,117 72
	Total Expenditure Blood Agency.....	.....	93,773 05
	CARLTON AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
J. Finlayson.....	For the following payments to Indians :—		
	4 chiefs ..... $ 100 00		
	14 headmen 210 00		
	680 Indians 3,400 00		
	Arrears, 27 persons..... 145 00		
		3,855 00	
Veronika Morin....	Arrears of annuity, 1878 to 1888.	55 00	
			3,910 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	5 cart axles, 20 boxes axle grease, 12 lbs. bluestone, 1 log chain, 6 large clevices, 1 grindstone, 3 goose necks, 2 sets harrows, 8 plough handles, 3 breaking ploughs, 4 cross ploughs, 3 washboards, 3 tubs, 1 box glass, 10 galls. machine oil, 4 rolling coulters, 4 pole straps, 10 axe handles, 12 iron bolts, 66 files, 3 draw-knives, 1 mower knife, 2 c. c. saws, 6 spades, 10 cradle scythes, 12 grass scythes, 1 buckboard, 10 snaths, 40 milk pans, 1 mower knife	425 69	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	30 chopping axes, 8 chisels, 2 hammers, 4 hoes, 2 planes, 4 handsaws, 4 butcher knives, 2 milk pails, 5 trowels..	54 52	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	11 prs. butt hinges, 20 lbs. rope, 24 scythe stones.....	8 48	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	3 split links, 33 trace chains.....	15 99	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	6 whitewash brushes.....	5 76	
Massey Mfg. Co	1 harvester, $90, repairs, $10.90.....	100 90	
T. J. Agnew.....	Bolts and 3 oilers.....	2 65	
J. Finlayson..	Paid repairs to mower and harness	20 60	
G. Chaffie	Paid express charges.....	0 50	
I. McColl.....	3 pitman bolts, 4 cant hooks and blacksmithing	30 80	
The Smith-Fergusson Co.....	Carpenters' tools	22 50	
J. Robertson & Co..	3 cart covers	6 75	
A. Harrison & Co...	Repairs to reaper.....	0 70	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges on castings.....	2 66	
J. Ross...	Freighting 1 reaper.....	9 60	
			708 10
	Carried forward.....	.....	4,618 10

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		4,618 10
	CARLTON AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Seed.		
Wm. Stobart & Co.	50 bush. oats, 10 bush. potatoes	75 00	
Hargrave & Sissons.	52 21/60 do potatoes	104 70	
M. J. P. Paquette	4 do do	8 00	
R. McIver	10 do wheat, 10 bush. oats	30 00	
J. S. Donahue	40 do barley	36 00	
J. Duncan	Freighting seeds	1 20	
C. P. Ry. Co.	do do	0 35	
Leeson & Scott	do do	1 61	
Duncan & McKay	do do	9 37	
J. Finlayson	Paid for ferriage	2 00	
			268 23
	Cattle.		
H. Mitchell	2 oxen	110 00	
A. Robilliard	2 do	120 00	
W. Chaffe	1 bull	60 00	
			290 00
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
Hudson Bay Co. (Under contract.)	659 sacks flour, at $4.39	2,893 01	
Hudson Bay Co. (Under contract.)	90 lbs. baking powder, 350 lbs. salt, 195 lbs. sugar, 18 cod-lines, 1,600 lbs. shot, 470 lbs. twine, 4 lbs. snaring twine, 700 lbs. powder, 200 lbs. soap, 1 double waggon, 1 threshing machine, 17,694 lbs. bacon, at 14 1/10c.	4,180 54	
W. Stobart & Co. (Under contract.)	400 sacks flour	1,260 00	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	399 lbs. tea, at 30c	119 70	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	455 lbs. tobacco	218 40	
T. McKay (Under contract.)	23,861 lbs. beef, at 7¼c	1,729 91	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	14¼ lbs. thread, 3 papers needles, 50 lbs. yarn, 145 yds. print, 221¾ yds. etoffe, 60 prs. trowsers	282 59	
Slingsby Bros. (Under contract.)	90 blankets, 450 lbs, at 36c	162 00	
Dr. E. Gauvreau	100 vaccine points	4 64	
H. N. Bain, M.D.	Medicines supplied	35 50	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	do	83 25	
W. G. Pettingell	do	176 15	
J. D. Hunton & Co.	1 gun for John McKay, Indian	13 75	
R. Martin	Medicines supplied	125 12	
T. J. Agnew	5 galls. coal oil	3 25	
Hargrave & Sissons.	2 empty barrels	3 00	
J. Duncan	264 lbs. beef	15 84	
T. Muckeboo	889 do	53 34	
A. C. Patterson	Freighting supplies	14 55	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	1 66	
Leeson & Scott	do do	12 25	
Wakekoot	Freighting supplies	24 46	
W. Stobart & Co	do do	2 03	
Monisette	do do	22 90	
Hudson Bay Co.	Provisions to freighters	3 35	
			11,441 19
	Clothing.		
A. C. Patterson	Freighting 530 lbs., Qu'Appelle to Carlton		13 25
	Carried forward		16,630 77

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	16,630 77
	CARLTON AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools.		
M. J. P. Paquette..	Muskeg Lake, Petaquakey's Reserve, salary and grant to boarding school, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	403 34	
Christina J. Mackay	Mistowasis Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	300 00	
Louis Ahenakew....	Stony Lake, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890	225 00	
Rev.J.J.M. Lestance	St. Albert's Institute, grant for Sept. quarter, 1889; for subsequent payments see Edmonton Agency page 101.	645 00	
Sœur Langelier.....	Isle à la Crosse, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	300 00	
A. Seymour.....	Attakakoop, salary as teacher, 9 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
Mrs. W. R. Tucker.	Moose Wood Sioux do do to 31st March, 1890	111 54	
Moore & Macdowall.	1,000 ft. of lumber, Attakacoop's schoolhouse.....	27 00	
T. J. Agnew.....	1 roof-pipe and plate do	3 20	
	1 box stove and 66 lbs. tar paper.....	24 62	
Wasackoot.....	1,000 ft. lumber, shingles and biscuits.....	35 20	
S. Venne.....	Freighting biscuits.....	18 75	
J. Finlayson.....	Paid express charges	3 00	
Dom. Express Co...	Express charges.....	0 30	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freighting.....	1 05	
W. Stobart & Co....	do	0 35	
J. Duncan.....	do	1 00	
Hudson's Bay Co...	do	17 16	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	5 cups, 5 pails, 250 lbs. soap, 600 lbs. rice	75 77	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	97¾ yds. towelling, 4,025 lbs. biscuit.....	363 91	
		———	2,856 19
	Farm Wages.		
Geo. Chaffee.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	600 00	
Rose Chaffee.....	do do	120 00	
		———	720 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	43.20 sacks of flour at $4.39.....	189 65	
	24 lbs. baking powder, 18 lbs. hops, 288 lbs. beans, 108 lbs. rice, 540 lbs. bacon, 72 lbs. salt, 432 lbs. sugar, 1 dandy brush, 1 horse brush, 1 curry comb, 1 lb. rivets and burrs, 4 boxes axle grease, 1 large clevice, 2 small clevices, 1 funnel, 1 shoeing hammer, 5 lbs. wrought nails, 50 lbs. shingle nails, 15 lbs. rope, 25 sacks, 2 gross screws, 1 single tree, 1 neck yoke, 1 washbasin, 1 lb. lampblack, 3 lbs. putty, 12 galls. coal oil, 18 galls. syrup, 3 galls. vinegar, 2 pole straps, 2 surcingles, 1 lb. harness thread, 1 axe handle, 12 bolts, 12 files, 1 drawknife, 2 bullrings, 1 rake, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 spade, 2 scythes, 1 snath, 1 pail, 1 waggon, 144 lbs. soap, 6 lamp chimneys.....	363 87	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	144 lbs. tea, 3 lbs. mustard, 2¼ gross matches, 9 lbs. pepper, 144 lbs. apples.....	66 51	
T. Mackay..... (Under contract.)	2,160 lbs. beef at 7¼c.....	156 60	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 2 axes, 2 chisels, 1 manure fork, 2 Norfolk latches, 1 plane, 1 hand saw, 2 steel shovels, 1 cook-stove, 3 yds. wick, 1 milk pail, 1 watering pot, 1 trowel	65 22	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	6 prs. butt hinges, 2 padlocks, 2 frying pans.....	2 52	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	2 horse blankets, 4 hame straps, 1 whip.....	9 20	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	1 whitewash brush.....	0 96	
	Carried forward.....	.....	20,206 96

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts
	Brought forward		20,206 96
	CARLTON AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
Hargrave & Sissons.	1 buckboard	60 00	
J. Robertson & Co.	8 lengths pipe, 2 elbows	2 50	
J. M. Cameron	Team and men threshing	8 50	
			925 53
	General Expenses.		
J. Finlayson	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,000 00	
H. B. Halpin	do do do	360 00	
W. Neilson	Wages do do	180 00	
H. N. Bain, M.D.	Medical attendance	160 00	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	do	568 00	
Indians	Carrying mail and other services	35 00	
J. Dreaver	do	8 00	
G. Dreaver	Wages	28 00	
J. Finlayson	Petty disbursements	2 50	
J. Duncan	Carrying mail	61 50	
J. Finlayson	Travelling expenses	116 85	
A. J. McNeill	do	59 50	
S. J. Donaldson	Stabling and horse feed	8 60	
T. Lucier	Ferriage of officials and supplies	29 20	
A. N. Peterson	do do	6 00	
G. Dreaver	Horse hire	16 00	
R. Morin	Hire of horse and buckboard	32 00	
W. Stobart & Co.	46¼ bush. oats and supplies	38 62	
J. Finlayson	14 do	7 50	
W. Diehl	2 loads hay	16 00	
Indian	1 load hay	4 00	
A. Seymour	1 do	5 00	
R. McIver	90 bush. oats, 10 bush barley	100 00	
I. McColl	Blacksmithing	8 50	
D. A. McDonald	Repairs to buckboard	12 05	
D. Vennes	1 team of horses	250 00	
T. McKay	1 horse	100 00	
W. Chaffee	1 cow	40 00	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	2,880 sacks flour	126 43	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	123 lbs. tea, 2 lbs. mustard, 1½ gross matches, 6 lbs. pepper, 106 lbs. apples	53 68	
T. McKay (Under contract.)	1,440 lbs. beef	104 40	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	7 lbs. baking powder, 12 lbs. hops, 188 lbs. beans, 64 lbs. rice, 48 lbs. salt, 360 lbs. bacon, 323 lbs. sugar, 1 dandy brush, 1 horse brush, 1 curry comb, 1 lb. rivets and burrs, 2 boxes axle grease, 1 lb. borax, 1 lb. chalk, 1 funnel, 1 grindstone, 210 lbs. nails, 1 rabbit plane, 5 lbs. rope, 25 sacks, 1 bench screw, 4 grosss crews, 1 lb. stovepipe wire, 1 singletree, 2 lbs. tacks, 1 monkey wrench, 2 brooms, 1 washbasin, 38 panes glass, 1 lb. lampblack, 2 galls. raw oil, 12 galls. boiled oil, 3 lbs. putty, 3 galls. turps, 75 lbs. white lead, 1 pr. white blankets, 33½ galls. coal oil, 12 galls. syrup, 2 galls. vinegar, 2 sets single harness, 2 pole straps, 2 surcingles, 1 axe handle, 7 files, 1 draw knife, 1 rasp, 1 rake, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 set counter scales, 1 spade, 2 scythes, 1 snath, 1 shovel, 1 pail, 8 lbs. baking powder, 144 lbs. soap, 1 grooving pick, 1 lamp, 6 chimneys	320 81	
D. H. McMillan & Co.	3 sacks oatmeal	8 70	
J. A. Whitmore	Postage stamps	30 00	
T. J. Agnew	2 locks and 6 handles, 1 bucksaw	2 75	
	Carried forward		21,132 49

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		21,132 49
	CARLTON AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses—Continued.		
T. N. Campbell	Ink and pens	2 60	
E. J. Carson	2 bottles ink	3 00	
N. L. Piper & Sons. (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 2 axes, 1 manure fork, 1 match plane, handsaw, 2 scrubbing brushes, 3 yds. lampwick, 1 milk pail, 1 watering can, 1 trowel	9 58	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	6 prs. butt hinges, 2 padlocks, 2 fry pans	2 52	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	2 horse blankets, 2 hame straps, 2 rubber sheets, 1 whip, 2 galls. harness oil	17 00	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	2 paint brushes, 1 whitewash brush, 2 stove brushes	3 14	
W. Stobart & Co	Freighting oatmeal	1 50	
Indians	do supplies	6 80	
A. C. Patterson	do do	27 17	
P. Muchehoo	Hauling wood	13 75	
A. Fisher	Freighting	1 00	
T. Lucier	do	2 55	
M. Holtby	Painting buckboard	7 75	
W. Stobart & Co	1 tent	14 00	
J. A. Kerr	1 padlock	1 50	
J. Robertson & Co.	8 lengths stovepipes, 3 elbows, 100 lbs. paint	7 91	
			4,021 36
	Agency Buildings.		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Building fence around agency	50 00	
T. J. Agnew	3 prs. sash	7 50	
			57 50
	Total Expenditure, Carlton Agency		25,211 35
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
A. McDonald	For following payments to Indians :—		
	3 chiefs	75 00	
	12 headmen	180 00	
	654 Indians	3,270 00	
	Arrears to 81 persons	415 00	
		3,940 00	
Catherine Supernaud	Arrears of annuity, 6 persons, 6 years, 1877 to 1886	222 00	
			4,162 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	36 axes, 4 trowels, 300 bolts 4 boxes glass	62 44	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	2 galls. harness oil	2 20	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	24 axe handles, 6 bastard files, 78 milk pans, 20 trace chains, 1 broad axe, 72 boxes axle grease, 65 lbs. blue stone, 5 log chains, 4 rolling coulters, 22 hay forks, 3 grindstones, 300 lbs. nails, 6 plough heads, 2 breaking ploughs, 3 reaches, 7 tongues, 4 galls. machine oil, 4 trace chains, 40 plough handles, 12 beams	199 70	
J. H. Ashdown	1 road scraper, 1 wood brand	13 50	
A. McDonald	6 lbs. rubber packing, 10 lbs. waste, 9½ lbs. babbit metal	8 00	
Massey Mfg. Co	Repairs to mowers	34 72	
			320 56
	Carried forward		4,482 56

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To Whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		4,482 56
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Seed.		
W. T. Buchanan	75 bushels oats, 10 bushels pease, 100 bushels rye	171 00	
Parrish & Lindsay	80 do potatoes	80 00	
R. H. Hillhouse	20 do do	20 00	
D. W. McGregor	51 do do	51 00	
F. Cosgrave	40 do do	40 00	
J. J. Knowles	11 do do	11 00	
Clementson & Patterson	15 do oats	9 00	
C. P. Ry. Co	Freighting seed	1 33	
			383 33
	Cattle.		
Smith & Brigham	50 bushels oats (for young horse)	35 00	
N. Hobson	1 bull	120 00	
			155 00
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
Hudson Bay Co. (Under contract.)	13,878 lbs. bacon	1,696 22	
	450 lbs. powder, 145 lbs. sugar, 32½ M. gun caps, 10 cod lines, 1,277 lbs. shot, 188 lbs. twine, 12 lbs. snaring wire, 400 lbs. soap.	328 43	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	70 lbs. rice, 521 lbs. tea	98 25	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	423 lbs. tobacco	179 33	
Frank Miller (Under contract.)	11,496 lbs. beef at 6c	689 76	
Ogilvie Milling Co. (Under contract.)	490 sacks flour	1,080 00	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract.)	92 blankets, 453 lbs. at 35½c	160 81	
J. M. Garland	609½ yards serge, 54½ yards etoffe, 50 pairs trousers, 12 lbs. yarn, 609 yards print	441 77	
P. Belanger	2,294 lbs. fish	37 88	
W. G. Pettingell	Drugs supplied	42 66	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	do	29 79	
R. Martin	do	43 83	
Acoose	517 lbs. beef	31 02	
Nepahpeness	968 do	58 08	
Pierre	955 do	57 30	
O'Soup	1,334 do	80 04	
A. Gaddie	1,500 do	90 00	
Wasahcase	1,333 do	79 98	
Saugwais	533 do	31 98	
Omequachwasis	583 do	34 98	
B. Henri	417 do	25 02	
Ochapowace	757 do	45 42	
Kakenistahaw	416 do	24 96	
Metassway	610 do	36 60	
F. Delorme	561 do	33 66	
Aisaican	532 do	31 92	
Kesicowasisesis	352 do	21 12	
M. Lavallée	1 ox for beef	40 00	
P. Peltier	do	40 00	
Kahnahwasquahun	do	45 00	
C. P. Ry. Co	Freight and transport	6 80	
Indians	do of flour	51 54	
P. Howrie	Boarding sick Indians, 13 days	13 00	
H. Reed	3 pipes for presents given by Governor General	12 00	
Hudson Bay Co	For supplies as do do	173 87	
Yellow Calf	50 bushels lime	20 00	
N. W. M. Police	Rations and medical attendance on an Indian prisoner	4 20	
			5,917 2
	Carried forward		10,938 11

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	10,938 11
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Clothing.		
Depart. of Justice...	For clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary : 3 chiefs' coats, 3 pairs chiefs' trousers, 3 chiefs' hats, 12 headmen's coats, 12 headmen's trousers, 12 headmen's hats, 15 shirts, 15 pairs boots, 15 silk handkerchiefs, 15 belts, 15 pairs wool socks, and packing.....	.....	299 75
	Day Schools.		
Rev. H. McKay....	Round Lake ; grant to boarding school, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	.....	1,092 00
	Farm Wages.		
J. A. Sutherland....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	600 00	
Jane Sutherland....	do do	120 00	
E. McNeil	do do	420 00	
A. J. Coburn.....	do do	420 00	
Harriet Coburn.....	do do	120 00	
J. Nicol.....	do do	480 00	
J. Pollock.....	Salary, 4 months to 31st October, 1889	100 00	
W. Mowatt.....	do 16th April to 30th June, 1890.....	74 95	
		———	2,334 95
	Farm Maintenance.		
Frank Miller..... (Under contract.)	3,600 lbs. beef, at 6 cts	216 00	
N. L. Piper & Sons.. (Under contract.)	4 flour scoops.....	0 80	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	900 lbs. bacon, 30 galls. syrup, 5 horse brushes, 4 pairs hobbles, 4 nuts for bolts, 1 wood rasp, 50 horseshoes, 4 pails, 6 milk pans, 40 lbs. baking powder, 720 lbs. sugar, 5 dandy brushes, 4 curry combs, 5 lbs. rivets, 16 cart axles, 1 lb. chalk, 1 drill, 3 mowers, 36 lbs. nails, 2 horserakes, 50 lbs. rope, 3 grs. screws, 3 scoop shovels, 1 set taps and dies, 4 pairs cart wheels, 10 iron washers, 48 galls. coal oil, 5 galls. machine oil, 5 galls. raw linseed oil, 30 galls. boiled oil, 10 lbs. putty, 4 galls. turps, 100 lbs. white lead, 20 sq. ft. zinc, 240 lbs. soap, 1 set drill bits.....	900 44	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	200 lbs. apples, 4 grs. matches, 5 lbs. mustard, 15 lbs. pepper, 180 lbs. rice, 120 lbs salt, 240 lbs. tea, 5 galls. vinegar	102 67	
I. G. Baker & Co ... (Under contract.)	8 padlocks, 47½ lbs. rope, 91 lbs. steel, 4 iron kettles.....	39 05	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	6 horse blankets, 10 lbs. rivets, 6 surcingles.....	28 40	
Smith & Brigham...	Oats and feed.....	133 29	
B. Henri.....	Freighting.....	2 75	
M. Lavallée	do	5 00	
Wahpamose	do	1 00	
Massey Manf'g. Co..	2 pair shafts, 2 Concord springs	7 60	
E. Nevison.....	1 halter, with bit and line.....	4 50	
J. Robertson & Co..	3 stoves, 4 elbows	28 36	
J. A. Kerr.....	40 rods wire fencing	38 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 set bob-sleighs.....	25 00	
		———	1,532 86
	Carried forward.....	.....	16,197 67

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	.....	16,197 67
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses.		
A. McDonald.	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,398 64	
D. Pierce	do 12 do do	720 00	
S. Geddes	do 8 do 28th February, 1890	320 00	
J. Geddes	do 3 do 1st May, 1890	120 00	
J. Sinclair	do 1 do 30th June, 1890	25 00	
J. Hutchison, M.D.	Medical attendance	389 00	
J. Geddes	Carrying mail	40 00	
N. Delorme	Wages	2 00	
T. Gopher	Carrying mail	20 00	
L. Watson, M.D	Medical attendance	15 00	
Sherlock & Freeman.	50 bush. oats	27 50	
Clementson & Patterson	64 do	35 20	
A. Gaddie	29 do	14 50	
R. Patterson	Postage stamps	61 26	
A. McDonald.	Travelling expenses	189 15	
do	Paid freight charges	35 19	
B. Henri	Freighting oats	1 70	
C. P. Ry. Co.	Transport and freight	27 33	
E. McColl	Paid express charges on annuity cash	7 45	
A. Smith	Board of Indians	10 50	
T. Watson	Transport of Favel to attend court	3 00	
J. J. Campbell.	Board of Favel while at court	1 00	
E. McNeill.	Lodging and stabling	2 00	
J. A. Sutherland	do do	2 00	
W. Mowatt	Board and transport	6 00	
Dom. C. C. & T. Co.	2,000 lbs. blacksmith's coal	22 40	
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	Biscuit and flour	0 70	
Indians	26 cords wood	78 00	
P. Peltier	4 do	12 00	
E. Peltier	9 do	27 00	
M. Lavallée	5 do	15 00	
B. Henri	6 do	18 00	
Frank Miller. (Under contract.)	1,980 lbs. beef	118 80	
Hudson Bay Co. (Under contract.)	495 lbs. bacon, 16½ galls. syrup, 2 pails, 22 lbs. baking powder, 385 lbs. sugar, 1 nail-puller, 2 lbs. wire, 4 brooms, 1 basin, 36 galls. coal oil, 1 gall. turps, 50 lbs. whiting, 2 stand lamps, 6 chimneys, 127 lbs. soap	168 52	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	135 lbs. apples, 2 grs. matches, 2¾ lbs. mustard, 8¼ lbs. pepper, 99 lbs. rice, 66 lbs. salt, 102 lbs. tea, 2¾ galls. vinegar	49 19	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	1 set single harness	22 00	
Boyce's carr'ge works	1 sleigh	40 00	
E. Nevison.	1 set double harness, 2 sleigh robes	62 00	
Western Stamping & Manufacturing Co.	1 radiator	7 50	
Smith & Ferguson.	Stove castings	5 16	
J. Grierson.	419 ft. lumber	9 35	
Indian	Putting up 20 tons ice	15 00	
W. G. Pettengell.	Ink supplied	7 00	
J. H. Ashdown	50 fire bolts, 2 bucksaws, 6 lamp burners, 100 horseshoes	9 55	
A. McDonald.	Luncheon provided Governor General and party	49 78	
Routh & Love	Lumber supplied	15 67	
I. G. Baker & Co.	1 crowbar, 2 padlocks	5 20	
J. O'Neil	25 stovepipes, 4 elbows	6 40	
	Carried forward	.....	16,197 67

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		16,197 67
	CROOKED LAKE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
J. Robertson & Co..	498 lbs. iron, 76 lbs. steel.....	29 45	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	2 scrubbing brushes, 3 yds. lamp wick, 1 flour scoop.....	0 89	
M. Lavallée	Freighting blacksmith's coal	2 00	
			4,269 98
	Agency Buildings.		
Smith & Ferguson ..	100 lbs. paint, 48$\frac{8}{9}$ galls. oil	49 38	
R. Limoges.....	25 lbs. shingle nails, 15 lbs. spikes, 4 hinges.....	2 88	
Sherlock & Freeman.	12 lights glass.....	3 60	
Routh & Love... .	400 ft. scantling, 6,732 ft. lumber, 4 hinges, 20 lbs. spikes, 247 lbs. nails, 4$\frac{1}{2}$ M shingles, 3,500 ft. flooring and sundry supplies	383 13	
J. Grierson	1,003 ft. shiplap, 363 ft. scantling, 4$\frac{1}{2}$ M shingles, 600 ft. sheeting.....	69 42	
J. R. Reilly & Co...	12 storm sashes.....	27 50	
J. McJanet.....	Carpenter work.....	100 00	
R. S. Ennis.....	Lathing and plastering.....	34 00	
Nepahpeneas	Freighting lumber.....	10 62	
B. Henri.....	do do	2 00	
			682 53
	Total expenditure, Crooked Lakes Agency. ...	.....	21,150 18
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
H. Reed	Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.....	3,200 00	
A. E. Forget.....	Salary as Assistant Indian Commissioner, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	2,400 00	
T. P. Wadsworth....	Salary as Inspector of Agencies and Farms, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.....	2,200 00	
A. McGibbon.....	do do	2,200 00	
J. A. Macrae.	Salary as Inspector of Protestant Schools, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
G. A. Betournay....	Salary as Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
J. C. Nelson	Salary as head surveyor, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.	2,190 00	
A. W. Ponton	do assistant surveyor, do do	1,400 00	
W. McGirr..... ...	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890	1,599 95	
W. Anderson.	do do	1,200 00	
F. H. Paget.....	do do	1,200 00	
J. W. Jowett.....	do do	900 00	
J. Jamieson Campbell	do do	900 00	
A. W. L. Gompertz.	do do	900 00	
A. E. Lake.....	do do	720 00	
H. A. Carruthers...	do do	720 00	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	do do	720 00	
J. P. Wright.	do do	1,000 00	
A. W. Taylor.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 11 months to the 31st May, 1890.....	660 00	
W. Sibbald.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.....	720 00	
L. E. Herchmer.....	do do	360 00	
J. R. Marshallsay...	do do	600 00	
H. R. Henderson. ..	do do	600 00	
	Carried forward....	.....	.....

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA—*Continued.*		
	Salaries and Wages—Concluded.		
S. M. Dickieson.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 1 month, 31st July, 1889.....	40 00	
J. Lawrence.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	720 00	
E. B. Black.....	do do	720 00	
A. Kemys-Tynte...	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 6 months to 31st December, 1889.....	360 00	
V. Dodd.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 2 months to 31st December, 1889.....	80 00	
H. R. Halpin.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 1 month to 31st December, 1889.....	60 00	
N. J. H. Campbell..	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 7 months to 30th June, 1890.....	245 00	
J. A. Mitchell.....	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 1 month to 30th June, 1890.....	100 00	
A. C. Patterson.....	Services as clerk.....	27 50	
M. Irvine.....	do	185 71	
Josephine McBain..	do	171 00	
P. Hourie.....	Salary as interpreter at Commissioner's office, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	900 00	
J. Coventry.....	Salary as caretaker at Commissioner's office, 10 months to 30th April, 1890.....	400 00	
G. S. Collier.....	Salary as caretaker at Commissioner's office, 2 months to 30th June, 1890.....	70 00	
F. S. Reed.....	Salary as messenger at Commissioner's office, 9 months to 31st March, 1890.....	270 00	
André Gaudry.....	Services as interpreter.....	2 00	
John Simpson.....	Wages as teamster and interpreter.....	72 00	
W. McNabb.....	do do	480 00	
E. Elliott.....	do with Mr. Wadsworth.....	150 00	
E. J. Martin.....	do do Mr. McGibbon.....	287 00	
L. C. Larkins.....	do	120 00	
A. M. Cameron.....	Wages.....	41 00	
J. Oslienbremner...	do	1 00	
H. Parker	do	55 00	
H. Peters.....	do	15 00	
E. McNabb.....	do as teamster.....	14 00	
P. McNabb.....	do	40 00	
		.....	34,416 16
	Travelling Expenses.		
H. Reed	Travelling expenses.....	1,185 55	
A. E. Forget.....	do	443 80	
T. P. Wadsworth...	do	1,507 11	
A. McGibbon.....	do	1,263 57	
J. A. Macrae.....	do	1,122 57	
A. Betournay.....	do	771 70	
W. McGirr.....	do	566 70	
J. P. Wright.....	do	40 50	
J. Jamieson Campbell	do	7 00	
P. Hourie.....	do	72 70	
A. C. Patterson.....	do	6 60	
A. W. L. Gomperty.	do	16 00	
Leeson & Scott.....	Transport of Indian Department officials	115 00	
W. H. Ford.....	do do	16 00	
C. P. Railway Co...	do do	564 90	
Xavier Gourgeau....	do do	18 00	
N. W. Coal and Navigation Co	do do	6 50	
	Carried forward.....	.....	34,416 16

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		34,416 16
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.—*Continued.*		
	Travelling Expenses—Concluded.		
John F. Smith	Transport of Indian Department officials	70 00	
E. Braban	do do	22 00	
J. B. Arcand	do do	110 00	
Guillaume Sayer	do do	45 00	
P. Fleury	do do	55 00	
P. Maskill	do do	25 00	
O. C. Anderson	do do	16 00	
W. D. Jarvis	do do	50 00	
Gustav	do do	20 00	
Man. and N. W. Railway Co	do do	9 90	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Oats and bran supplied for horses at Regina	74 04	
J. McFadyn	1 load hay	5 00	
Indians	15 tons, 1,625 lbs. hay supplied	154 72	
W. Cruickshank	1 ton, 325 lbs. hay	13 95	
F. Fraser Tims	850 lbs. oats	21 25	
A. McNab	21 bushels oats,	12 60	
Manitou-we-in-keek	Freighting oats from Fort Pitt to Saddle Lake	10 00	
L. McLeod	Hire of waggon	5 00	
A. Macdonald	Oats, hay and bran	313 01	
F. H. & A. H. Sykes	125 bushels oats	62 50	
McArthur & Knowles	50 do	58 50	
J. S. Donahue	21 do	13 97	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	11 do	5 75	
C. H. Clarke	Horse hire	9 00	
J. Benson	do	46 00	
H. Stedman	do	4 50	
W. G. Pettingell	Horse medicine	2 00	
R. Martin	do medicines and other supplies	1 00	
J. M. Creamer, V.S.	Treating sick horses	5 00	
			8,964 89
	Postage, Telegrams, Telephone and Stationery.		
J. A. Whitmore	Postage stamps	620 00	
H. Reed	Paid for postage	1 00	
G. A. Betournay	do	5 00	
J. A. Macrae	do	3 00	
H. Reed	Paid telegrams	14 55	
C.P.R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	984 65	
W. McGirr	Paid telegrams	18 84	
Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of telephone	55 50	
P. Lamont	Mucilage, rubber stamps and ink	32 25	
			1,735 39
	Outfit and Repairs.		
J. H. Holtby	Painting waggon	8 00	
J. K. Riddell	do buckboard	8 00	
Mrs. W. MacNabb	Making two tents for Commissioner	6 00	
J. A. Kerr	Cups, saucers, spoons and other supplies for Commissioner while travelling	8 11	
D. A. McDonald	Shoeing horses and repairs	26 45	
J. A. Neily	do do	21 75	
J. R. Marshall	Repairing waggon, cart and supplying tent poles	7 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 buckboard	50 00	
Sweet & McDonald	Harness fittings	8 85	
E. Nevison	1 sleigh robe and other supplies and repairs	22 55	
A. W. Taylor	1 camp-bed for Assistant Commissioner	3 00	
H. Reed	Paid for whip	1 00	
Tinning & Hoskins	2 bed cords	0 50	
	Carried forward		45,116 44

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		45,116 44
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA—*Continued.*		
	Outfit and Repairs—Concluded.		
The Western Stamping and Mfg. Co.	6 heat radiators	34 50	
A. E. Forget	Paid for 2 canoes	40 00	
R. Martin	1 whisk	0 40	
P. Lamont	Wire and rubber stamp	1 30	
Smith & Ferguson	Lamps supplied	14 75	
A. MacDonald	1 box sleigh and other supplies	45 70	
Hudson's Bay Co	2 pairs blankets	22 90	
S. Shannon	1 iron box	7 50	
E. F. Hutchings	1 saddle, rubber covers and other supplies and repairs	51 15	
E. B. Read	2 iron boxes	7 00	
A. Betournay	Paid for 2 leather valises	18 00	
J. F. Mowat	1 rubber sheet	4 50	
J. W. Smith	1 tin cash box	1 60	
			420 51
	Supplies.		
J. A. Kerr	Rope, axe, lantern and 2 iron pails	6 43	
Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry office supplies	13 65	
C. H. Black	Ink and mucilage	28 50	
H. Reed	Tea, tobacco and presents for Indians	17 15	
W. G. Pettingell	Drugs supplied for cleaning windows	4 55	
P. Lamont	Ink, electric belts, button and cord	24 25	
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting stationery and other supplies	88 23	
W. Cruickshank	Sundry supplies for office	5 75	
Toronto "Empire"	3 years subscription to 28th January, 1891	15 00	
Edmonton "Bulletin"	1 do to 1st do 1891	2 00	
Toronto "Globe"	1 do to 1st April, 1891	5 00	
Macleod "Gazette"	1 do to 4th July, 1890	6 00	
Western "World"	1 do to 28th February, 1891	1 00	
Regina "Journal"	1 do to 1st January, 1891	1 50	
Toronto "Mail"	1 do to 6th May, 1891	5 00	
Saskatchewan "Herald"	1 do to December 31st, 1889	2 50	
Manitoba "Free Press"	1 do to October 1st, 1890	10 00	
Medicine Hat "Times"	1 do to January 1st, 1890	3 00	
J. W. Smith	Sundry supplies for office	4 00	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do	5 60	
J. Reilly & Co	Office furniture and repairs	26 11	
Young Headman	4 rush mats	1 50	
Indians	Freighting supplies	4 00	
Henderson Directory Co.	1 copy of "Gazetteer"	5 00	
			285 72
	Light and Fuel.		
H. Reed	Grant for light and fuel	300 00	
J. A. Kerr	Coal oil supplied	23 83	
N. McFayden	1 load wood	3 00	
N. McCaskell	1 cord do	3 50	
W. Moore	1 load do	4 00	
M. S. Vankoughnet	Paid for 4 loads wood	15 00	
A. Anuiler	1 load of wood	4 37	
J. Moore	do	4 00	
T. Smith	do	3 25	
	Carried forward		45,822 67

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.	.....	45,822 67
	COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, REGINA—*Concluded.*		
	Light and Fuel—Concluded.		
Smith & Ferguson...	32 tons 920 lbs. coal.....	472 27	
H. Le Jeune.....	9 do 1,735 do	83 86	
Tinning & Hoskins..	20 galls. coal oil	12 00	
		———	929 08
	Miscellaneous.		
Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....	14 09	
R. B. Ferguson.....	74½ yards matting and other supplies, and repairing office furniture.....	65 28	
R. Green..... ...	Pasturing horses.....	12 75	
A. C. Patterson	Inspecting scales.	3 35	
A. E. Forget.....	Paid express charges on annuity money.....	3 65	
John Fisher	Fitting window sashes and repairing doors.....	11 50	
L. G. Henderson....	2 years' subscription to "Gazetteer" to 31st August, 1890.	2 00	
S. A. Wellband.....	3 pairs sample boots.....	7 50	
R. Mitchell.....	Repairing electric bells.....	19 00	
G. Swanson.....	do letter scale	0 75	
J. E. Petrie.....	do vault door.....	2 00	
N. W. Police	Delivering telegram.	10 75	
A. S. Ross.....	Repairing foundation of office building.....	45 37	
W. C. Fowler	6 rubber stamps.....	3 00	
F. Clouston.....	Kalsomining office.....	108 45	
H. Reed.....	Advanced to officials for travelling expenses	8 00	
		———	317 44
	Total Expenditure Commissioner's Office....	.. ..	47,069 19
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
R. S. McKenzie.....	For the following payments to Indians—		
	2 chiefs.....$ 50 00		
	9 headmen..... ..... 135 00		
	588 Indians 2,940 00		
	Arrears, 25 persons..... 135 00		
	———	3,260 00	
A. E. Forget..... ..	For the following payments to Indians of Montreal Lake and Lac La Rouge bands—		
	2 chiefs.....$ 50 00		
	8 headmen..... ..... 120 00		
	425 Indians 2,125 00		
	Arrears..... 624 00		
	———	2,919 00	
		———	6,179 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
Hudson Bay Co. .... (Under contract.)	6 churns, 12 pairs ox names, 12 neck straps, 10 pole straps, 50 axe handles, 50 bolts, 12 cradle fingers, 3 chisels, 12 clevices, 5 hay forks, 24 cross-cut files, 36 hand-saw files, 24 bastard, 3 cross-cut saws, 31 scythes, 20 milk pans, 2 adzes, 4 broad axes, 5 log chains, 12 clevices, 225 lbs. nails, 29 rakes, 25 lbs. rope, 6 gross screws, 3 sets whiffletrees, 1 screw driver, 7 galls. oil, 30 lbs. putty, 10 cart axles, 10 plough bridles, 6 coulters, 4 harrows, 16 plough handles, 1 fanning mill, 7 ploughs, 4 tongues, 3 neck yokes, 5 grindstones	577 65	
J. M. Campbell.....	2 pitman rods, for mowers	2 00	
	Carrried forward	579 65	6,179 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	579 65	6,179 00
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements—Continued.		
W. Stobart & Co...	1 tent, 1 cook stove, 9 stovepipes, 2 elbows, given to Chief J. Roberts, of Lac la Rouge Band.....	53 00	
do	3 green hides and freighting supplies.....	12 88	
S. Donaldson.....	1 waggon, given to Chakastapaysins Band.....	80 00	
Isaiah McColl.....	5 knives and repairing implements.....	12 25	
Maxime Collin.....	Freighting 48 augers, Qu'Appelle to Duck Lake.....	1 60	
A. C. Patterson.....	do sundry supplies do do	10 00	
do	do do for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	35 70	
F. H. Fairchild & Co.	3 breaking ploughs, 3 extra shears, and freighting for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	74 40	
J. A. Kerr.....	2 chests of tools for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	95 00	
C. P. Railway Co..	Freight charges on implements for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	6 95	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	10 augers, 40 axes, 8 hammers, 3 sash planes, 1 post-hole auger, 8 trowels, 5 milk pails, 12 hand saws, 3 boxes glass.....	96 55	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	10 pairs hinges, 25 lbs. rope, 63 scythe stones.....	12 62	
L. Lovell.....	1 lb. lace leather.....	1 25	
E. Nevison.....	1 set single harness, 2 sets double ox plough and freighting	40 46	
J. H. Ashdown.....	2 log chains, 2 pit saws, 2 goose necks, 2 doz. files, 5 doz. hoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz. spades, 1 doz. hay forks, 1 doz. rakes, 2 grindstones, $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz. axes, $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. axle grease, 1 set double trees, 1 set double-tree iron, Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge.....	108 32	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 light waggon and freighting for Wm. Charles Chief Montreal Lake.....	67 90	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges on tool-chests for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	1 90	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	11 lbs. split links, 50 trace chains.....	25 47	
L. R. St. Louis....	1 Chatham waggon supplied to John Smith's band.....	85 00	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	13 whitewash brushes.....	12 48	
Moore & Macdowall.	3 ox hides.....	6 00	
Smith & Furgusson Co.....	1 lot tools supplied.....	52 80	
Louis Marion.....	Repairing harness.....	1 50	
			1,473 68
	Seed.		
A. E. Forget.....	Paid for 10 bush. seed potatoes.....	10 00	
G. Glaister.....	$26\frac{8}{34}$ bush. seed oats.....	23 61	
Thomas Miller.....	54 bush. oats, $24\frac{2}{48}$ bush. barley.....	75 34	
R. English.....	$23\frac{18}{48}$ bush. barley.....	21 04	
D. Ballentine.....	$52\frac{24}{48}$ do	47 25	
Moïse Ouillette.....	$20\frac{24}{60}$ bush. potatoes.....	30 60	
W. G. Pettingell....	20 lbs. turnip seed, 6 lbs. carrot, 4 bags supplied to Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	10 00	
W. Stobart & Co....	7 bush. potatoes and freighting supplied to Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands.....	26 25	
W. H. Meyers.....	30 bush. wheat, 40 bush. barley.....	63 00	
J. M. Campbell.....	135 do potatoes.....	270 00	
W. F. Buchanan....	$18\frac{1}{2}$ do pease.....	24 97	
A. C. Patterson.....	Freighting seed.....	33 75	
C. P. Railway Co...	do	0 35	
R. S. McKenzie.....	Paid for 17 papers of seeds.....	1 50	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges on seeds.....	5 95	
			643 61
	Carried forward.....	.....	8,296 29

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		8,296 29
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Cattle and Pigs.		
H. Mitchell	1 yoke oxen for Big Head's Band	120 00	
W. Stobart & Co	1 do do	90 00	
S. McDougall	2 heifers, 3 cows, 1 calf supplied to Chakastapaysen's Band	105 00	
G. A. Campbell	1 yoke oxen do do	100 00	
W. F. Myers	4 heifers do do	70 00	
	1 yoke oxen for for Beardy and One Arrow's Band	80 00	
	5 heifers for James Smith's and Cumberland Band	67 00	
B. Sayise	1 do do	13 00	
F. O. Davies	3 do John do	45 00	
Thomas McKay	1 mare, 2 yoke oxen, 5 cows, 6 pigs, 5 bush. barley and delivering same to Montreal Lake Band	685 00	
H. Mitchell	2 Polled Angus bulls for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Bands	140 00	
			1,515 00
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	273 71/100 sacks flour, 15,047 lbs. bacon, 475 lbs. gunpowder, 200 lbs. rice, 300 lbs. salt, 111 lbs. sugar, 13 cod lines, 1,920 lbs. shot, 142 lbs. gilling twine, 146 lbs. seine twine, 5 lbs. snaring wire, 99 pairs duck trousers, 37,300 gun caps	3,725 04	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	541 lbs. tea	162 30	
H. Mitchell	19,361½ lbs. beef	1,452 07	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	Medicines	101 00	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	do	187 25	
W. G. Pettingell	do	228 48	
W. Stobart & Co	200 sacks flour	530 00	
	Freighting supplies	3 28	
John Sayise	1 cow to replace one killed for beef	25 00	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	200 lbs soap, 4 frying pans	18 20	
Joyner & Elkington. (Under contract.)	365 sacks flour	1,459 74	
W. Demera	2 oxen to replace those killed for beef	100 00	
W. H. McKay	30 bush. lime	12 00	
J. A. Campbell	1 yoke oxen to replace those killed for beef	105 00	
Okemasis	1,490 lbs. beef	111 75	
T. McKay	1 sack flour, 20 lbs. bacon, 2 lbs. tea	6 90	
H. Kelly	2 cows for one Arrow's and Beardy's Bands, to replace cattle killed for beef	70 00	
Moore & Macdowall.	1,750 feet lumber	59 25	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	65 lbs. twine	47 45	
R. S. McKenzie	Paid for 2 oxen for One Arrow's and Beardy's bands to replace cattle killed for beef	85 00	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract.)	400 blankets	524 40	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	304 yds. etoffe, 621¼ yds. serge, 350 lbs. tobacco, 200 papers needles, 216 knitting needles, 24¾ lbs. sewing thread, 100 lbs. yarn, 50 shirts, 202 yds. print	724 44	
Edward Bear	Freighting supplies	18 29	
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	22 35	
A. Anderson	do	29 86	
Leeson & Scott	do	33 60	
Rev. Fourmond	Ferriage	3 65	
A. N. Peterson.	Freighting supplies	42 38	
	Carried forward	9,888 68	9,811 29

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	9,888 68	9,811 29
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for Deststute Indians—Concluded.		
Indians.....	Freighting supplies.....	47 78	
A. C. Patterson.....	do	95 55	
G. Fisher.....	Ferriage.....	21 50	
A. Isbister.....	do	17 75	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	123 lbs. tea for Indians of Montreal Lake.....	36 90	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	17 scythes, 22 lbs. twine, 900 lbs. flour, 17 snaths, 90 lbs. powder, 34 scythe stones, 270 lbs. shot, 65 lbs. gilling twine, 400 caps, 4 sets dog harness, 50 lbs. bacon, 3 lbs. tea, 3 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. tobacco, 170 skeins twine supplied to Montreal Lake Indians.....	297 00	
W. G. Pettingell....	Medicines supplied for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Indians.....	107 18	
W. Stobart & Co....	Freighting supplies for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Indians.....	242 51	
do	22 sacks flour for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Indians	148 50	
J. M. Garland.... (Under contract.)	35 lbs. tobacco, 100 pairs trousers for Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Indians.....	208 76	
			11,112 11
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice.....	Clothing made at Kingston Penitentiary and given in equal quantities to Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Bands— 2 chiefs' coats, 8 headmen's coats, 2 pairs chiefs' trousers, 8 pairs headmen's trousers, 10 flannel shirts, 10 pairs laced boots, 2 chiefs' hats, 8 headmen's hats, 10 silk handkerchiefs, 10 belts, 10 pairs woollen socks, 2 cases.....		200 50
	Day Schools.		
		300 00	
F. Ladret.....	Beardy and Okemasis Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	100 00	
*Margaret Finlayson	Atakakoop Reserve, salary as teacher, 3 months to 30th September, 1889.....	300 00	
M. Wilson.....	John Smith's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	20 00	
do	Sixth prize for management of school.....	225 00	
F. D. Parker.....	James Smith's Reserve, salary as teacher, 9 months to 30th June, 1890.....		
Moore & Macdowall.	7,427 feet lumber, 11⅓ M shingles, for erecting schoolhouses, and for benches, desks and cupboard for schoolhouses in John Smith's, James Smith's, One Arrow's Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserves.....	291 70	
J. L. Johnston & Co.	Hardware, glass and paint for John Smith's.....	6 38	
J. R. McPhail.....	1 box stove and stovepipes for schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve.....	15 30	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges on stationery and other supplies for schools	6 10	
Isaiah McColl.....	2 iron rods and nuts.....	4 50	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	150 lbs. soap.....	12 00	
T. J. Agnew.....	1 stove, stovepipes, and 1 hand bell.....	17 65	
do	1 stove, stovepipes, 2 pairs sashes, 1 door, paint and hardware supplied for schoolhouse, One Arrow's Reserve...	30 10	
	Carried forward.....	1,328 73	21,123 90

*This item should have been charged in Day Schools Account, Carlton Agency.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,328 73	21,123 90
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools—Continued.		
T. J. Agnew.....	Doors, sashes, paint and hardware supplied for schoolhouse, James Smith's Reserve.....	39 58	
W. H. McKay.....	12 bushels lime for One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserve schools.....	4 80	
Wapahoo.....	Freighting 2 stoves from Prince Albert to Duck Lake for One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserve schools.	4 00	
W. Knox.....	1 blackboard for schoolhouse, James Smith's Reserve....	3 00	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting stationery and other supplies for schools.....	1 40	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	250 lbs. rice, 6 cups, 3 iron pails.....	23 08	
J. M. Garland. .... (Under contract.)	2,700 lbs. biscuits, 60 yards towelling.....	229 95	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges on school supplies.....	0 25	
E. Bear.....	Freighting lumber.....	5 50	
E. Smith.....	do	9 60	
G. Robertson.....	15 bushels lime.....	6 00	
A. Isbester.....	Ferriage.....	3 00	
N. Thibault.....	Wages as carpenter working at schools.....	32 31	
D. McGreggor.....	do do	36 00	
J. Smith.....	Freighting lumber.....	9 60	
P. Badger.....	do	9 60	
			1,746 40
	Farm Wages.		
Louis Marion.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	480 00	
J. Willson.....	do do	480 00	
Andronique Marion..	do do	120 00	
L. Lovell.....	Wages, 11 months do omitting November..	440 00	
			1,520 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
A. Thomas.....	1 milch cow.....	30 00	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	$64\frac{80}{100}$ sack flour, 810 lbs. bacon, 30 galls. coal oil, 27 galls. syrup, $4\frac{1}{2}$ galls. vinegar, 3 pairs hobbles, 2 sets harness, 3 nose bags, 3 surcingles, 60 bolts, 5 chisels, 3 hay forks, 9 hand saw files, 3 horse brushes, 3 rakes, 2 cook stoves, 3 iron pails, 3 bull rings, 2 draw knives, 1 scoop shovel, 432 lbs. beans, 27 lbs. hops, 162 lbs. rice, 108 lbs. salt, 648 lbs. sugar, 6 curry combs, 1 adze, 60 lbs. bluestone, 3 lbs. chalk, 3 clevices, 3 cocks, 3 chalk lines, 175 lbs. cut nails, 75 lbs. shingle nails, 3 bench screws, 3 screw drivers, 50 lbs. spikes, 1 lb. wire, 6 lbs. putty, 1 gall. turpentine, 3 gross screws, 9 hasps, and staples, 3 axe handles, 35 lbs. baking powder, 4 chisels, 3 feet zinc.....	800 72	
G. F. & J. Galt.... (Under contract.)	216 lbs. apples, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gross matches, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. mustard, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pepper, 216 lbs. tea.....	99 83	
H. Mitchell..... (Under contract.)	3,240 lbs. beef.....	242 99	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	3 lanterns, 6 augers, 5 axes, 3 manure forks, 6 latches, 3 shovels, 3 iron kettles, 3 milk pails, 3 waterpots, 3 hand saws.....	31 99	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	216 lbs. soap, 3 pickaxes, 12 pairs hinges, 6 padlocks, 3 frying pans.....	26 22	
D. H. McMillan & Co	331 lbs. oatmeal.....	11 05	
A. C. Patterson....	Freighting oatmeal, Qu'Appelle to Duck Lake.....	9 52	
G. Robins.....	15 bush. oats.....	14 25	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	3 horse blankets, 6 hame straps, 3 whips.....	15 45	
	Carried forward.....	.....	24,390 30

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		24,390 30
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	2 stove brushes, 3 paint brushes, and 3 whitewash brushes.	5 85	
Isaiah McColl	Repairing buckboard	5 00	
J. Robertson & Co.	2 steel squares, 30 lengths stovepipe, 6 elbows, 150 lbs. fire proof paint	16 78	
			1,309 65
	General Expenses.		
R. S. McKenzie	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,000 00	
A. J. McNeill	do 6 do 31st December, 1889	372 66	
Sandy Thomas	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	420 00	
W. Cameron	do 8 do 30th do 1890	480 00	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians	385 00	
H. N. Bain, M.D	do do	156 75	
P. Ledouc	Wages as Interpreter	16 00	
G. Fisher	Ferriage of employees	16 15	
R. S. McKenzie	Travelling expenses	497 45	
W. B. Cameron	do	23 50	
Leeson & Scott	Transport of W. B. Cameron, Qu'Appelle to Duck Lake	25 00	
I. McColl	Blacksmithing	49 05	
E. Bear	17 bush. oats	12 71	
Justus Wilson	Travelling expenses	20 00	
D. C. McLellan & Co	Repairing harness, and 1 whip supplied	9 10	
W. Stobart & Co	17½ bush. oats	17 50	
T. Millar	90 3/4 do	86 23	
L. Lovell	Freighting grain	5 00	
R. S. McKenzie	Paid for 10 bush. oats	7 50	
L. Lovell	Travelling expenses	3 00	
S. J. Donaldson	Stabling and feed for horses	9 45	
H. Mitchell	1 ton hay	12 50	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	61 200/100 sacks flour, 765 lbs. bacon, 36 galls. coal oil, 23¼ galls. syrup, 4¼ galls. vinegar, 2 nose bags, 2 pole straps, 3 surcingles, 4 lbs. borax, 20 bolts, 2 hay forks, 3 hand saw files, 2 horse brushes, 1 rake, 1 cook stove, 2 corn brooms, 2 iron pails, 1 draw knife, 1 scoop shovel, 375 lbs. beans, 17¾ lbs. hops, 136 lbs. rice, 102 lbs. salt, 641 lbs. sugar, 3 curry combs, 2 lbs. rivets, 3 locks, 223 lbs. nails, 1 plough plane, 1 rabbit plane, 1 pair pincers, 47 lbs. rope, 2 screw-drivers, ½ lb. stovepipe wire, 3 lbs. tacks, 1 basin, 1 lb. lampblack, 6 galls. oil, 4 lbs. putty, 4 galls. turpentine, 200 lbs. white lead, 50 lbs. whiting, 1 pair blankets, 1 gross screws, 6 hasps, 2 axe handles, 34 lbs. baking powder, 4 chisels	708 56	
H. Mitchell (Under contract.)	3,060 lbs. beef	229 50	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	209 lbs, apples, 3¼ gross matches, 4¼ lbs. mustard, 12¾ lbs. pepper, 229 lbs. tea	102 38	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 3 augers, 2 axes, 1 manure fork, 3 hammers, 6 latches, 1 shovel, 2 trowels, 2 scrubbing brushes, 1 tea kettle, 6 yds. wick, 2 milk pails, 1 waterpot, 1 hand-saw, 1 67/90 box glass	23 29	
J. Robertson & Co.	357 lbs. iron, 1 steel square, 1 box stove, 30 lengths stove-pipe, 6 elbows, 1 waggon sheet, 400 lbs. paint, and freighting	47 99	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	88 lbs. soap, 6 pairs hinges, 4 padlocks, 25 lbs. rope, 1 frying pan	15 46	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	6 hame straps, 1 set double harness, 2 rubber sheets, 2 whips, 2 gals. oil.	46 20	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	7¾ yds. towelling, 2 paint brushes, 2 whitewash brushes	4 43	
	Carried forward		25,699 95

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	25,699 95
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses.		
W. Stobart & Co....	Horse medicines.....	15 39	
Indians.....	85 cords wood supplied for office.....	110 00	
E. J. Cann.....	5 bottles ink.....	7 75	
John McTaggart....	Dues on 50 cords wood.....	12 50	
A. Fisher.....	Postage stamps.....	35 00	
W. Stobart & Co....	Forwarding letters from Prince Albert to Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge.....	10 25	
Govt. Telegraph....	Telegrams.....	7 45	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting.....	0 35	
T. J. Agnew.....	2 pairs hinges, 2 T. pipes, 1 smokestack, 9 lbs. sheet iron..	7 30	
J. McKenzie.....	900 lbs. bran.....	4 50	
Dom. Express Co...	Express charges.....	0 35	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	3 89	
A. C. Patterson....	Freighting.....	21 60	
J. M. Creamer, V.S.	Examining horses.....	5 00	
P. Bear.....	20 bush. lime.....	5 00	
Betts & Gwynne.....	16½ yds. shading.....	4 95	
J. L. Johnson & Co.	¾ doz. shade rollers.....	2 25	
W. Erasmus, sr.....	In full of his claim on land and house on John Smith's Reserve.....	205 00	
H. Mitchell.....	Service of horse.....	20 00	
T. E. Jackson.....	Horse medicines.....	5 20	
R. B. Way.....	Repairing clocks.....	2 00	
D. McDonald.....	1 team horses, and harness.....	275 00	
			5,563 09
	Agency Buildings.		
S. Smith.....	Wages while working at farm and ration house.....	35 00	
M. Berston.....	do as carpenter.....	33 25	
R. Armstrong.....	do as painter.....	31 50	
C. Sauvey.....	do do	10 00	
R. Thomson.....	do do	31 50	
Wakowgan.....	do	8 50	
J. St. Denis.....	do as carpenter.....	34 20	
J. McKenzie.....	do do	22 00	
N. Thibault.....	do do	161 53	
H. Peard.....	336 yds. plastering, and building chimneys.....	104 00	
Leon & Sauvey.....	500 rails and 160 pickets.....	10 00	
T. J. Agnew.....	7 gals. turpentine, 20 gals. oil, 150 lbs. fire-proof paint, 150 lbs. nails, paint, hardware, doors, sashes and glass, 6 thimbles, and hair supplied.....	141 88	
A. Boulanger.....	40 bush. lime.....	12 50	
Moore & Macdowall.	18,298 feet lumber, 17¾ M shingles, 5 M laths.....	715 52	
W. Stobart & Co...	350 feet lumber, 1 tin umber, 100 lbs. nails, 4 pair hinges, 4 doz. screws.....	26 37	
W. Knox.....	12 windows and 8 doors.....	42 75	
J. M. Campbell.....	815 brick.....	8 15	
C. A. McKay.....	1,200 feet flatted timber.....	60 00	
J. Sauvé.....	Wages.....	33 60	
Theopile Gouvelle...	41 bush. lime.....	12 30	
H. H. McKay.....	20 do	8 00	
Egakakoot.....	40 pine logs.....	7 00	
Freighters.....	Freighting lumber.....	142 01	
			1,691 56
	Total expenditure, Duck Lake Agency.....	.....	32,954 60

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	EDMONTON AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
W. C. DeBalinhard.	For payments to the following Indians :—		
	3 chiefs	75 00	
	13 headmen	195 00	
	660 Indians	3,300 00	
	Arrears 14 persons	70 00	
			3,640 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	150 lbs. cut nails	9 00	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	4 frows, 6 handsaws, 20 lbs. chalk, 55 lbs. rope	26 69	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	24 hay rakes, 6 butcher knives, 4 waggon axles, 18 chisels, 12 plough handles, 1 fanning mill, 9 hay forks, 20 scythes, 24 axe handles, 10 bush. lime	118 85	
N. L. Piper & Son. (Under contract.)	10 hammers, 12 jack planes, 46 axes	59 52	
S. & H. Borbridge. (Under con ract.)	6 pony collars	13 50	
Fielders & Edmiston.	Repairs to mower	6 00	
E. Looby	do implements	34 00	
Dominion ExpressCo	Express charges	0 90	
Leeson & Scott	do	1 50	
G. P. Sanderson	Repairs to thresher and horse power	3 50	
			273 46
	Seed.		
D. Maloney	50 bush. wheat	75 00	
W. Fielders	65 do	97 50	
S. Parrish	198 bush. potatoes	544 95	
Hudson's Bay Co.	200 bush. barley, 75 bush. oats and freighting	180 12	
Jellett & Otwell	134 do	110 10	
Leeson & Scott	Express charges	9 80	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight do	1 55	
			1,019 02
	Cattle and Pigs.		
John Norris	1 ox for Enoch's Band		65 00
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
Ogilvie Milling Co. (Under contract.)	1,391 sacks flour	6,213 34	
Maloney & Anderson (Under contract.)	46,452 lbs. beef at $9\frac{3}{4}$c	4,529 10	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	170 lbs. sugar	23 80	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	12,084 lbs. bacon at 14c., 141 lbs. soap, ammunition and twine, 20,817 lbs. bacon at $14\frac{3}{5}$c	4,790 00	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	300 lbs. rice, 701 lbs. tea	228 79	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	100 lbs. salt	4 00	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract.)	133 blankets, 508 lbs. at 37c	184 96	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	80 prs. trousers, $458\frac{1}{2}$ yds. serge, 107 yds. etoffe, 245 lbs. tobacco, $110\frac{1}{2}$ yds. print, 35 papers needles, 75 needles, 108 knitting needles, $17\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. thread, 50 lbs. yarn	575 10	
	Carried forward	16,549 09	4,997 48

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	16,549 09	4,997 48
	EDMONTON AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for Destitute Indians—Concluded.		
Hutton & Maloney ..	75 sacks flour.....	240 00	
P. Daly & Co.....	Medicines supplied.....	85 08	
Dawson, Bole & Co..	do	252 24	
E. Gauvreau.....	120 vaccine points.....	5 54	
J. Norris.....	2 oxen, 1 heifer, Alexander's Band, 1 ox for Alexis Band..	232 50	
Daniel.....	Freighting supplies.....	123 77	
Indians	do	113 82	
L. Callihoo.....	do	82 29	
Hudson's Bay Co...	do	12 20	
M. Callihoo.....	do	38 97	
J. Gladieu.....	do	57 12	
G. Ward.....	do	24 04	
W. Ward.....	do	2 00	
			17,818 66
	Day Schools.		
Ambrose Gray	Alexander's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June.	300 00	
Magnus Anderson..	Stony Plain, Protestant do do ..	300 00	
Thos. Ridsdale.....	do Roman Catholic do do	300 00	
J. J. M. Lestance...	St. Albert's Orphanage Grant, 9 months to 30th June, 1890, (for September quarter payments see Carlton Agency, page 83).....	2,250 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	6 drinking cups, 150 lbs. soap, 3 iron pails.....	17 16	
G. F. & J Galt..... (Under contract.)	440 lbs. rice.....	37 40	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	60¼ yards towelling.....	7 38	
L. Lepotac.....	46 logs.....	23 00	
Mr. Jim.....	10 do	5 00	
D. R. Fraser & Co..	30 pieces scantling, 1,360 feet lumber, 5,000 shingles.....	69 03	
Ross Bros	1 keg cut nails, 30 lbs. shingle nails, 1 door lock, 1 pair hinges.....	12 15	
J. McDonald.....	4 desks.....	24 00	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freighting.....	2 82	
Hudson's Bay Co....	do	4 00	
			3,351 94
	Farm Wages.		
W. J. O'Donnell ...	Salary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1890.....	600 00	
Ellen O'Donnell....	do do do	120 00	
Indians.....	Labour performed.....	296 00	
			1,016 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	32·40 sacks flour.....	153 58	
Maloney & Anderson (Under contract.)	1,620 lbs. beef at 9¾c.....	157 95	
A. Macdonald..... (Under contract.)	324 lbs. sugar, 100 lbs. cut nails, 50 lbs. shingle nails, 50 lbs. spikes, 50 lbs. white lead	63 36	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	405 lbs. bacon, 15 lbs. rope, 1 waggon tongue, 10 gals. boiled oil, 20 lbs. putty, 4 window sashes, 18 lbs. baking powder, 216 lbs. beans, 13½ lbs. hops, 2 dandy brushes, 2 currycombs, 2 wagon axles, 12 plough handles, 13½ galls. syrup, 2 hay forks, 3 grass scythes, 2 horse brushes, 2 2 sweat collars, 2 pair hobbles, 1 set single harness, 1 cowbell, 3 axe handles, 24 galls. coal oil, 108 lbs. soap, 3 feet zinc, 10 bushels lime.....	214 30	
	Carried forward.....	589 19	27,184 08

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	589 19	27,184 08
	EDMONTON AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	6¾ lbs. pepper, 81 lbs. rice, 108 lbs. tea, 108 lbs. apples, 1 11/16 gross matches, 2¼ galls. vinegar, 2¼ lbs. mustard..	56 97	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 1 set measures, 2 milk pails, 1 hammer, 1 water pot.....	5 43	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	2 papers harness needles, 1 whip, 4 halters, 4 horse blankets, 24 packages wax ends, 2 pony collars.....	25 78	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	3 paint brushes.....	2 40	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	54 lbs. salt, 3 padlocks, 1 iron tea kettle.....	4 46	
D. McLeod.....	Transport of team.....	36 00	
D. H. McPherson...	2 horses.....	250 00	
S. A. Ramsay.....	1 bob sleigh, neck yoke and double trees.....	40 00	
J. Looby.....	1 pair martingales.....	2 00	
Lamoreaux Bros....	1,000 feet lumber for well.....	20 00	
			1,032 22
	General Expenses.		
W. C. DeBalinhard.	Salary, 8 months, to 21st February, 1890.....	800 00	
C. DeCazes.....	do 27th January to 30th June, 1890.....	430 09	
J. Calder.....	do 12 months, to 30th June, 1890.....	420 00	
J. V. Kildahl.....	do 12 do do	540 00	
T. Taylor.....	do 12 do do	180 00	
Wm. Calder.....	Wages as labourer.....	14 00	
H. C. Wilson, M.D	Medical attendance.....	240 25	
H. L. McInnis, M.D,	do	262 50	
Hutton & Maloney..	500 lbs bran.....	7 50	
S. P. Callihoo.....	Driving cattle.....	2 00	
W. Feilders.....	140 lbs. oats.....	2 88	
Hudson's Bay Co...	30 bushels oats.....	21 00	
A. McNabb.....	260 do	186 00	
J. Kelly.....	Keep of horse.....	36 50	
Indians.....	11 tons hay.....	44 00	
A. McNabb.....	9 do	36 00	
H. Gooderidge.....	3 do	15 00	
W. C. DeBalinhard..	Travelling expenses.....	124 75	
C. DeCazes.....	do	121 75	
J. V. Kildahl.....	do	14 00	
Sweet & MacDonald.	2 robes and blanket straps.....	18 60	
Leeson & Scott.....	Transport of Mr. C. DeCazes, Calgary to Edmonton.....	45 80	
MacCauley & Ibbottson.....	Hire of buckboard.....	15 50	
W. J. O'Donnell....	Meals and stabling.....	7 25	
J. Walter.....	New shaft for buckboard.....	2 50	
E. Looby.....	Blacksmithing.....	35 50	
G. P. Sanderson....	do	11 25	
M. McCauley.....	1 buckboard pole.....	10 00	
J. Looby.....	Repairs to harness.....	18 25	
W. Cruickshank....	1 rubber sheet, 2 pairs blankets.....	16 25	
J. M. Garland	3 paint brushes.....	2 40	
Leeson & Scott.....	Freighting.....	5 40	
C. P Ry. Co.....	Freighting supplies and transport.....	82 83	
Indians.....	do	2 00	
G. Anderson.....	10 bushels lime.....	10 00	
Ross Bros.....	1 lock.....	2 50	
A. D. Osborne ...	Postage stamps.....	30 00	
Moore & Macdowall.	Lumber and shingles.....	48 00	
W. Taylor.....	4¼ tons coal.....	25 50	
	Carried forward.....	3,887 75	28,216 30

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,887 75	28,216 30
	EDMONTON AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
W. Humberston	10,470 lbs. coal	32 16	
Hudson's Bay Co.	3 feet zinc, 2 lamps, 6 chimneys	3 89	
N. W. M. Police	Transport of annuity money	11 10	
Govt. Tel. Lines	Telegrams	1 74	
S. & H. Borbridge. (Under contract.)	2 pkges. harness needles, 1 whip, 2 halters, 2 horse blankets, 2 rubber sheets, 24 packages wax ends, 2 pony collars.	21 88	
N. L. Piper & Son. (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 1 pair sheep shears, 2 milk pails, coal scuttle, 1 hammer, 6 yards wick, 1 water pot	6 08	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	15 lbs. rope, 1 gross screws, 1 waggon reach, 1 tongue, 2 brooms, 10 galls. B. L. oil, 10 lbs. putty, 4 sashes, 1 pair blankets, 22 lbs. baking powder, 259 lbs. beans, 16½ lbs. hops, 2 dandy brushes, 2 curry combs, 6 chalk lines, 1 post hole auger, 16½ galls. syrup, 1 hay fork, 1 agricultural boiler, 3 scythes, 1 scoop shovel, 1 cooking stove, 2 horse brushes, 2 sweat collars, 2 pairs hobbles, 1 set single harness, 1 cow bell, 3 axe handles, 36 galls. coal oil, 132 lbs. soap, 495 lbs. bacon	324 94	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	66 lbs. salt, 3 padlocks, 1 iron tea kettle, 2 frying pans	5 94	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	99 lbs. rice, 132 lbs. tea, 142 lbs. apples, 2 1/16 gross matches, 2¾ galls. vinegar, 2¾ lbs. mustard, 8¼ lbs. pepper	70 78	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	406 lbs. sugar, 150 lbs. cut nails, 50 lbs. shingle nails, 30 lbs. spikes, 50 lbs. white lead	77 84	
Maloney & Anderson (Under contract.)	1,980 lbs. beef at 9¾c	193 05	
Ogilvie Milling Co. (Under contract.)	39·60 sacks flour at $4.74	187 70	
			4,824 85
	Agency Buildings.		
Wm. Ward	64 house logs	42 00	
Moore & Macdowall.	7 M. shingles, 2,281 ft. lumber, 1,115 ft. lumber	142 16	
Lamoreaux Bros	750 ft. rough lumber	13 50	
E. Brusseau	1,000 ft. lumber	20 00	
G. Anderson	20 bush. lime	20 00	
Ross Bros	2 door locks, 1 chimney top, 69 lbs. paper, 20 stovepipes, 3 elbows	16 52	
W. Calder	10 days work as carpenter	20 00	
D. R. Fraser & Co.	6 pairs glazed sash, 4 doors and lumber	66 88	
Indians	40 logs for powder magazine and erecting the same	30 00	
J. Kelly	Freighting	5 00	
Napasis	do	2 00	
J. F. Smith	do	5 00	
			383 06
	Total Expenditure, Edmonton Agency		33,424 21
	FILE HILLS AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
H. L. Reynolds	For the following payments to Indians :—		
	1 chief	25 00	
	10 headmen	150 00	
	294 Indians	1,470 00	
	Arrears, 20 persons	120 00	
			1,765 00
	Carried forward		1,765 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		1,765 00
	FILE HILL AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements.		
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	3 tillers, 3 lbs. split links, 12 axe handles, 24 small clevices, 32 files, 2 mower knives, 1 broad axe, 10 cart axles, 48 boxes axle grease, 1 boiler, 100 bolts, 40 lbs. bluestone, 24 hay forks, 2 grindstones, 2 seives, 200 lbs. nails, 20 nuts, 2 breaking ploughs, 2 plough points, 6 garden rakes, 75 lbs. rope, 1 scuffler, 8 lbs. rivets, 1 set taps and dies, 2 pairs cart wheels, 4 waggon reaches, 6 waggon tongues, 40 milk pans, 2 boxes glass, 16 galls. machine oil, 20 lbs. putty	319 77	
I. G. Baker & Co ... (Under contract.)	1 meat axe	2 25	
N. L. Piper & Sons . (Under contract.)	1 adze, 24 axes, 8 hammers, 1 pair shears, 2 butcher knives, 24 milk pails	38 09	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	18 hame straps, 30 lbs. split links, 30 trace chains	14 91	
J. M. Garland ... (Under contract.)	12 whitewash brushes	11 16	
James McEwan.....	422 lbs. iron, 9 doz. bolts, 1 ton coal	41 67	
H. L. Reynolds.....	Paid for 1 seeder	15 00	
	do 1 butchers cleaver	2 50	
J. H. Ashdown. ...	Brands and 1 die	9 75	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	2 sets bob-sleighs	50 00	
Skuakum.....	Freighting	8 00	
Sutherland & Co ...	do	0 50	
Zinkan & Sutherland	do	0 25	
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing	9 50	
Massey Mfg. Co	Repairs to mowers, plough beams and jaws	79 02	
			602 37
	Seed.		
W. Sutherland	100 bush. wheat, 50 bush. oats, 40 sacks	123 85	
W. F. Buchanan...	48 bush. rye	50 40	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting seeds	0 35	
Zinkan & Sutherland	do	0 25	
Parrish & Lindsay ..	$170\frac{46}{60}$ bush. potatoes	162 23	
			337 08
	Cattle.		
J. Creamer.	1 bull	60 00	
A. Macdonald ..	1 do	60 00	
			120 00
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
Joyner & Elkington. (Under contract.)	543·40 sacks flour	1,598 72	
G. F. & J. Galt ... (Under contract.)	200 lbs. rice, 300 lbs. salt, 83 lbs. sugar, 442 lbs. tea	138 62	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	$227\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tobacco	101 60	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	14,844 lbs. bacon	1,793 35	
	50 lbs. baking powder, 24 M gun caps, 200 lbs. powder, 800 lbs. shot, 92 lbs. twine, 16 lbs. snaring wire, 400 lbs. soap	196 51	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	185 blankets (912 lbs.)	305 52	
J. M. Garland . .... (Under contract.)	75 prs. trousers, $249\frac{3}{4}$ yds. flannel, 532 yds. serge, $54\frac{1}{2}$ yds. etoffe	450 70	
	Carried forward	4,585 02	2,824 45

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,585 02	2,824 45
	FILE HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for Destitute Indians—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co.	70 lbs. sugar	8 40	
Tinning & Hoskins	10 lbs. bacon	1 50	
Sutherland & Co	17½ lbs. tobacco	11 00	
Dawson, Bole & Co	Medicines supplied	10 81	
W. G. Pettingell	do	40 98	
O. Hall	do	80 50	
E. A. W. R. McKenzie	2 oxen, to replace those killed for beef	140 00	
T. H. Barnes	2 do do	95 00	
J. A. Gill	2 do do	140 00	
R. Insinger	1 ox do	50 00	
T. Carlton	3 oxen do	150 00	
T. Langley	2 do do	70 00	
W. Langley	2 do do	70 00	
Indians	6,166 lbs. beef	524 11	
Hudson's Bay Co.	4,668 do	473 04	
J. R. Dinnan	670 lbs. pork	56 95	
Child & Gallagher	12 lbs. bacon	1 80	
W. Sutherland	Freighting	0 75	
Zinkan & Sutherland	do	0 75	
C. P. Railway Co.	do	0 70	
P. Dubois	do	10 30	
T. Murray	30 bush. lime	9 00	
D. H. McDonald	6 green hides	12 00	
			6,542 61
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice	For clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary:—2 chiefs' coats, 2 chiefs' trousers, 2 chiefs' hats, 10 headmen's coats, 10 headmen's trousers, 10 headmen's hats, 12 shirts, 12 prs. laced boots, 12 silk handkerchiefs, 12 belts, 12 prs. socks; packing case, $2		239 66
	Day Schools.		
D. McVicar	Okanase, salary as teacher, September quarter, 1889	75 00	
John Black	do do September and part of December quarter, 1889; and March and part of June quarter, 1890	123 40	
Mary E. Cameron	Okanase, salary as teacher, part of June quarter, 1890	66 80	
Alex. Campbell	File Hills do September quarter, 1889	75 00	
Alex. Skeene	do do 6 months to 30th June, 1890	235 00	
			575 20
	Farm Wages.		
R. McConnell, jr.	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	420 00	
Albert	Wages, 20 days	20 00	
			440 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
Joyner & Elkington	7 20/100 sacks flour at $3.41	24 55	
G. F. & J. Galt	⅜ gross matches, ½ gall. vinegar, 24 lbs. apples, 1½ lb. pepper, 18 lbs. rice, ½ lb. mustard, 12 lbs. salt, 72 lbs. sugar, 24 lbs. tea	19 92	
Hudson's Bay Co.	90 lbs. bacon, 2 pairs hobbles, 4 lbs. baking powder, 48 lbs. beans, 3 lbs. hops, 3 galls. syrup, 1 waggon, 24 lbs. soap.	111 16	
Merrick, Anderson & Co	1 platform scale, $22; freight, $1.60	23 60	
			179 23
	Carried forward		10,803 15

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	10,803 15
	FILE HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses.		
H. L. Reynolds.....	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,000 00	
E. C. Stewart.	do do	420 00	
M. M. Seymour, M.D	Medical attendance.	30 00	
W. Hall, M.D.....	do	80 00	
L. Hamelin.....	Wages as interpreter	68 26	
Indians	do messenger	17 84	
A. Stevenson	do interpreter, 8 months to 30th June, 1890.... ...	200 00	
W. J. Johnston.....	do blacksmith.....	69 20	
H. L. Reynolds.....	Travelling expenses.....	209 12	
Atherton & Thorburn	Stabling and feed for horses.....	39 65	
John Stilborn.	102 bush. oats...	48 45	
A. C. Patterson.....	Travelling expenses while inspecting scales,.....	18 00	
J. Nixon.....	Repairing harness.....	2 40	
W. H. Finnerty	3 bottles spavin cure.....	3 00	
W. Sutherland.....	62 bush oats.....	40 30	
O. W. Evans.	Blacksmithing.....	14 40	
W. F. Johnstone....	do	3 20	
J. Booth.....	14½ bush oats.....	8 70	
J. McKen.....	52½ do	31 50	
Indians	23 do	11 50	
Joyner & Elkington. (Under contract.)	50 40/100 sacks flour....	171 86	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	2 5/8 gross matches, 3½ galls. vinegar, 176 lbs. apples, 10½ lbs. pepper, 126 lbs. rice, 3½ lbs. mustard, 84 lbs. salt, 495 lbs. sugar, 153 lbs. tea	135 27	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	12 pairs butt hinges, 6 padlocks, 2 steel shovels..... .	5 80	
N. L. Piper & Son .. (Under contract.)	2 lanterns, 4 axes, 1 rivet hammer, 1 sash plane, 1 post hole auger, 1 rasp, 2 sawsets, 1 trowel, 3 scrub brushes, 5 yds. lamp wick, 4 milk pails, 2 bread pans, 2 watering pots, 6 latches, 2 manure forks	18 67	
S. & H. Borbridge... (Under contract.)	5 horse blankets, 5 halters, 6 hame straps, 3 lbs. harness thread, 2 whips, 10 packages wax ends, 6 gross harness needles	28 61	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	630 lbs. bacon, 4 sweat collars, 12 lbs. harness soap, 4 pole straps, 4 axe handles, 1 cooking stove, 28 lbs. baking powder, 336 lbs. beans, 21 lbs. hops. 21 galls. syrup, 2 dandy brushes, 2 cart axles, 6 boxes axle grease, 15 lbs. borax, 8 hasps, 1 solder iron, 50 lbs. cut nails, 25 lbs. wrought nails, 166 lbs. soap, 12 lamp chimneys, 20 sq. feet zinc, 5 lbs. whiting, 10 lbs. horseshoe nails, 1 plough plane, 1 rabbit plane, 1 meat saw, 1 counter scales, 10 gross screws, 1 shovel, 50 lbs. spikes, 3 lbs. wire, 5 lbs. solder, 1 pair cart wheels, 2 neck yokes, 4 brooms, 1 pan, 1 basin, 50 galls. coal oil, 1 lb. linseed, 5 lbs. putty, 1 gall. turpentine, 25 lbs. whitelead.....	302 93	
John M. Garland.... (Under contract.)	1 whitewash brush, 10¾ yds. towelling	2 19	
Indians	21½ cords wood for office.....	32 25	
J. Dillon & Co.....	45 stovepipes, 6 elbows, 1 cooking stove, 1 ventilator safe, 2 dippers	36 05	
Joyner & Elkington.	1 ton bran.....	13 00	
Brine, McDonald & Co.	1,998 feet lumber.....	59 94	
Zinkan & Sutherland	Freighting, and 2 bottles ink supplied..	3 55	
Sweet & McDonald..	2 rubber bits..	1 40	
W. G. Pettingell....	1 letter press	1 00	
M. Duchesnay	Express charges	3 50	
H. L. Reynolds.....	Paid for telegrams and other disbursements.....	15 85	
	Carried forward.....	3,147 39	10,803 15

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	3,147 39	10,803 15
	FILE HILLS AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
A. D. Strong.....	Professional services Regina *vs.* Muguanis	30 00	
W. Sutherland.....	Postage stamps.....	24 00	
R. McConnell.....	Rent for ten acres.....	10 00	
J. P. Webster	Threshing grain	2 40	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....	0 85	
A. C. Patterson.....	Stamps affixed to certificate *re* scales	1 85	
H. Crowe & Co.. ...	172 feet lumber.....	8 60	
J. H. McCaul.....	117 do	6 43	
E. McColl.....	Paid express charges on annuity money.....	3 55	
Indians.	Freighting...	1 38	
			3,236 45
	Agency Buildings.		
J. A. Kerr	2 locks, 2 bolts, 2 night latches and express charges.....	10 65	
Sutherland & Co....	35 galls. paint oil, 25 lbs. roof paint, 2 pairs window sashes, 1 galv. iron pipe.....	43 37	
J. H. McCaul.....	900 feet lumber.....	25 50	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 pump.....	34 90	
E. Grundy.....	Erecting kitchen, implement shed and other out buildings.	410 00	
Zinkan & Sutherland	13 galls. paint oil, 10 lbs. fireproof paint	13 63	
Hudson's Bay Co ...	1 block and pulley, 2 locks, 5 pairs hinges	9 10	
W. Sutherland.....	Express charges on paint.....	0 60	
H. L. Reynolds.....	3 window blinds	3 45	
			551 20
	Total Expenditure, File Hills Agency..	.....	14,588 80
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.		
	Wages and Sundry Services.		
Thos. McKay & Co..	Inspecting and reporting on samples of flour.,...	508 00	
James McCullough..	do do contract supplies.....	100 00	
Messrs. Wright & Co	do do harness supplied under contract	10 00	
W. Cruickshank	Paid Indian messenger.....	3 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	Medical attendance on late agent Quinn's child.	12 00	
W. Favell	Services as interpreter at law suit.....	12 50	
C. F. P. Conybeare..	Professional services in legal cases.....	89 60	
P. Stringer.....	Services inspecting clothing made at Kingston Penitentiary	23 21	
A. C. Patterson.....	Services attending to the shipping of supplies.....	50 50	
Indians.....	Wages while working in warehouse at Regina.....	28 25	
Sarah Hourie. .	Making 8 waggon sheets and 2 tents.....	14 00	
C. E. Phipps, J.P...	Professional services	29 25	
J. S. Macdonald....	Salary as storeman at Regina, 29th May to 31st July, 1890.	125 80	
			1,006 11
	Travelling Expenses.		
R. Watson.....	Travelling expenses.....	27 00	
C. W. H. Sanders...	Expenses in procuring horses from High River Ranche Co.	33 50	
P. Hourie	Board and lodging for Indian.....	4 00	
F. H. Stevenson	Fare of W. Favell from Moosomin to Cannington.....	4 00	
A. McDonald.. ...	Travelling expenses of self and W. Favell to attend court.	17 20	
J. C. Nelson.....	Board allowance, 18th December, 1889, to 18th June, 1890, while in Ottawa working at plans.....	640 50	
			726 20
	Carried forward.....		1,732 31

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward..		1,732 31
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*		
	Supplies.		
Scott & Leslie	18 money boxes for carrying annuity money	22 00	
Joyner & Elkington	1 sack sample flour	3 10	
J. R. Esmonde	Standard samples supplied	42 00	
G. McCullough & Co.	1 sack sample flour	2 40	
N. & G. Hay	Standard samples supplied	134 15	
Moose Mountain Trading Co	1 sack sample flour	3 30	
T. Birkett	Standard samples supplied	1 00	
Stroud Bros	Sample teas supplied	25 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	Standard samples and other supplies	108 38	
John M. Garland	do supplied	132 48	
Buchanan & Co	Harness leather supplied for distribution among Fort Pelly Indians	7 00	
Joseph Jackson	20 lbs. beef	2 00	
S. Shannon	1 tin reflecting oven	4 00	
J. D. Kennedy	5½ ox collars	11 00	
G. F. & J. Galt	½ chest tea	13 34	
J. D. Sibbald	Seeds and sacks supplied	9 75	
Tinning & Hoskins	5 lbs. tobacco and 20 yds. hessian supplied	6 63	
W. Cruickshank	Provisions and other supplies	13 55	
Merrick, Anderson & Co	3 trucks and 2 scales supplied	65 46	
Rev. E. F. Wilson	1 pair sample boots	4 50	
Slingsby & Bros	36 sample blankets	59 94	
Smith & Ferguson	Sundry supplies	16 26	
			687 24
	Advertising.		
Regina "Leader"	Advertising for tenders	68 00	
Quebec "Chronicle"	do	81 60	
Nor'-West "Farmer"	do	36 70	
Saskatchewan "Herald"	do	31 20	
Moosomin "Courier"	do	57 76	
Calgary "Herald"	do	41 28	
Medicine Hat "Times"	do	60 52	
Qu'Appelle "Progress"	do	38 30	
"United Canada"	do	16 80	
Edmonton "Bulletin"	do	24 90	
Manitoba "Sun"	do	41 75	
Manitoba "Free Press"	do	90 60	
Prince Albert "Times"	do	38 40	
Brandon "Mail"	do	52 75	
Hamilton "Spectator"	do	54 00	
Lethbridge "News"	do	39 44	
Winnipeg "Siftings"	do	19 25	
North-West "Review"	do	10 40	
McLeod "Gazette"	do	48 72	
Manitoba "Colonist"	do	15 50	
"Le Canada"	do	29 58	
"Le Monde"	do	26 52	
	Carried forward	923 97	2,419 55

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	923 97	2,419 5
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*		
	Advertising—Continued.		
"Le Canadien"....	Advertising for tenders.....	29 58	
Ottawa "Citizen"..	do	29 58	
Windsor "Review".	do	10 20	
Portage la Prairie "Review".....	do	8 16	
Owen Sound "Times"	do	7 14	
St. Mary's "Journal"	do	8 16	
Urbain "Lafontaine"	do	10 20	
Prescott "Messenger"	do	8 16	
Moose Jaw "Times"	do	7 65	
Brockville "Times"	do	20 40	
Brantford "Courier"	do	21 42	
Hamilton "Herald"	do	30 00	
Gananoque "Journal"	do	6 12	
Toronto "Catholic Review".....	do	15 30	
Petrolia "Advertiser"	do	8 16	
Pembroke "Standard"	do	8 16	
Ottawa Canadian "Militia Gazette"	do	15 30	
Guelph "Herald"..	do	22 95	
Welland "Telegraph"	do	6 12	
Carleton Place "Central Canadian" ...	do	8 63	
Brighton "Ensign".	do	6 12	
Richmond Hill York "Herald".....	do	7 14	
Toronto Junction "Comet"	do	12 00	
Manitoba "Der Nordwestern"	do	5 10	
"Le Sorelois".....	do	10 20	
Mitchell "Advocate"	do	8 16	
Berlin "News".....	do	21 42	
Oshawa "Vindicator"	do	6 12	
Qu'Appelle "Vidette"..	do	7 65	
L'Orignal "Advertiser".....	do	8 16	
Alexandria "Glengarrian"	do	8 16	
Toronto "Irish Canadian"	do	15 30	
Collingwood "Enterprise Messenger"..	do	7 14	
Brantford "Witness"	do	9 18	
Goderich "Star"...	do	5 10	
Stratford "Times"..	do	6 63	
Picton "Gazette" ..	do	6 12	
Lévis "Quotidien"..	do	17 34	
Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do	5 10	
Stratford "Herald".	do	18 36	
Port Hope "Times".	do	8 16	
London "Free Press"	do	30 09	
Exeter "Times"....	do	8 16	
	Carried forward.....	1,442 27	2,419 55

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,442 27	2,419 55
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*		
	Advertising.		
Belleville "Intelligencer"	Advertising for tenders		25 50
Meaford "Mirror"	do		7 14
Orillia "Packet"	do		8 16
Lindsay "Victoria Warder"	do		7 65
London "Catholic Record"	do		10 20
Montreal "Gazette"	do		23 46
Brantford "Telegram"	do		8 16
Toronto "Canadian Manufacturer"	do		15 30
Napanee "Beaver"	do		8 16
Mount Forest "Representative"	do		6 12
Huron "News Record"	do		5 10
Whitby "Gazette"	do		10 20
Shawville "Equity"	do		7 65
Toronto "Canadian Churchman"	do		10 20
Sorel "News"	do		10 20
Sherbrooke "Pioneer"	do		7 65
Toronto "National"	do		15 30
Waterloo "Farmer's Friend"	do		6 12
Toronto "Sentinel"	do		10 20
Almonte "Times"	do		6 63
Montreal "Journal of Commerce"	do		15 30
Sherbrooke "Gazette"	do		8 16
Toronto "World"	do		45 90
"Journal de Fraserville"	do		9 18
Peterborough "Times"	do		22 95
Eganville "Enterprise"	do		4 08
Sarnia "Canadian"	do		6 12
Toronto "Canadian Grocer"	do		15 30
St. Boniface "Le Manitoba"	do		9 18
Acton "Free Press"	do		7 14
Montreal "La Minerve"	do		23 46
Toronto "Empire"	do		53 55
Quebec "Mercury"	do		29 58
Smith's Falls "News"	do		8 16
Hagersville "News"	do		5 10
Moose Jaw "Times"	do		8 00
"Canadian Mining Review"	do		15 30
Chatham "Planet"	do		9 18
Arnprior "Chronicle"	do		4 08
Caledonia "Sachem"	do		6 12
	Carried forward	1,957 21	2,419 55

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,957 21	2,419 55
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—*Concluded.*		
	Advertising—Concluded.		
Dundas "Standard"	Advertising for tenders	10 20	
Toronto "Merchant and Manufacturer"	do	5 10	
Toronto "Presbyterian News"	do	10 20	
Winnipeg "Western World"	do	12 50	
Markham "Sun" ...	do	10 20	
St. Thomas "Times"	do	22 95	
Woodstock "Times"	do	6 12	
Toronto "Monetary Times"	do	15 30	
New Hamburg "Volksblatt" ...	do	8 16	
Hull "Despatch" ...	do	9 18	
Seaforth "Sun"	do	8 16	
St. Catharines "Journal"	do	25 50	
Ottawa "United Canada"	do	10 20	
Cornwall "Standard"	do	10 20	
Galt "Reporter" ...	do	6 12	
Montreal "Shareholder"	do	15 30	
Quebec "Courrier du Canada"	do	23 46	
			2,166 06
	Miscellaneous Expenditure.		
Ontario B'nk, Ottawa	Charges on transfer of $5,080 annuity money to J. McIntyre, Port Arthur	12 70	
Dept. of Finance	Bank commission on rejected security cheques.....	1 66	
A. C. Patterson.....	Freighting	58 80	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....	312 35	
Rev. L. Legoff.....	Grant to aid in publishing dictionary of the Chippewayan language.....	250 00	
Treasurer, Town of Prince Albert ...	Grant for a ferry on the North Saskatchewan, near Prince Albert.....	100 00	
G. E. Sanders.....	Express charges on annuity money	20 25	
C. P. Railway Co. ..	Freight charges	112 73	
"Nor'-West Farmer"	1 year's subscription for 24 copies, to Nov. 30, 1890	24 00	
Mrs. Jane Quinn ...	Pension, December, 1889, to April 30, 1890	50 00	
H. Mitchell.....	Advance to freighters on 200 sacks flour	300 00	
H. Le Jeune	Rent of storehouse at Regina..	75 00	
W. Stobart & Co...	For building 15 miles road from Prince Albert to Montreal Lake	200 00	
Govt. Station'y Office	Stationery	2,286 96	
Queen's Printer	Printing	1,493 41	
Bank of Montreal...	1 per cent. commission on advances	131 86	
Brine, McDonald & Co.	do do	27 73	
S. H. Caswell.	do do	7 65	
I. G. Baker & Co....	do do	46 78	
Hudson's Bay Co....	do do	64 10	
D. S. Curry	do do	4 18	
A. Macdonald	do do	3 48	
A. Macdonald & Co.	do do	0 20	
Lafferty & Moore ...	do do	4 43	
			5,588 27
	Total expenditure, Miscellaneous Account.....	.....	10,173 88

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
John J. Campbell...	For the following payments to Indians :—		
	1 Chief	25 00	
	11 Headmen	165 00	
	233 Indians	1,165 00	
	Arrears, 62 persons	320 00	
			1,675 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Son .. (Under contract.)	9 augers, 4 hammers, 10 milk pails, 18 milk pans, 1 adze, 36 axes	58 08	
I. G. Baker & Co.. . (Under contract.)	49 lbs. rope, 36 scythe stones	12 68	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	36 trace chains, 18 hamestraps	16 20	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	22 axe handles, 6 cart axles, 6 wagon axles, 108 iron bolts, 6 plough bridles, 18 large clevices, 18 small clevices, 3 churns, 18 c. c. saw files, 36 bastard files, 2 sets iron harrows, 1 bull ring, 3 c. c. saws, 12 singletrees, 6 each wagon reaches and tongues, 3 neck yokes, 40 lbs. blue-stone, 54 boxes axle grease, 18 hay forks, 6 hasps, 12 planter hoes, 550 lbs. nails, 3 rakes, 50 lbs. rope, 3 gross screws, 3 monkey wrenches, 2 butcher knives, 6 wash-boards, 3 tubs, 10 galls. machine oil, 25 lbs. putty, 280 feet oak plank	271 50	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	12 whitewash brushes	11 28	
B. Limoges.....	2 doz. bolts	1 15	
W. Lockley.....	Repairs to implements	23 30	
M. M. McArthur...	1 tire on cart wheel	7 00	
H. Robertson.....	Repairs to implements	12 10	
McCurdy & Tucker.	do waggon and buckboard	6 75	
Massey Mfg. Co	do mowers and rakes	12 75	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 felloe web, 2 sets trace hoops, 1 set grindstone fixtures, 1 steel die	2 95	
R. Reed..... ..	25 bush. lime	10 00	
E. Humphreys	Tapping 55 doz. nuts	4 00	
J. G. Turriff.....	Charges on box of castings	0 75	
R. D. McNaughton.	300 ft. lumber, 8 bolts, freighting hardware	9 19	
J. J. Campbell	Paid freighting	0 25	
			459 93
	Seed.		
Pheasant Rump. ...	40 bush. wheat	26 00	
Canniné Hay.....	40 do	26 00	
W. Scarrow.....	55½ do	36 07	
Moose Mountain Trading Co.....	128$\frac{25}{60}$ do	83 47	
John Lees..	90 do	67 50	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 bush. flax and 1 bag	3 41	
J. Stewart..... .	30 bush. oats	18 00	
W. F. Buchanan ...	25 do rye	26 25	
R. D. McNaughton.	27½ do oats, 13 bags and freighting	22 71	
W. Burley.....	29½ do do	17 70	
C. P. R. Co.....	Freight on seeds	0 66	
			327 77
	Cattle.		
R. J. Phin..... ..	1 Durham bull	.....	100 00
	Carried forward	.....	2,562 70

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		2,562 70
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
J. Turton. (Under contract.)	3,829 lbs. beef	287 15	
G. F. & J. Galt. (Under contract.)	85 lbs. rice, 350 lbs. salt, 52 lbs. sugar, 283 lbs. tea	87 39	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	157½ lbs. tobacco	71 66	
Moose Mountain Trading Co. (Under contract.)	250 sacks flour	825 66	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	190 lbs. soap, 30 lbs. baking powder, 200 lbs. gunpowder, 1,190 lbs. bacon, 50 lbs. ball, 19,200 gun caps, 10 cod lines, 400 fish hooks, 36 fishing lines, 800 lbs. shot, 75 lbs. twine, 7 lbs. wire, 74 pairs duck trousers, 1,818 lbs. bacon at 13⅕c., 65 yards duck	655 69	
Slingsby Bros. (Under contract.)	77 blankets (343 lbs.)	121 77	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	61½ yards flannel, 35 shirts, 313½ yards serge, 60 pairs etoffe trousers, 15 papers needles, 60 lbs. thread, 150 knitting needles, 50 lbs. yarn	360 18	
Indians	1,959 lbs. beef	117 54	
Pheasant Rump	1 steer for beef	40 00	
J. McEachen	1 cow do	28 00	
G. Kerr	283 lbs. bacon, 268 lbs. pork	41 20	
R. Kerr	176 do	16 75	
W. Burley	167 do 169 lbs. pork	25 17	
R. D. McNaughton	153 do	16 83	
C. Service	10 lbs. vaseline, 2 rolls lint	6 15	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines supplied	13 37	
R. Martin	do	33 67	
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	do	3 35	
Indians	Tanning 12 hides	18 00	
do	Freighting supplies	0 25	
R. D. McNaughton	do	0 88	
J. J. Campbell	do	0 75	
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	9 lbs. tea, 5 lbs. tobacco, 25 lbs. shot	9 15	
			2,780 56
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice	Clothing made at Kingston Penitentiary:—3 chiefs' coats, 3 chiefs' trousers, 3 chiefs' hats, 11 headmen's coats, 11 headmen's trousers, 11 headmen's hats, 14 shirts, 14 pairs laced boots, 14 handkerchiefs, 14 belts, 14 pairs socks; packing, $2	280 17	
R. D. McNaughton	Paid freight on clothing	7 12	
			287 29
	Day Schools.		
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	60 lbs. soap, 1 iron pail, 2 drinking cups	5 42	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	20¼ yds. crash	2 38	
			7 80
	Farm Wages.		
Charles Lawford	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	600 00	
M. A. Lawford	do do	120 00	
			720 00
	Carried forward		6,358 35

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		6,358 35
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance.		
J. Turton (Under contract).	1,080 lbs. beef	81 00	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract).	1 set measures, 1 sash plane, 4 milk pails, 2 lanterns	6 29	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract).	71 lbs. tea, 72 lbs. apples, 1½ lbs. mustard, 4½ lbs. pepper, 54 lbs. rice, 36 lbs. salt, 216 lbs. sugar, 1¼ gross matches, 1½ galls. vinegar	58 14	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract).	3 padlocks	1 05	
Moose Mountain Trading Co (Under contract).	21 60/100 sacks flour	71 28	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract).	2 horse blankets, 2 bridles, 3 halters, 6 hame-straps, 1 whip, 1 gall. harness oil	17 97	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract).	72 lbs. soap, 12 lbs. baking powder, 9 galls. syrup, 1 horse brush, 4 pair hobbles, 1 pair reins, 2 pole straps, 2 axe handles, 1 cow bell, 36 bolts, 20 galls. coal oil, 270 lbs. bacon, 144 lbs. beans, 9 lbs. hops, 2 dandy brushes, 2 curry combs, 6 boxes axle-grease, 1 deadlock, 3 hasps, 1 chalk line, 270 lbs. nails, 1 shovel, 50 lbs. spikes, 1 pair pinchers, 1 lb. wire, 7 galls oil, 3 galls. turpentine, 25 lbs. white lead	122 04	
J. M. Garland (Under contract).	3 paint brushes	2 34	
C. Lawford	Board, lodging and travelling expenses	36 60	
J. Robertson & Co	10 lbs. paint, 1 scale beam	5 50	
Warner Bros	73 bush. oats	42 20	
G. Kerr	36 do	18 00	
R. Reed	25 bush. lime	10 00	
Smith & Brigham	500 lbs. shorts, 3 bush. oats	6 45	
R. D. McNaughton	200 lbs. chop	3 30	
T. Hislop	8 bush. wheat	5 20	
McCurdey & Tucker	1 draw bolt	1 75	
D. Ramsay	1 crossbar	1 00	
Wm. Lockley	Blacksmithing	4 00	
J. Smithers	Repairing harness	9 40	
T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing	9 75	
H. Robertson	Repairing harness	1 05	
			514 31
	General Expenses.		
J. J. Campbell	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
W. Graham	do do	600 00	
R. Sanderson	Salary 1st July to 7th Oct., 1889	81 73	
J. Hutchison, M.D.	Medical attendance	10 00	
J. G. Hardy, M.D.	do	38 00	
M. Johnston	Salary 20th April to 30th June, 1890	59 61	
J. Inglis	Hire of team, 6 days	36 00	
J. J. Campbell	Travelling expenses	491 35	
W. Graham	do	48 00	
P. Finn	Postage stamps	28 65	
E. N. Maltby	do	23 00	
D. Campbell	do	1 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	15 galls. coal oil	9 60	
J. Turton (Under contract.)	2,160 lbs. beef at 7½c	162 00	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	153 lbs. apples, 3 lbs. mustard, 9 lbs. pepper, 108 lbs. rice, 72 lbs. salt, 432 lbs. sugar, 2¼ grs. matches, 3 galls. vinegar, 144 lbs. tea	117 28	
	Carried forward	2,906 22	6,872 66

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continved.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,906 22	6,872 66
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	3 paint brushes	2 34	
Moose Mountain Trading Co. (Under contract.)	43 20/100 sacks flour	142 56	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	150 lbs. soap, 24 lbs. baking powder, 18 galls. syrup, 4 iron pails, 17 galls. coal oil, 540 lbs. bacon, 288 lbs. beans, 18 lbs. hops, 1 deadlock, 3 hasps, 60 lbs. nails, 25 lbs. spikes, 4 brooms	143 50	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	4 milk pails, 1 lantern	2 08	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	3 padlocks	1 05	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	1 rubber sheet	2 95	
J. Fyffe	Paid express charges	2 35	
R. D. McNaughton	Freighting	2 86	
Dominion ExpressCo	Express charges	0 45	
E. McColl	Paid express charges on annuity cash	2 50	
J. H. Dickie, J.P.	Taking delaration to pay-sheet	1 00	
H. Robertson	Repairing stove	1 50	
E. H. Irish	1 leather satchel	4 00	
R. D. McNaughton	20 lengths stovepipes, 7 bottles ink	5 50	
Rupert	Carrying mail	0 75	
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	1 bottle ink	1 10	
T. Hislop	Keep of pigs	11 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	1 copper kettle	2 25	
Ougamanie	1st prize for wooden ox collars	1 00	
			3,236 96
	Agency Buildings.		
Miller & Co	2 galls. turpentine and can	3 10	
J. W. Smith	40 galls. roof paint and freight	53 60	
R. D. McNaughton	Lumber, shingles, nails, locks and freighting	256 13	
J. Street	50 bricks	1 00	
D. Campbell	Building stone foundation	25 00	
B. Limoges	12 lbs. cement	0 50	
W. G. Anderson	Repairing chimney	6 00	
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	40 bush. lime, 588 lbs. flour, 73 lbs. bacon	41 85	
W. A. Hislop	27 do	9 45	
F. Coderre	Wages as carpenter	45 00	
J. Robinson	do	30 00	
R. Reed	57 bush. lime	20 80	
			492 43
	Total Expenditure, Moose Mountain Agency		10,602 05
	MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
J. B. Lash	For the following annuities paid :—		
	2 chiefs	50 00	
	12 headmen	180 00	
	573 Indians	2,865 00	
	Arrears, 27 persons	135 00	
			3,230 00
	Carried forward		3,230 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		3,230 00
	MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements..		
D. A. MacDonald	1 mower, 1 horse rake, and 11 lbs. iron	97 85	
N. L. Piper (Under contract.)	40 tin pails	12 00	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	108 boxes axle grease, 2 grindstones, 500 lbs. cut nails, 4 breaking ploughs, 8 cross ploughs, 1 scuffler, 15 scythes, 66 milk pans, 3 boxes glass, 16 gals. machine oil, 13 lbs. putty, 60 trace chains, 12 handsaw files, 12 bastard files, 12 snaths	367 09	
J. M. Garland (Under contract)	24 whitewash brushes	22 56	
Massey Mfg. Co	1 axle for mower, 1 rake arm for reaper, 1 pitman box, 1 rist ball	5 25	
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing	8 10	
D. McFadyen	Rent of horse power	6 00	
Indians	Freighting	13 66	
do	Making 14 ox collars	14 00	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting	4 51	
C. McCusker	132 lbs. iron, 450 lbs. coal, 12 plough beams, 24 plough handles, 2 pitman rods and 2 bolts	47 24	
J. Robertson & Co	39 lbs. paint, 12 waggon sheets	49 59	
G. Smith	111 lbs. iron, 200 lbs. coal, 2 pair tongs	11 86	
J. D. Sibbald & Co	1 12-horse power	150 00	
J. R. Reilly & Co	704 feet lumber	18 24	
			827 95
	Seed.		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	296 bush. wheat, 100 bush. potatoes	339 80	
W. F. Buchanan	$48\frac{37}{56}$ bush. rye	51 10	
W. C. Cameron	22 bush. oats	43 20	
Parrish & Lindsay	$287\frac{10}{60}$ bush. potatoes	258 45	
Big Sky	Freighting seed	0 20	
			692 75
	Supplies for the Destitute.		
Ogilvie Milling Co (Under contract.)	$1,045\frac{40}{100}$ sacks flour	2,817 53	
H. R. Lambert (Under contract.)	15,925 lbs. beef	1,154 55	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	60 lbs. rice, 526 lbs. tea, 125 lbs. tea	164 41	
I. G. Baker & Co., (Under contract.)	492 lbs. tobacco	225 09	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	254 lbs. sugar, 12 M guncaps, 30 cod lines, 150 lbs. gunpowder, 600 lbs. shot, 90 lbs. gilling twine, 20 lbs. pitch, 2 doz. flags, 2 doz. pipes, 422 yds. print, 5 doz. shirts, $330\frac{1}{4}$ yds. St. Croix check, 11,178 lbs. bacon, 113 lbs. twine	1,668 14	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract.)	100 blankets	214 07	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	60 shirts, 90 pairs trousers, 50 yds. crash, 915 yds. serge	613 37	
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	47 76	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	do	83 77	
A. McDonald	1 bull, to replace old animals killed for beef	65 00	
S. G. Marling	2 oxen, do do do	120 00	
G. M. Mollard	2 do do do do	100 00	
Indian	2 do do do do	80 00	
	Carried forward	7,353 69	4,750 70

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,353 69	4,750 70
	MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for the Destitute—Concluded.		
W. A. Lambert	4 oxen to replace old animals killed for beef	200 00	
D. H. Gillespie	2 do do	100 00	
A. Dundas	2 do do	130 00	
D. Winton	2 do do	125 00	
W. Brice	2 do do	125 00	
D. McMillan	50 bush. lime	12 50	
Indians	2,791 lbs. beef	139 55	
M. Dubois	370 do	18 50	
S. Syere	141 do	7 05	
J. Patrippe	400 do	20 00	
Tinning & Hoskins	3 single coloured blankets presented to Chief Piapot by the Governor General	5 25	
A. C. Patterson	Sundry supplies	0 60	
J. R. Reilly & Co	300 feet lumber	6 60	
Sarah Hourie	Making 8 waggon sheets	4 00	
Indians	Freighting supplies	7 48	
			8,255 22
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice	For clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary :—3 chiefs' coats, 12 headmen's coats, 3 pairs chiefs' trousers, 12 pairs headmen's trousers, 15 flannel shirts, 15 pairs laced boots, 3 chiefs' hats, 12 headmen's hats, 15 silk handkerchiefs, 15 belts, 15 wool socks, 1 packing case		299 75
	Day Schools.		
W. S. Moore	Muscowpetung's Reserve boarding school, grant, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,562 00	
Christian Dahm	Standing Buffalo's Reserve, salary as teacher 6 months to 31st December, 1889	150 00	
do	Standing Buffalo's Reserve, grant for boarding pupils 6 months to 31st December, 1889	30 00	
N. Leslie	Standing Buffalo's Reserve, salary as teacher 6 months to 30th June, 1890	150 00	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	2 iron pails, 4 cups, 120 lbs. soap	10 08	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	925 lbs. biscuits	66 14	
			1,968 22
	Farm Wages.		
R. McKinnon	Wages for 12 months to 30th June, 1890	720 00	
D. McIntosh	do 12 do do	600 00	
S. Hockley	do 12 do do	600 00	
Anna B. Hockley	do 12 do do	120 00	
J. McInnis	do 7 do do	210 00	
Sundry persons	Labour performed	220 99	
			2,470 99
	Farm Maintenance.		
Ogilvie Milling Co (Under contract.)	$50\frac{40}{100}$ sacks flour	161 79	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	3 lanterns, 2 tin pails	3 24	
H. R. Lambert (Under contract.)	2,520 lbs. beef	182 70	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	168 lbs. apples, $2\frac{3}{4}$ gross matches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. mustard, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pepper, 126 lbs. rice, 84 lbs. salt, 168 lbs. tea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ galls. vinegar	77 33	
	Carried forward	425 06	17,744 88

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	425 06	17,744 88
	MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	28 lbs. baking powder, 336 lbs. beans, 21 lbs. hops, 504 lbs. sugar, 21 galls. syrup, 4 curry combs, 150 lbs. cut-nails, 50 lbs. rope, 75 lbs. spikes, 6 monkey wrenches, 6 iron pails, 12 milk-pans, 36 galls. coal oil, 168 lbs. soap, 630 lbs. bacon.....	247 36	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	3 whips.....	3 00	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	6 paint brushes.....	4 68	
J. Robertson & Co..	40 lbs. paint, 1 road scraper.....	23 00	
C. J. McCusker.....	Repairing buckboard.....	21 50	
W. C. Cameron.....	50 bushels oats for horse feed.....	25 00	
J. H. & A. H. Sykes.	50 do do	25 00	
Joyner & Elkington.	50 do do	30 00	
O. W. Evans.....	Blacksmithing.....	11 36	
D. McMillan.....	15 bushels lime.....	3 75	
J. Nixon.....	Repairing harness.....	3 25	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 ton bran.....	13 00	
W. A. Lambert....	Amount allowed in exchange for pair young horses.....	50 00	
Indian	Freighting.....	4 00	
			889 96
	General Expenses.		
J. B. Lash.....	Salary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
H. R. Halpin.....	do 11 do do omitting Dec., 1889.	660 00	
G. Isbester.....	do from 1st July to 10th August, 1889.....	40 37	
M. M. Seymour, M.D	do 12 months to 30th June, 1890.	600 00	
do ..	Medical attendance outside of district	50 00	
J. McInnis.....	Wages, 5 months to 30th November, 1889.....	150 00	
G. McNabb.....	do from 21st August, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.....	311 53	
Indians	Carrying mail, freighting, and other labour	248 32	
do	94 tons hay supplied.....	324 00	
J. B. Lash.....	Travelling expenses.....	503 25	
do	Board of Mr. McKinnon.....	2 00	
S. Hockley.....	Board and horse feed.....	8 75	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	70 bushels oats, 1 ton bran.....	58 50	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Fare of "Day Thunder" from Winning to Qu'Appelle....	6 50	
G. F. & J. Galt.... (Under contract.)	157 lbs. apples, $2\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches, 3 lbs. mustard, 9 lbs. pepper, 108 lbs. rice, 72 lbs. salt, 158 lbs. tea, 3 galls. vinegar	71 05	
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	$43\frac{20}{100}$ sacks flour.....	138 67	
H. R. Lambert..... (Under contract.)	2,160 lbs. beef.....	156 60	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	24 lbs. baking powder, 288 lbs. beans, 6 lbs. hops, 442 lbs. sugar, 18 galls. syrup, 50 lbs. cut nails, 50 lbs. rope, 4 brooms, 2 iron pails, $52\frac{1}{2}$ galls. coal oil, 184 lbs. soap, 540 lbs. bacon.....	216 85	
J. McKinnon.....	1 cook stove.....	12 00	
P. Lamont.....	3 pints ink.....	3 25	
E. F. Hutchings....	1 saddle.....	32 85	
Smith & Fergusson..	$16\frac{1605}{2000}$ tons coal.....	222 63	
H. LeJeune	2 tons soft coal.....	17 00	
Indians	37 cords wood.....	57 00	
Dom. Express Co...	Express charges.....	5 70	
B. Robillard.....	Refund of homestead fees paid in settlement of land transfer.....	20 00	
C. H. Black.....	2 bottles ink.....	1 70	
Indians	25 prizes received at the Regina Agricultural Exhibition..	16 00	
	Carried forward.....	5,134 52	18,634 84

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,134 52	18,634 84
	MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
S. Hockley	Rent of mower	4 50	
J. B. Lash	Paid for repairs to clock	1 00	
Indian	Building stable for herd camp	8 00	
E. McColl	Express charges on annuity money	5 40	
			5,153 42
	Agency Buildings.		
J. Murray	Building chimney on agency kitchen	4 50	
J. W. Smith	1 elbow and cap for chimney	0 65	
J. A. Kerr	22 lights glass, 225 lbs. white lead, 25 galls. oil, 62 lbs. lath nails, 40 lbs. shingle nails, 3 locks	65 25	
J. R. Reilly	Lnmber for implement shed, clerk's house, and repairs	254 91	
do	1 cistern	22 50	
D. McMullen	60 bushels lime	12 00	
J. Williamson	150 bricks	1 87	
Smith & Fergusson	500 lbs. white lead, 23 galls. oil and paint	73 35	
P. Lamont	Wall paper for agent's and clerk's houses	37 97	
W. Cruickshank	45 lbs. whiting	2 25	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 model Canadian pump	20 00	
J. A. McCaul	396 feet lumber	8 71	
James Smith	Wages of self and man at carpenter work	188 75	
James Brown	Wages while plastering	88 30	
Little Duck	Painting roofs	10 00	
Victor Stump	Digging and cribbing well	150 00	
Indians	Freighting lumber, brick, and other supplies	42 50	
H. F. Crate	Papering and painting agent's and clerk's houses and painting office and storehouse	130 00	
			1,113 51
	Total Expenditure, Muscowpetung's Agency		24,901 77
	ONION LAKE AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
G. G. Mann	For payments made to 529 Indians		2,645 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
A. McKenzie	1 pitman and 2 drive arms for mower	14 50	
A. Macdonald & Co.	200 lbs. cut nails, 100 lbs. shingle nails, 50 lbs. wrought nails	23 00	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	96 axes, 12 hammers, 4 saw sets, 50 milk pails	136 48	
A. McDonald	Freighting implements	3 55	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	1 gall. harness oil	1 15	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	4 sweat collars, 4 sets pony harness, 36 axe handles, 1 boiler, 5 lbs. borax, 200 iron bolts, 30 forks, 24 handsaw files, 48 pit saw files, 30 lbs. nuts, 6 rakes, 4 cross-cut saws, 6 spades, 24 scythes, 50 milk pans, 20 wash boards, 10 wash tubs, 50 lbs. putty, 50 lbs. rope, 12 hay rakes, 12 snaths, 3 boxes glass, 12 chalk lines, 6 monkey wrenches, 12 reaping hooks, 60 boxes axle grease, 6 galls. machine oil, 6 gross screws, 12 grain cradles, 6 rolling colters, 10 cross ploughs, 20 plough points, 12 waggon reaches, 6 grindstones	619 69	
	Carried forward	798 37	2,645 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	798 37	2,645 00
	ONION LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements—Concluded.		
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	5 lbs. chalk, 1 crowbar, 24 pair hinges, 51½ lbs. rope, 2 whipsaws, 72 scythe stones	41 58	
A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	5 00	
T. White	do	20 75	
D. A. McDonald	1 brand	4 00	
J. H. Ashdown	1 steel die	0 75	
			870 45
	Seed.		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	100 bush. potatoes	195 00	
Parrish & Lindsay	200 do	390 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	400 bush. barley, 30 bush. oats, 100 bush. wheat, 210 sacks.	428 00	
A. Steinhauer	Hay for teams freighting seed	12 00	
T. Hunter	do do	24 00	
Curry Bros	Freighting seed	2 15	
W. D. Jarvis	do	376 05	
W. McKay	do	5 00	
C. P. Railway Co.	do	0 72	
			1,432 92
	Supplies for the Destitute.		
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	972 20/100 sacks flour, 19,071 lbs. bacon, 300 lbs. salt, 70 M. gun caps, 700 lbs. gun powder, 6 polestraps, 400 lbs. soap, 100 lbs. baking powder, 2,800 lbs. shot, 100 lbs. gilling twine, 100 lbs. seine twine, 24 cod lines, 49 pairs duck trousers	7,528 76	
R. Wyld (Under contract.)	23,814 lbs. beef	1,881 31	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	1,046 lbs. tea	313 80	
Ogilvie Milling Co. (Under contract.)	300 sacks flour	1,401 00	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	219¾ yds. grey flannel	59 33	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract.)	3,321 lbs. blankets	1,245 37	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	130 pairs trousers, 50 shirts, 829 yds. serge, 503½ yds. print, 12 whitewash brushes, 21¼ lbs. thread, 207½ lbs. tobacco	970 43	
G. G. Mann	Paid for medicines	10 50	
Dr. E. Gauvreau	190 vaccine points	8 70	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines	29 87	
A. Macdonald & Co.	200 lbs. rice	16 50	
C. M. Daunais	12 heifers to replace old animals killed for beef	396 00	
R. Wyld	5 oxen do do	271 00	
L. Goulet	Freighting supplies	2 50	
Gibson & Ballenden	do	1 62	
Curry Bros	do	2 43	
			14,139 12
	Day Schools.		
W. Todd	Salary as teacher at Roman Catholic school, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
J. Hope	Salary as teacher at Protestant school, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
G. G. Mann	Paid for 150 lbs. tar paper, 70 lbs. cut nails, 38 lbs. shingle nails	18 05	
	Carried forward	618 05	19,087 49

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	618 05	19,087 49
	ONION LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools—Concluded.		
A. Macdonald	350 lbs. rice	28 87	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	2 iron pails, 4 cups, 100 lbs. soap	11 04	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	2,425 lbs. biscuits, 40 yds. towelling	235 18	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting supplies	0 72	
Curry Bros.	do	2 55	
			896 41
	Farm Maintenance.		
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	$14\frac{40}{100}$ sacks flour, 240 lbs. bacon, 24 lbs. salt, 6 galls. syrup, 1 gall. vinegar, 1 cook stove, 12 galls. coal oil, 48 lbs. soap, 8 lbs. baking powder, 6 lbs. hops, 96 lbs. beans, 4 galls. machine oil, 1 buckboard, 1 mower, 1 rake, 3 double waggons, 1 set horse-shoeing tools	750 43	
A. Macdonald & Co. (Under contract.)	36 lbs. rice, $\frac{3}{4}$ gross matches, 144 lbs. sugar	23 69	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	48 lbs. tea, 48 lbs. apples, 1 lb. mustard, 3 lbs. pepper	21 68	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	1 yd. lamp wick	0 03	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	1 set buggy harness, 1 whip	25 10	
			820 93
	General Expenses.		
G. G. Mann	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
W. J. Barker	do 8 do 28th February, 1890	240 00	
P. Boudreau	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	420 00	
G. G. Mann	Travelling expenses	55 50	
C. F. Strang	Horse hire	12 00	
W. J. Barker	Transport from Battleford to Onion Lake and return	74 00	
A. Macdonald	1 tongue, whiffletrees and neck yoke for buckboard	14 00	
R. Wyld (Under contract.)	1,791 lbs. beef	141 49	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	$68\frac{40}{100}$ sacks flour, 1,140 lbs. bacon, 114 lbs. salt, $28\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. hops, 456 lbs. beans, 50 lbs. whitelead, $28\frac{1}{2}$ galls. syrup, $4\frac{3}{4}$ galls. vinegar, 2 cow bells, 1 cook stove, 3 corn brooms, 3 pails, 36 galls. coal oil, 278 lbs. soap, 2 stand lamps, 12 chimneys, 25 ft. zinc, 38 lbs. baking powder, 10 lbs. horse nails, 1 smith's hammer, 6 lbs. wire, 5 galls. raw oil, 1 pair blankets	686 20	
A. Macdonald & Co. (Under contract.)	164 lbs. rice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gross matches, 706 lbs. sugar, 300 lbs. cut nails, 100 lbs. shingle nails, 100 lbs. spikes	146 00	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	228 lbs. tea, 227 lbs. apples, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. mustard, $14\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. pepper	102 78	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 1 yd. lamp wick	1 02	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	4 horse blankets, 2 halters, 12 hame straps, 2 rubber sheets, 1 gall. harness oil	27 15	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	1 iron tea kettle, 2 frying pans	2 35	
J. E. Stewart	Postage stamps	6 00	
W. McKay.	do	12 00	
Govt. Telegraph	Telegrams	10 90	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	1 75	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 box stove, 18 lengths stovepipes, 2 elbows and freighting	19 47	
A. Sayer	Freighting	1 65	
	Carried forward		20,804 83

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	3,174 26	20,804 83
	ONION LAKE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting.....	5 42	
A. Macdonald.....	3 bottles ink, 20 lengths stovepipe, 2 elbows, freighting...	10 20	
E. F. Hutchings....	1 saddle.....	32 86	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	20 yds. towelling.....	2 40	
Gibson & Ballenden.	Freighting.....	1 24	
			3,226 38
	Agency Buildings.		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	546 lbs. nails, 77¼ lbs. tar paper, 50 lbs. white lead, paint and glass for clerk's house.....	84 52	
T. White	1 pump.....	20 00	
			104 52
	Total Expenditure, Onion Lake Agency	.....	24,135 73
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
S. B. Lucas.....	For payments to Indians—		
	3 chiefs.....	75 00	
	10 headmen.....	150 00	
	568 Indians	2,840 00	
	Arrears, 14 persons.....	70 00	
			3,135 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
A. Macdonald & Co. (Under contract.)	250 lbs. cut nails, 200 lbs. shingle nails.....	29 00	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	50 axes, 3 pairs sheep shears, 13 milk pails.....	61 11	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	50 lbs. bluestone, 16 chisels, 18 drawknives, 20 chalk lines, 3 meat saws, 2 lbs. tacks, 4 butcher knives, 9 galls. machine oil, 85 cradle fingers, 26 handsaw files, 9 sets doubletree irons, 10 horserake teeth, 4 crosscut saws, 25 grass scythes	122 78	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	3 meat axes, 6 frows, 48½ lbs. rope.....	26 18	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	12 whitewash brushes	11 76	
Massey Mfg. Co	Renewal parts for mower	7 00	
Coyote	1 waggon tongue	3 00	
Jarrett Bros.....	1 tongue and ironing, and other repairs.....	10 00	
D. C. Robertson	Renewal parts for implements.....	4 25	
Ross Bros.....	19 8/10 bush. lime.....	19 80	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	0 80	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	0 70	
Ross Bros	5 bits for braces, 3 gimlets, 1 gross screws.....	3 05	
Wilson & Norris	7 beef hides.....	5 25	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 steel die	0 75	
			305 43
	Seed.		
W. Macdonald & Co.	206 bush. barley, hay and provisions for freighters.....	155 77	
W. Fielders.....	174 do 70 bush. oats, 19½ bush. wheat.....	187 85	
	Carried forward	343 62	3,440 43

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	343 62	3,440 43
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Seed—Concluded.		
F. Lucas	Hay for freighters' horses.....	4 00	
J. Walters.....	do do	5 50	
R. T. Telford.....	do do	4 00	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freighting seed	1 41	
S. Parrish	201$\frac{2}{60}$ bush. potatoes.....	462 76	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges on seeds..	5 25	
			826 54
	Supplies for the Destitute.		
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	931 sacks flour, 28,082 lbs. bacon, 218 lbs. baking powder, 3,850 lbs. shot, 175 lbs. gilling twine, 136 lbs. seine twine, 68 M. gun caps, 850 lbs. powder, 450 lbs. soap, 77$\frac{1}{4}$ yds. duck, and freighting clothing.....	8,623 51	
A. Macdonald & Co. (Under contract.)	260 lbs. sugar	36 40	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	240 lbs. rice, 300 lbs. salt, 629 lbs. tea.....	241 37	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	321 yds. grey flannel.....	86 67	
Maloney & Anderson (Under contract).	29,750$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	2,803 16	
Ogilvie Milling Co .. (Under contract.)	350 sacks flour.....	1,176 00	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	189 lbs. Holland twine.....	137 97	
Slingsby Bros. .... (Under contract).	245 blankets.....	402 84	
J. M. Garland.... . (Under contract.)	309$\frac{1}{2}$ yds. print, 100 trousers, 437$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tobacco, 524$\frac{3}{4}$ yds. serge, 225 yds. étoffe....	778 52	
W. McLean	Medicines	369 60	
Dawson, Bole & Co..	Medicines	17 65	
W. G. Pettingell....	do	10 91	
J. Aylwin.....	44 lbs. tobacco, 100 lbs. beef.....	43 00	
F. W. Padmore.....	23 yards cotton, 1 towel, teaspoons, for sick woman	2 80	
Indians	2,276 lbs. beef..... ...	219 75	
do	5 oxen to replace old cattle killed for beef.....	255 00	
Tinning & Hoskins..	200 yards print, 48 men's shirts.....	50 20	
Indians.....	Freighting	45 30	
Dom. Express Co...	Express charges on clothing...	1 35	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	1 80	
C. P. Railway Co. ..	Freighting charges on clothing.....	3 20	
			15,307 00
	Day Schools.		
Ada L. DeGraff.....	Battle River, salary as teacher, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1890.	122 82	
C. E. Somerset.....	Bear's Hill do do ..	108 54	
W. Kelly..	Ermineskin's Reserve do do ..	300 00	
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	8 drinking cups, 4 iron pails, 200 lbs. soap	21 32	
G. F. J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	340 lbs. rice	25 50	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	84$\frac{1}{2}$ yards towelling.....	10 35	
C. P. Railway Co. ..	Freighting school supplies.....	2 82	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges on map.....	0 25	
			591 60
	Carried forward....	....	20,165 57

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		20,165 57
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Wages.		
G. Whitford	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	420 00	
A. Whitford	do 3 do 30th September, 1889	90 00	
J. Ross	do 11 do 31st May, 1890	550 00	
Mary Ross	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	120 00	
D. C. Robertson	do 12 do do	366 91	
Janet Robertson	do 12 do do	120 00	
James Gadsby	do 18 days in February	18 00	
D. L. Clink	do from 16th April to 30th June, 1890	150 00	
			1,834 91
	Farm Maintenance.		
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	57 60/100 sacks flour, 720 lbs. bacon, 32 lbs. baking powder, 17 lbs. hops, 2 dandy brushes, 2 curry combs, 2 lbs. lamp black, 2 galls. machine oil, 3 galls. linseed oil, 9 galls. turpentine, 16 galls. syrup, 2 horse brushes, 4 hand-saw files, 4 iron pails, 192 lbs. soap, 24 galls. coal oil, 1 double waggon, 1 set whiffletrees	550 84	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	4 axes, 4 yards wick, 4 milk pails	5 80	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	576 lbs. sugar, 100 lbs. cut nails	86 64	
Maloney & Anderson (Under contract.)	2,880 lbs. beef	280 79	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	132 lbs. apples, 3 gross matches, 99 lbs. rice, 96 lbs. salt, 4 galls. vinegar, 5 lbs. mustard, 7 lbs. pepper, 192 lbs. tea.	86 68	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	1 frying pan	0 50	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	4 horse blankets, 1 set double harness, 2 whips	54 40	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	2 whitewash brushes	1 96	
D. McLeod	Transport of horse, Calgary to Peace Hills	15 00	
D. H. McPherson	1 horse	125 00	
Ross Bros	18 bush. lime, 1 flour scoop, 4 auger bits	20 90	
E. Looby	Blacksmithing	2 00	
J. Walters	25 lbs. strap iron, iron for sleigh, shaft for buckboard and blacksmithing	46 35	
			1,276 86
	General Expenses.		
S. B. Lucas	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
C. W. H. Sanders	Salary for 11 months to 30th June, 1890	660 00	
D. Whitford	do 12 do	480 00	
H. L. McInnis, M.D.	Medical attendance	212 50	
H. C. Wilson, M.D.	do	193 00	
S. B. Lucas	Travelling expenses	63 50	
C. W. H. Sanders	do	79 15	
Leeson & Scott	Transport of C. W. H. Sanders, from Calgary to Holbrooke	17 50	
J. Walter	Ferriage, horse feed and shoeing team and repairing buckboard and waggon	16 35	
Ross Bros	20 15/34 bushels oats	9 81	
Hudson Bay Co	324 3/4 do	142 99	
do (Under contract.)	68 40/100 sacks flour, 855 lbs. bacon, 38 lbs. baking powder, 16 lbs. hops, 1 dandy brush, 1 curry comb, 1 blacksmiths hammer, 2 corn brooms, 1 lb. lampblack, 1 gallon machine oil, 2 gallons linseed oil, 10 gallons turnpentine, 1 pair white blankets, 16 gallons syrup, 1 horse brush, 2 hand-saw files, 2 iron pails, 279 lbs. soap, 36 gallons coal oil, 1 double waggon, 2 set whiffletrees, 4 lamp chimneys	643 53	
	Carried forward	3,718 33	23,277 34

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,718 33	23,277 34
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	764 lbs. sugar, 50 lbs. cut nails	109 96	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	2 axes, 1 posthole auger, 2 trowels, 2 scrubbing brushes, 3 yards wick, 3 milk pails	6 79	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	143 lbs. apples, 3½ gross matches, 81 lbs. rice, 114 lbs. salt, 5 gallons vinegar, 5 lbs. mustard, 8 lbs. pepper, 228 lbs. tea	98 58	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	1 frying pan	1 50	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	4 horse blankets, 2 whips	16 40	
J. M. Garland	2 whitewash brushes	1 96	
Maloney & Anderson (Under contract.)	3,420 lbs. beef	333 45	
J. D. Molson	6 blind rollers, 29⅔ yards oilcloth and other supplies for repairs to office	74 24	
Ross Bros.	12 2/10 bushel lime, 1 cold chisel	12 95	
S. B. Lucas	Paid for shoeing team	4 00	
J. Aylwin	Postage stamps	30 00	
N. W. M. Police	Transport of annuity money	11 20	
Hudson's Bay Co	Freighting supplies	13 08	
C. P. Ry. Co	do	4 75	
Leeson & Scott	Express charges	2 00	
D. H. McMillan & Co	4 sacks oatmeal	11 60	
Thompson Bros.	3 quarts ink	4 50	
J. A. Kerr	1 chest tools, 1 gun	96 00	
D. Whiteford	Rent of mower	25 00	
			4,576 29
	Agency Buildings.		
C. F. Strang	750 feet lumber, 2 M. laths	41 50	
J. Muskegapot	1,000 do	30 00	
G. Muskegapot	1,000 do	30 00	
G. Xegatepew	1,000 do 5 M. shingles	55 00	
Okenan	1,000 do	30 00	
Pierre Buffalo	1,000 do	30 00	
Job	500 do 2½ M. shingles	27 50	
Ross Bros.	1 lock and knob, 3 pairs strap hinges	3 60	
			247 60
	Total Expenditure Peace Hills		28,101 23
	PEIGAN AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
A. R. Springett	For payments to Indians, as follows :—		
	1 Chief	25 00	
	3 Headmen	45 00	
	920 Indians	4,600 00	
	Arrears, 5 persons	25 00	
			4,695 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Sons. (Under contract.)	48 axes, 6 hammers, 3 trowels, 2 boxes glass	64 21	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	1 oil can, 175 lbs. nails, 6 hand saws, 24 scythe stones, 6 pr. hinges, 3 shovels, 6 pickaxes, 175 lbs. spikes, 10 lbs. staples, 18 cans axle grease	47 01	
	Carried forward	111 22	4,695 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	111 22	4,695 00
	PEIGAN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co.. (Under contract.)	20 axe helves, 12 bolts, 4 plough bridles, 6 large clevices, 12 small clevices, 6 hay forks, 12 files. 8 plough handles, 2 breaking ploughs, 12 hay rakes, 3 cross-cut saws, 6 scythes, 6 snaths, 3 singletrees, 3 waggon tongues, 4 sets whiffletrees, 6 monkey wrenches, 12 window sashes, 50 ft. rubber hose, 1 pump, 6 augers, 4 scythes, 8 scythe stones.....	187 34	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	4 sets pony plough harness.....	86 00	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing and repairs.....	36 75	
N. Loring.....	Hire of mower.....	10 00	
J. B. Smith & Bros..	Repairs to mower.....	2 25	
A. McCrae.....	do plough.....	20 00	
Massey Mfg. Co ...	do implements.....	4 80	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Freighting.....	2 80	
J. D. Quail.....	Repairs to waggon.....	9 00	
A. F. Grady.....	Threading pipe for pump.....	1 50	
Dom. Express Co...	Express charges.....	0 65	
			472 31
	Seed.		
I. G. Baker & Co..	$2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. onion seed and freight.....	8 12	
Reach & Barker.....	$66\frac{2}{3}$ bush. potatoes.....	100 00	
Hudson's Bay Co..	4 lbs. turnip seed.....	1 60	
A. R. Springett.....	Freighting potatoes.....	5 75	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	do seeds.....	1 02	
			116 49
	Cattle.		
R. Gallagher & Son.	4 work oxen.....		300 00
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
Walrond, Ranche Co. (Under contract.)	342, 732 lbs. beef, at $7.85, less 333, hides at $2, sold to contractors.....	26,233 05	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	$415\frac{87}{100}$ sacks flour, at $3.65.....	1,517 93	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	24 pairs duck trousers, 344 lbs. soap, 300 yds. duck.....	101 02	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	200 lbs. rice, 740 lbs. tea.....	221 20	
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	549 sacks flour.....	1,685 43	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	$472\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tobacco, 50 pairs trousers, 294 yds. print.....	340 67	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	40 blankets (306 lbs).....	64 96	
I. G. Baker & Co....	233 lbs. sugar, $224\frac{1}{4}$ yds. flannel, for Governor General's presents.....	92 58	
Indians.....	4,315 lbs. beef.....	338 23	
J. P. Ford.....	1 saddle for Chief North Axe, given by the Governor General.....	25 00	
G. A. Kennedy.....	Medicines supplied.....	134 78	
			30,754 85
	Carried forward.....		36,338 65

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		36,338 65
	PEIGAN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Clothing.		
Depart. of Justice...	For clothing manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary. 1 chief's coat, 1 chief's hat, 1 pair chief's trousers, 4 headmen's coats, 4 headmen's hats, 4 pairs headmen's trousers, 5 shirts, 5 pairs laced boots, 5 silk handkerchiefs, 5 belts, 5 pairs socks, and packing		100 25
	Day Schools.		
D. Foisy	Peigan Reserve, Roman Catholic, salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
H. T. Bourne	Peigan Reserve, Protestant, salary, 9 months to 30th June, 1890	225 00	
do	Peigan Reserve, do grant towards the erection of a school house	400 00	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	2,650 lbs. biscuits, at $8\frac{3}{4}$c. per lb., 350 lbs. rice	256 37	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	2 pails, 2 cups, 100 lbs. soap	9 56	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	$40\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of towelling	4 83	
I. G. Baker & Co.	171 lbs. tar paper	8 55	
A. F. Grady	100 lbs. nails	6 00	
P. McLaren	1,489 ft. lumber	58 94	
C. P. Ry. Co.	Freighting supplies	1 02	
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	1 50	
			1,271 77
	Farm Wages.		
J. W. Smith	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	540 00	
G. F. Maxfield	do do	420 00	
W. Smith	do do	420 00	
J. M. Dixon	Salary for July, 1889	40 00	
Indians	For labour performed	304 06	
			1,724 06
	Farm Maintenance.		
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	31 lbs. baking powder, 1 lb. pepper, 21 lbs. sugar, 36 lbs. tea, 4 lbs. apples, $50\frac{40}{100}$ sacks flour, 21 lbs. hops, 21 galls. syrup, 1 dandy brush, 2 horse brushes, 2 sweat collars, 2 curry combs, 2 pairs hobbles, 5 lbs. rivets and burrs, 5 axe helves, 12 bolts, 3 log chains, 6 hayforks, 6 files, 1 grindstone, 25 lbs. wrought nails, 5 lbs. horseshoe nails, 10 nuts for bolts, 1 rake, 50 lbs. rope, 3 gross screws, 1 scoop shovel, 1 lb. wire, 3 singletrees, 2 sets whiffletrees, 2 wrenches, 3 corn brooms, 2 butcher knives, 12 galls. coal oil, 1 gall. machine oil, 2 galls. linseed oil, 25 lbs. putty, 3 lamp chimneys, 168 lbs. soap	327 42	
N. L. Piper & Sons. (Under contract.)	6 axes, 6 latches, 6 milkpans	8 16	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	168 lbs. apples, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pepper, 126 lbs. rice, 168 lbs. tea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ galls. vinegar, 336 lbs. beans	95 34	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	335 lbs. bacon, 25 lbs. cut nails, 3 padlocks, 5 galls. turps, 25 lbs. white lead, 84 lbs. salt, 504 lbs. sugar, $2\frac{3}{4}$ grs. matches, 6 pairs butt hinges, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. mustard, 1 shovel, 25 lbs. spikes	134 17	
	Carried forward	565 09	39,434 73

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	565 09	39,434 73
	PEIGAN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenanee—Concluded.		
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	1 whip.....	1 10	
Walrond Ranche Co. (Under contract.)	2,378 lbs. beef at $7.85 per 100 lbs.....	186 58	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	3 paint brushes, 25 yds. towelling	4 58	
A. F. Grady.....	2 stoves, pipes and elbows	48 70	
Tourpee.....	20 cords wood.....	40 00	
I. G. Baker & Co...	Freighting supplies.....	6 49	
J. W. Smith.....	1 cow.....	40 00	
M. D. Taylor.....	1,200 lbs. fence wire, 25 lbs. staples.....	122 50	
J. Robertson & Co..	50 lbs. paint, 2 waggon sheets.....	7 63	
J. D. Quail.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 75	
W. F. Foster.....	do	38 00	
			1,063 42
	General Expenses.		
A. R. Springett.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890, arrears from 26th to 30th June, 1889.....	1,001 39	
F. Spearson.....	Salary, 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890 (omit September and part of October).....	363 46	
J. Cadotte.....	Wages for September, and other services.....	83 42	
Wm Crow.....	Carrying mail.....	5 00	
A. R. Springett.....	Travelling expenses.....	130 00	
G. F. Maxfield.....	do	6 00	
T. H. Stedman.....	Stabling and horse feed.....	60 50	
Walrond Ranche Co. (Under contract).	719 lbs. beef, at $7.85 per 100 lbs.....	56 37	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract).	$28\frac{80}{100}$ sacks flour, at $3.65.....	105 12	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract).	1 post-hole auger, 2 yds. lamp wick.....	1 56	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract).	107 lbs. apples, 6 lbs. pepper, 72 lbs. rice, 96 lbs. tea, 2 galls. vinegar, 192 lbs. beans	55 58	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract).	16 lbs. baking powder, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. hops, 12 galls. syrup, 1 dandy brush, 1 horse brush, 1 curry comb, 1 rake, 1 lb. wire, 3 lbs. tacks, 3 corn brooms, 1 kitchen knife, 2 iron pails, 33 galls. coal oil, 20 ft. zinc, 2 hand lamps, 6 chimneys, 96 lbs. soap.....	64 40	
I. G. Baker & Co ... (Under contract).	3 pad locks, 49 lbs. salt, 288 lbs. sugar, $1\frac{3}{4}$ gross matches, 2 lbs. mustard.....	43 46	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract).	1 set double harness, 2 whips.....	37 20	
N. L. Piper & Co... (Under contract).	2 manure forks.....	1 00	
J. Robertson & Co..	4 elbows, 1 wagon sheet.....	5 94	
A. R. Springett.....	1 cow.....	40 00	
Stewart Ranche Co..	1 horse.....	150 00	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	39 25	
J. D. Quail.....	do	8 00	
E. & C. Gurney Co..	1 scale and stamping.....	7 70	
Postmaster, Fort Macleod.....	Rent of box, 29th Aug., 1889, to 31st July, 1890.....	5 00	
do ..	Postage stamps.....	15 00	
Indians.....	30 cords wood.....	60 00	
I. G. Baker & Co...	Freighting	10 12	
N. W. M. Police....	Transport of cash	18 92	
			2,374 39
	Carried forward.....	.....	42,872 54

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		
	PEIGAN AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agency Buildings.		
P. McLaren	6,370 ft. lumber	207 03	
C. J. Reach	37 bushels lime	42 95	
J. D. Quail	13¾ M. shingles, 2 prs. windows, 142 lbs. paint	102 75	
I. G. Baker & Co.	310 lbs. nails, 2 locks, 4 pieces chalk, 6 bolts, 37½ galls. oil, 4 lights glass	71 37	
H. T. Bourne	4 bushels lime	4 00	
Pretty Face	Building log addition	10 00	
			438 10
	Total Expenditure, Peigan Agency		43,310 64
	PELLY AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
W. E. Jones	For payments to Indians—		
	3 chiefs	75 00	
	11 headmen	165 00	
	637 Indians	3,185 00	
	Arrears, 1 person	5 00	
			3,430 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
J. Robertson & Co.	Iron and steel for repairs to implements	23 38	
J. C. Murray	Freighting supplies	4 12	
C. Arnold	1 double waggon	75 00	
Buchanan & Co	3 doz. ox tug hooks, 1 axle gear, 1 ring gear, 1 set mower knives, iron and blacksmith's coal	135 25	
Hudson's Bay Co	1 forge and blacksmith's outfit	70 32	
R. Garvin	Repairing waggons	27 15	
Indian	Freighting	20 00	
			355 22
	Seed.		
W. Simpson	7 bush. potatoes	4 55	
Parrish & Lindsay	125 do	133 75	
J. S. Crerar	50 do	50 00	
E. A. W. R. McKenzie	31 bush. oats	24 80	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting seed	1 02	
J. Redlake	do	7 15	
			221 27
	Cattle.		
E. Field	3 heifers	75 00	
Baptiste Bourassa	1 do	20 00	
R. Insinger	10 grade heifers	250 00	
C. H. Siple	28 heifers	690 00	
W. Langley	3 do	75 00	
E. A. W. R. McKenzie	2 do	50 00	
H. Brass	1 do	17 50	
A. Genaille	1 do	25 00	
A. Moore	1 Polled Angus bull	200 00	
P. Gunn	1 shorthorn bull	135 00	
			1,537 50
	Carried forward		5,543 99

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		5,543 99
	PELLY AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
Mitchell & Bucknall. (Under contract.)	394 sacks flour	1,449 92	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	170 lbs. tea, 150 lbs. sugar	64 22	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	105 lbs. tobacco	48 30	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	300 lbs. gunpowder, 100 lead ball, 10½ M. gun caps, 900 lbs. shot, 120 lbs. twine, 12 lbs. snaring wire, 6,650 lbs. bacon, 250 fish hooks	1,065 22	
P. McNaughton (Under contract.)	857 lbs. beef	68 56	
Indians	1,884 do	150 72	
Buchanan & Co	180 lbs. bacon	21 60	
W. F. Buchanan	248 sacks flour, 2,020 lbs. bacon	867 45	
Dawson, Bole & Co	Medicines supplied	63 33	
Hudson's Bay Co	do	3 60	
T. A. Patrick, M.D.	do	4 00	
W. J. Mitchell	do	15 69	
R. Martin	do	21 25	
J. Kerr	1 ox to replace cattle killed for beef	60 00	
B. Marshall	do do	65 00	
R. B. Johnstone	2 oxen do do	100 00	
W. Brass	Freighting supplies	15 75	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	5 10	
J. Redlake	Freighting supplies	52 00	
D. Marshall	do	2 50	
C. P. Railway Co	do	6 63	
Indians	do	150 00	
Man. & N.-W. R. Co.	do	15 62	
B. Bourassa	Hay supplied for cattle	4 75	
One-me-zance	Building lime kiln and hauling wood	30 00	
E. A. W. R. McKenzie	180 lbs. beef	14 40	
			4,365 61
	Clothing.		
D. Marshall	Freighting clothing		2 80
	Day Schools.		
G. A. Laird	Crowstand, balance of grant to boarding school for June quarter, 1889	15 02	
do	Crowstand, grant to boarding school, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,924 45	
F. Jordans	Keesekouse, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
S. Agassiz	Key, salary as teacher, 3 months to 30th September, 1889	75 00	
F. W. Cunliffe	do do 9 do 30th June, 1890	225 00	
E. H. Bassing	Shoal River do 3 do do	75 00	
F. Jordans	Travelling expenses from Winnipeg to Gambler's Reserve	29 75	
J. Stevenson	Labour on schoolhouse, Keesekouse Reserve	5 00	
L. Coutois	do do do	10 00	
Buchanan & Co	606 feet lumber ; 1 package lampblack ; 57 lbs. tar paper ; 15 lbs. nails for repairs to schoolhouse on Keesekouse Reserve	21 03	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract)	600 lbs. biscuits ; 236 lbs. soap	64 74	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract)	300 lbs. rice	22 50	
	Carried forward	2,767 49	9,912 40

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts
	Brought forward	2,767 49	9,912 40
	PELLY AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools—Concluded.		
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	1 00	
W. Brass	Repairing and whitewashing school-house, Key's Reserve	10 00	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting stationery	1 59	
B. Bourassa	Freighting	20 00	
H. Reed	Paid rent of schoolhouse at Shoal River	5 00	
			2,805 08
	Farm Wages.		
Antoine Genaille	Wages, 1½ months to 31st May, 1890		45 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
D. Marshall	Freighting supplies		12 97
	General Expenses.		
W. E. Jones	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890	900 00	
F. Fischer	do 13 do do	520 00	
J. Kerr	Wages as blacksmith	20 00	
L. Watson, M. D.	Medical attendance	6 50	
W. E. Jones	Travelling expenses	161 70	
F. Fischer	do	12 00	
P. Moore	Transport of W. E. Jones	18 00	
Man. & N.-W. R. Co.	do do	8 25	
C. P. Railway Co	do do	11 25	
B. Bourassa	12 tons hay	48 00	
M. McDonald	6 do	30 00	
R. Garvin	Blacksmithing	8 00	
A. Stevenson	Wages as cook	10 00	
J. Anderson	150 bushels oats	90 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	Rent of buildings occupied by Indian Department, 13 months to 30th June, 1890	130 00	
J. C. Murray	Carrying mail and freighting	10 46	
J. Richards	Delivering telegrams	1 90	
W. E. Jones	Paid express charges	5 40	
F. Fischer	Postage stamps	15 00	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	0 90	
Buchanan & Co	10 gallons coal oil; 2 coal oil cans	5 00	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract)	1 set single harness	24 00	
A. Taylor	3 bottles ink and express charges	4 15	
E. M. Coll	Paid express charges on annuity money	5 30	
J. Redlake	Freighting supplies	2 77	
C. P. Railway Co	do	2 47	
W. Brass	do	3 19	
H. R. Ives & Co	1 cookstove, 12 lengths stovepipes, 4 elbows and freighting	46 50	
			2,100 74
	Agency Buildings.		
S. Brass	Wages for labour making square timber	5 00	
J. Brass	do do	7 50	
A. Brass	do do	34 00	
D. E. Sprague	11,311 feet lumber, 38 M. shingles, 276 lbs. tar paper, 10 doors, 10 pair windows and freighting	571 16	
J. Pollock & Co	11,153 feet lumber for stable	223 06	
	Carried forward	840 72	14,876 19

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	840 72	14,876 19
	PELLY AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Agency Buildings—Concluded.		
Buchanan & Co.....	700 lbs. nails ; 450 bricks.....	47 32	
W. Favel.....	Wages for labour on buildings.....	6 50	
C. Rattray.....	Digging well and excavating for cellar.....	63 25	
A. Genaille.....	Wages for labour on buildings.....	30 00	
J. C. Murray.....	Transport of Mr. Brownlee and assistant.....	5 00	
Indians.....	Freighting lumber and hauling logs for buildings.....	229 00	
			1,221 79
	Total Expenditure, Pelly Agency.....		16,097 98
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
J. A. Mitchell.....	For the following payments to Indians :—		
	1 chief.....	25 00	
	9 headmen.....	135 00	
	687 Indians.....	3,435 00	
	Arrears, 27 persons.....	145 00	
Judith Boucher.....	Commutation of annuity, No. 109, James Seenum's Band.	50 00	
			3,790 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	27 galls. machine oil, 400 lbs. nails, 10 lbs. rope, 4 lbs. tacks, 15 lbs. putty, 48 hay rakes, 3 bxs. glass, 10 chalk lines, 4 gross screws, 6 monkey wrenches, 13 plough bridles, 3 broad axes, 24 grain cradles, 6 coulters, 12 plough points, 18 plough beams, 44 plough handles, 4 breaking ploughs, 1 grindstone, 3 sets plough harness, 18 neck straps, 20 axe handles, 60 bolts, 68 cradle fingers, 25 hay forks, 168 files, 6 draw knives, 6 mower knives, 3 cross-cut saws, 52 snath wrenches, 50 milk pans, 100 bxs. axle grease.....	602 70	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	25 augers, 30 axes, 18 hammers, 39 grub hoes, 12 jackplanes, 12 chisels.....	122 01	
I. G. Baker & Co..	4 lbs. chalk, 3 frows, 28 pr. hinges, 5 hand saws, 1 whip saw, 86 scythe stones, 30 lbs. steel.....	37 72	
A. Macdonald.....	200 lbs. shingle nails.....	17 00	
J. Walters.....	36 feet oak plank.....	12 30	
Hudson's Bay Co...	Freighting supplies.....	18 60	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....	1 70	
Leeson & Scott.....	Freighting.....	3 50	
J. G. B. Erasmus..	do.....	1 00	
Ross Bros.....	14 feet stovepipe, 4 lbs. ochre, 8 sheets iron.....	6 80	
J. Robertson & Co..	312 lbs. iron, and freight.....	14 94	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	2 pinion wheels and steam gauge, and freight.....	23 41	
G. V. Sanderson....	12 whiffletree irons.....	4 80	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 set brands, 2 steel dies.....	9 00	
			875 48
	Seed.		
Jellet & Otwell.....	178 bush. wheat, 30 bush. oats, 80 bush. barley.....	242 50	
S. Parrish.....	$240\frac{35}{60}$ bush. potatoes.....	661 60	
Jellett & Otwell.....	Hay for freighters.....	8 00	
W. Bird.....	do.....	15 75	
D. Nolin.....	do.....	45 25	
A. House.....	do.....	43 50	
J. Lepotac.....	Horse hire.....	10 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,026 60	4,665 48

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,026 60	4,665 48
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Seed—Concluded.		
Louis	Horse hire	10 00	
Wilson & Norris	58½ lbs. beef, 9 lbs. tallow	5 40	
Wm. Inkster	Building scow	70 00	
C. DeCazes	Paid for carting	2 00	
P. Daly	Storage	5 00	
Brown & Curry	2 pails, 11 lbs. bacon	2 98	
R. Meekataway	Freighting	2 00	
Hudson's Bay Co	do	2 63	
C. P. Ry. Co	do	1 41	
			1,128 02
	Cattle.		
John Norris	11 work oxen	880 00	
W. C. Gillis	1 polled Angus bull	45 00	
			925 00
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
Ogilvie Milling Co	1,438 sacks flour	7,296 60	
(Under contract.)	295 do	1,556 28	
C. M. Daunais (Under contract.)	36,886 lbs. beef at $9.74 per 100 lbs	3,592 70	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	300 lbs. salt, 270 lbs. rice, 460 lbs. tea	183 25	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	600 lbs. gunpowder, 44 lbs. baking powder, 2,825 lbs. shot, 1,593 lbs. twine, 60 cod lines, 99 prs. duck trousers, 200 lbs. soap, 20,734 lbs. bacon	4,509 43	
Slingsby Bros (Under contract.)	80 blankets (780 lbs.)	157 50	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	367½ lbs. tobacco, 100 lbs. yarn, 8 papers needles, 18¾ lbs. thread, 163 yds. étoffe	324 16	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	150 lbs. sugar	23 25	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	124 lbs. tea	38 44	
P. Daly & Co.	Drugs supplied	272 94	
J. Norris	3 oxen to replace those killed for beef	240 00	
S. Whitford	2 cows and calves to replace those killed for beef	100 00	
S. Wylincan	1 heifer to replace one killed for beef	29 22	
Hudson's Bay Co	100 M. gun caps, 125 lbs. gunpowder	90 63	
Simon	Bonus for building a house at Saddle Lake.	20 00	
Fraser & Co	8 M. shingles	32 00	
J. A. Mitchell	Flannel for sick Indian	1 50	
Crane	Freighting supplies	53 50	
H. Prince	do	29 91	
J. Noon	do	2 00	
Blue Quill	do	25 50	
Mr. John	do	8 91	
Moses	do	19 88	
Peepeekeesis	do	12 33	
Leeson & Scott	do	22 00	
W. R. Jarvis	do	1 25	
Hudson's Bay Co	do	0 78	
A. Steinhauer	do	27 50	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	9 35	
			18,680 81
	Carried forward		25,399 31

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		25,399 31
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Clothing.		
Depart. of Justice...	For the following clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary: 1 chief's coat, 1 chief's trousers, 1 chief's hat, 1 chief's vest, 8 headmen's coats, 8 headmen's trousers, 8 headmen's hats, 1 headmen's vests, 9 shirts, 9 prs. boots, 9 handkerchiefs, 9 belts, 9 prs. socks and packing	201 32	
Hudson's Bay Co....	Freighting to Saddle Lake, with advance charges	12 76	
			214 08
	Day Schools.		
O. Germain	Whitefish Lake, salary as teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1890	145 56	
P. Erasmus	Goodfish Lake, salary as teacher, September and December quarters, 1889, and June quarter, 1890	189 00	
R. B. Steinhauer....	Saddle Lake, salary as teacher, 9 mos. to 30th June, 1890..	143 52	
do	1st prize for management of scheol	70 00	
Sœur St. Augustin..	Lac la Biche, salary as teacher, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1890.	300 00	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	150 lbs. soap, 3 pails, 6 cups, 1 broom	19 55	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	580 lbs. rice	55 10	
J. M. Garland .... (Under contract.)	76½ yds. towelling, 3,475 lbs. biscuit	382 93	
Ross Bros	Stovepipes and elbows, and glass	34 00	
Hudson's Bay Co...	Freighting supplies	3 15	
Dominiou Express Co	Express charges	1 40	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	2 00	
Brown & Curry.....	Freighting supplies	5 00	
			1,351 21
	Farm Wages.		
P. L. Grasse	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	600 00	
J. E. Ingram	do do	600 00	
John Whitford.....	Wages, 15th July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.	287 50	
Indians	Labour performed	52 50	
P. Pruden....	Issuer at Hay Creek, February, March and April	30 00	
			1,570 00
	Farm Maintenance.		
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	36 sacks flour	190 08	
C. M. Daunais..... (Under contract.)	1,800 lbs. beef, at $9.74 per 100 lbs.	175 32	
G. F. & J. Galt. .... (Under contract.)	120 lbs. apples, 3 gross matches, 60 lbs. salt, 2½ galls. vinegar, 2½ lbs. mustard, 7½ lbs. pepper, 90 lbs. rice, 120 lbs. tea	73 03	
N. L. Piper & Sons.. (Under contract.)	2 latches, 4 scrub brushes, 2 yds. wick, 4 dust pans, 2 watering pots, 1 flour scoop, 1 manure fork	6 42	
Hudson's Bay Co. .. (Under contract.)	450 lbs. bacon, 20 lbs. baking powder, 240 lbs. beans, 15 lbs. hops, 40 lbs. rope, 10 lbs. pitch, 1 chalk line, 2 key-hole saws, 11 galls. coal oil, 1 meat saw, 4 gross screws, 9 spoons, 5 galls. boiled oil, 1 broad axe, 2 horse brushes, 1 hay knife, 119 lbs. soap, 15 galls. syrup, 4 sweat collars, 2 curry combs, 2 fly sheets, 4 axe handles, 1 cow bell, 1 solder iron, 20 lbs. wrought nails, 2 rasps, 1 set counter scales, 1 scoop shovel, 2 dippers, 2 bake pans, 2 wash tubs, 2 dandy brushes, 12 lamp chimneys, 48 ft. zinc, 4½ galls. syrup, 13 galls. coal oil, 182 lbs. coarse salt	239 62	
	Carried forward	684 47	28,534 60

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	684 47	28,534 60
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	8 paint brushes, 2 stove brushes, 2 whitewash brushes	8 96	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	2 horse blankets, 1 set single harness, 2 papers needles, 2 rubber sheets, 2 lbs. harness thread, 1 whip, 1 pkge. wax ends	39 84	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	360 lbs. sugar	55 80	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	1 lb. chalk, 13 lbs. rope, 1 sauce pan, 1 fry pan	4 66	
F. F. Tims	1,847 lbs. oats	45 02	
Jellett & Otwull	100 bushel oats	55 00	
Ross Bros	1 stove with pipes and elbows	30 50	
G. P. Sanderson	Blacksmithing	6 70	
J. Looby	Repairing harness	3 50	
Lafferty & Moore	Freighting, Edmonton to Saddle Lake	19 00	
A. E. Fenton	do oatmeal	25 68	
J. Gooderidge	Board of Instructor Grasse	13 00	
W. J. O'Donnell	Paid reward for finding farm horse	5 00	
			997 13
	General Expenses.		
J. A. Mitchell	Salary, 11 months to 31st May, 1890	1,100 00	
T. H. G. O'Brien	do 6 do 30th June, 1890	210 00	
J. Ross	do for June, 1890	50 00	
H. L. McInnis, M.D	Professionalservices	487 50	
E. Grasse	Salary as clerk	140 00	
P. Erasmus	Interpreting	10 00	
Indians	Carrying mail	61 00	
A. C. Anderson	Services as interpreter	26 52	
E. Anderson	do do	233 44	
Ogilvie Milling Co. (Under contract.)	54 sacks flour	285 12	
C. M. Daunais (Under contract.)	2,700 lbs. beef	262 98	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	100 lbs. spikes, 250 lbs. sugar	46 25	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	180 lbs. apples, 3 gross matches, 90 lbs. salt, 3½ galls. vinegar, 3½ lbs. mustard, 11½ lbs. pepper	109 30	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	675 lbs. bacon, 30 lbs. baking powder, 350 beans, 22 lbs. hops 30 lbs. rope, 5 lbs. solder, 5 lbs. putty, 1 dead-lock, 1 chalk line, 36 galls. coal oil, 1 meat saw, 3 gross screws, 1 pair tongs, 1 gall. turpentine, 1 buckboard, 180 lbs. soap, 17¾ galls. syrup, 2 sweat collars, 2 fly sheets, 4 axe handles, 10 lbs. nails, 2 brooms, 1 dandy brush, 6 chimneys, 18 feet zinc	341 94	
S. &. H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	1 set single harness, needles, thread and wax ends	24 68	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	2 latches, 2 set measures, 2 scrubbing brushes, 1 yd. lamp wick, 1 dust pan, 1 flour scoop	3 40	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	1 lb. chalk, 20 lbs. rope, 1 frying pan	5 27	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	4 paint brushes, 1 whitewash brush	4 18	
A. Macdonald (Under contract.)	290 lbs. sugar	44 95	
J. Looby	1 set cart harness and repairs	17 00	
J. A. Mitchell	1 cook stove	38 00	
Macauley & Ibbotson	1 horse	125 00	
	Carried forward	3,626 53	29,531 73

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,626 53	29,531 73
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
J. A. Macrae	1 horse	125 00	
J. A. Mitchell	Prizes distributed	3 75	
E. Raymer	Ink supplied	7 75	
Postmaster	Postage stamps	21 20	
Government Telegraph lines	Messages	26 93	
N. W. M. Police	Transport of annuity money	11 40	
J. A. Mitchell	Travelling expenses	185 50	
do	Removal expenses to Regina	99 50	
T. H. G. O'Brien	Travelling expenenses	43 00	
S. Whitford	Horse hire	9 00	
E. Anderson	do	59 00	
P. L. Grasse	do	48 00	
C. Quintal	Transport of buckboard	5 00	
H. L. McInnis	do T. H. G. O'Brien	15 00	
E. Looby	Blacksmithing	9 75	
L. Thompson	Rent of storehouse, 1st July, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	27 00	
G. F. Tupper	17 yards duck	5 10	
Hudson's Bay Co	2 tons coal	6 50	
do	Freighting supplies	22 71	
J. Farrell	do	1 80	
J. A. Mitchell	Paid do	1 25	
C. P. Ry. Co.	Freighting supplies	3 50	
Leeson & Scott	do	6 40	
Dominion Exp. Co.	Express charges	2 25	
W. E. Gillis	do	0 50	
			4,373 32
	Agency Buildings.		
Ross Bros	Glass, rope, hardware, paints and oils	29 92	
D. R. Fraser & Co.	1,850 feet flooring	74 00	
E. Anderson	3 storm sashes	6 00	
M. Peepeekesis	Digging a well	30 00	
J. Leennay	Rafting lumber	10 00	
L. Half	80 pieces building timber	20 00	
J. A. Mitchell	Supplies purchased to repair agent's house	32 21	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Freighting supplies	16 96	
			219 09
	Total Expenditure, Saddle Lake Agency		34,124 14
	SARCEE AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
F. C. Cornish	For payment to Indians—		
	4 chiefs	100 00	
	9 headmen	135 00	
	901 Indians	4,505 00	
	Arrears, 25 persons	125 00	
			4,865 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	10 pairs butt hinges, 6 hand saws	8 50	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract).	1 square, 36 axes, 4 jack planes, 10 hammer	45 33	
	Carried forward	53 83	4,865 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	53 83	4,865 00
	SARCEE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Agricultural Implements—Concluded.		
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	1 pair reins, 1 crosscut saw, 2 levels, 12 hay forks, 200 lbs. cut nails, 2 breaking ploughs, 4 spades, 4 gross screws, 9 scythes, 9 snaths, 4 knives, 4 galls. machine oil.....	85 99	
S. & H. Borbridge ..	2 bridles, 6 pony collars.....	18 00	
Jarrett Bros	Repairing waggons and meat hooks supplied.....	87 75	
R. McFarlane..	Repairing implements	9 50	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freighting supplies.....	2 03	
W. Graham.....	do	9 93	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	0 90	
			267 93
	Seed.		
Indians	200 bushels potatoes	100 00	
J. Bannerman	94 do	98 70	
C. P. Ry. Co.	Freighting seed.....	14 01	
W. Graham.....	do	17 40	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges on seed.....	0 40	
			230 51
	Cattle.		
P. Gallagher & Son..	4 work oxen.....	300 00	
A. G. Wooley-Dod..	1 bull calf.....	15 00	
			315 00
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	225 lbs. sugar, 791 lbs. tea.....	250 73	
Ogilvie Milling Co .. (Under contract.)	957 sacks flour.....	2,712 71	
Leeson & Scott..... (Under contract.)	109,839 lbs. beef, at 8c., supplied to Stony Reserve Indians ....$8,787 12 LESS—98 hides taken over by contractor at $2 each.....$196 00 Deducted for short delivery .... 8 00 — 204 00		
		8,583 12	
Hull, Trounce & Co. (Under contract.)	113,378½ lbs. beef, at $8\frac{97}{100}$c., supplied Sarcee Indians..... .... $10,170 00 LESS—144 hides taken over by contractor at $2 each... .....$288 00 Deducted for short delivery . .. 1 60 — 289 60		
		9,880 40	
Patrick (Indian)	553 lbs. beef, at 8c.....	44 24	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	7,819 lbs. bacon, 6 M. fixed ammunition, 68 lbs. ball, 51 M. gun caps, 450 fish hooks, 250 flints, 600 lbs. gun powder, 1,200 lbs. shot, 500 yds. duck...	1,392 59	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	60 blankets.....	90 87	
J. M. Garland .... (Under contract.)	420 lbs. tobacco, 1,005½ yds. serge, 75 yds. etoffe, 110¾ yds. print, 5¼ lbs. thread, 10 papers needles, 50 knitting needles, 20 lbs. yarn, 10 pairs boys' trousers, 65 pairs men's trousers.....	828 74	
P. Gallagher & Son..	4 oxen supplied to replace cattle killed for beef.....	300 00	
Calgary Lumber Co.	20 bush. lime.....	6 00	
Dawson, Bole & Co..	Medicines.....	111 51	
	Carried forward....	24,200 91	5,678 44

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	24,200 91	5,678 44
	SARCEE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Supplies to Destitute Indians—Continued.		
W. Maclean	Medicines	121 73	
W. G. Pettingell	do	90 20	
J Walker	50 bush. lime	20 00	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting	30 73	
W. Graham	do	20 43	
Rev. J. McDougall	Transport of Indian John Elijah, Calgary to Morley	2 10	
			24,486 10
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice	Clothing made at the Kingston penitentiary—4 chiefs' coats, 10 headmen's coats, 4 pair chiefs' trousers, 10 pairs headmen's trousers, 14 flannel shirts, 14 pairs laced boots, 4 chiefs' hats, 10 headmen's hats, 14 silk handkerchiefs, 14 belts, 14 pairs socks, 1 packing case		281 52
	Day Schools.		
J. A. Youmans	Macdougall Orphanage, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,198 00	
E. R. Steinhauer	Morley No. 1, salary as teacher 12 months to 30th June, 1890	157 74	
Mrs. E. R. Steinhauer	do 2, do 3 do 30th Sept., 1889	23 04	
H. W. Gibbon Stocken	Sarcee do 6 do 31st Dec., 1889	150 00	
S. J. Stocken	do do 6 do 30th June, 1890	150 00	
E. R. Steinhauer	Grant to school on south side of Bow River for Jacob and Chiniquy Bands	200 00	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co	Lumber and windows for day school, Rocheman's Camp	104 70	
E. R. Rogers & Co	1 chimney, 1 stove, stovepipes, nails, padlock and other supplies for day school, Rocheman's Camp	30 89	
Stops Outside	Cutting and hauling logs for day school, Rocheman's Camp	40 00	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	3 iron pails, 6 drinking cups, 150 lbs. soap	13 71	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	500 lbs. rice	31 25	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	63¾ yds. towelling, 2,650 lbs. biscuit	212 72	
Daly & Caldwell	Legal advice *re* Morley Indian School grant	10 00	
A. McBride	10 lengths stovepipes, 2 elbows	2 80	
J. E. Jacques & Co.	1 table, 1 office chair	6 50	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	1 30	
C. P. Railway Co	Freight charges on school supplies	1 41	
			2,334 06
	Farm Wages.		
W. Graham	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	420 00	
G. Hodgson	do 12 do 30th do 1890	420 00	
J. J. English	do 10th July to 31st May, 1890	379 61	
Indians	Wages	81 75	
			1,301 36
	Farm Maintenance.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	3 gross matches, 576 lbs. sugar, 144 lbs. rice, 12 lbs. pepper, 96 lbs. salt, 192 lbs. tea, 192 lbs. dried apples	163 44	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	4 lbs. mustard, 2 padlocks, 2 frying pans, 31 lbs. rope, 3 saucepans, 2 handsaws, 1 iron teakettle	15 48	
	Carried forward	178 92	34,081 48

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	178 92	34,081 48
	SARCEE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Continued.		
N. L. Piper & Son .. (Under contract.)	2 lanterns, 1 trowel, 3 milk pails, 4 latches, 6 milk pans, 2 manure forks, 2 jack planes, 2 tin dippers, 3 bread pans..	10 07	
S. & H. Borbridge... (Under contract.)	2 pony collars, 4 halters, 1 whip	10 70	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	2 paint brushes.....	1 56	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	4 galls. vinegar, 1 pair reins, 4 handsaw files, 1 cook stove, 2 iron pails, 32 lbs. baking powder, 384 lbs. beans, 24 lbs. hops, 2 curry combs, 4 hasps and staples, 1 pair pincers, 1 rake, 30 lbs. rope, 15 lbs. staples, 2 spades, 2 gross screws, 1 scythe, 1 snath, 1 scoop shovel, 1 double waggon, 2 reaches, 2 sets whiffletrees, 3 bake-pans, 1 wash basin, 1 wash tub, 4 lbs. lampblack, 24 galls. coal oil, 6 galls linseed oil, 4 galls. boiled oil, 10 lbs. white lead, 24 galls. syrup, 1 double waggon, 192 lbs. soap, 18 lamp chimneys, 20 feet zinc.....	398 60	
Leeson & Scott..... (Under contract.)	990 lbs. beef at 8c.....	79 20	
Hull, Trounce & Co. (Under contract.)	3,523 do 8·97c.....	315 95	
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	$57\frac{60}{100}$ sacks of flour at $3.29.....	189 51	
Hutchings & Riley..	1 saddle, 1 bridle, 1 carona, and repairing harness.....	41 75	
C. P. Railway Co...	Transport of J. J. English, wife and effects from Maple Creek to Calgary.....	42 87	
do	Freighting.....	5 06	
Calgary Lumber Co.	20 bush. lime.....	6 00	
F. Dick	Lumber.....	1 60	
Jarrett Bros.....	Blacksmithing	18 90	
J. Bannerman. . ..	75 bush. oats.....	43 50	
A. McBride	1 stove, 1 gate latch, 2 locks, 2 knobs, 1 padlock.....	11 45	
Calgary Hardware Co.....	1 fireback.....	0 90	
R. McFarlane	Blacksmithing..	5 00	
J. Robertson & Co..	24 lengths stovepipe, 2 elbows, 1 waggon sheet	8 65	
W. D. Taylor.....	1,000 lbs. barbed wire, 20 lbs. staples	81 60	
Hudson's Bay Co...	Freighting.....	0 35	
W. Graham.....	do	8 47	
			1,460 61
	General Expenses.		
F. C. Cornish.....	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890.....	1,000 00	
H.W. Gibbon-Stoken	do from 17th July to 20th August, 1889.....	56 44	
T. N. G. O'Brien ...	do from 14th September to 31st December, 1889	124 84	
A. Kemys-Tynte....	do from 1st January to 30th June, 1890...	360 00	
Jack Big Plume	Wages as teamster and mail carrier, September, 1889.....	10 00	
W. B. Walker.....	do from 14th Oct., 1889, to 30th June. 1890.	86 15	
N. Thibault	Wages from 1st January to 14th April, 1890..... . .	173 07	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	Medical attendance.	632 00	
Indians.....	Wages while cutting and hauling firewood.....	36 25	
F. Cornish.....	Travelling expenses.....	246 50	
A. P. Kemys-Tynte.	do from Ottawa to Sarcee Agency.....	117 90	
T. N. G. O'Brien ...	do	8 00	
N. Thibault	do	28 00	
T. P. Wadsworth ...	Sundry expenses incurred in rounding up the Stony Indians' cattle.....	124 40	
Jarrett Bros.....	Blacksmithing.....	47 00	
Hutchings & Riley..	Repairing harness.....	9 85	
	Carried forward.....	3,060 40	35,542 09

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,060 40	35,542 09
	SARCEE AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses—Con.		
J. Sharples	136½ bush. oats	92 82	
R. A. Jones	53½ do	34 24	
W. Maloney	1 buckboard	75 00	
D. H. McPherson	1 span horses	250 00	
J. Bannerman	14 sacks bran, 25 lbs. flaxseed	16 00	
Douglas & Stirrett	10 tons coal	80 00	
J. Moore	2½ do	18 00	
G. C. King	Postage stamps	40 00	
Thomson Bros	Ink supplied	6 20	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	1¼ gross matches, 54 lbs. rice, 36 lbs. salt, 199 lbs. sugar, 4½ lbs. pepper, 120 lbs. tea, 83 lbs. dried apples	73 64	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	4 lbs. mustard, 1 padlock, 4 frying pans, 1 crowbar, 6 pairs hinges, 1 handsaw	8 78	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	2 lanterns, 6 pairs hinges, 1 trowel, 2 milk pails, 1 coal scuttle, 4 axes, 2 latches, 2 scrub brushes, 4 door locks, 3 yds. lampwick, 1 manure fork, 1 watering pot	14 77	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	1 gall. vinegar, harness blacking, 2 sweat collars, 4 nose-bags, 1 cow-bell, 2 handsaw files, 1 crosscut saw file, 2 iron pails, 12 lbs. baking powder, 144 lbs. beans, 8¾ lbs. hops, 4 dandy brushes, 1 curry comb, 2 lbs. rivets and burrs, 36 iron bolts, 6 chisels, 3 hay forks, 2 hasps and staples, 1 soldering iron, 50 lbs. wrought nails, 1 garden rake, 10 lbs. rope, 2 spades, 2 gross screws, 2 concord springs, 50 lbs. spikes, 5 lbs. solder, 1 wire stretcher, 4 brooms, 1 wash basin, 2 lbs. lampblack, 36 galls. coal oil, 2 galls. raw linseed oil, 1 gall. boiled oil, 15 lbs. whitelead, 1 pair white blankets, 7½ galls. syrup, 78 lbs. soap, 6 lamp chimneys, 12 feet zinc	106 27	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	3 horse blankets, 6 collars, 2 halters, 1 whip, 8 trace chains, 1 gall. oil	32 88	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	2 stove brushes, 1 paint brush	1 38	
Hull, Trounce & Co. (Under contract.)	2,118 lbs. beef at 8$\frac{97}{100}$c	189 90	
Ogilvie Milling Co. (Under contract.)	21$\frac{60}{100}$ sacks flour at $3.29	71 06	
Calgary Lumber Co.	10 bush. lime	3 00	
A. McBride	26 buttons, 12 cans paint, 1 lb. glue, 1 brush, 1 package tacks, 1 flue stopper, 3 bracket lamps	11 95	
do	Part payment on coal furnace	52 00	
Rankin & Allan	2 blinds	2 50	
Calgary "Herald"	Advertising for lost cattle	7 20	
C. P. Railway Co	Freighting	7 29	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	1 80	
W. Graham	Freighting	1 18	
W. Maclean	5 dozen condition powders	10 00	
Calgary Hardware Co	1 fire back	0 90	
N. W. M. Police	Transport of annuity money	14 50	
			4,283 66
	Agency Buildings.		
S. A. Ramsay	1 force pump, erecting same, 100 feet lumber for well, 1 rubber hose, iron cylinder	76 00	
F. Dick	100 feet lumber	1 60	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.	13,709 feet lumber, 2 doors, 6 windows, 7 M. shingles, 650 lbs. tar paper	350 10	
	Carried forward	427 70	39,825 75

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	427 70	39,825 75
	SARCEE AGENCY—*Concluded.*		
	Agency Buildings—Concluded.		
A. McBride	3 kegs nails, 3 locks, 3 pair hinges, 2 stoves, 1 ventilating thimble, 1 chimney, 6 packages finishing nails and other supplies	70 50	
D. Carter	Labour on office	137 26	
			635 46
	Total Expenditure, Sarcee Agency		40,461 21
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
H. Keith	For payments to Indians—		
	5 chiefs	125 00	
	12 headmen	180 00	
	755 Indians	3,775 00	
	Arrears, 30 persons	150 00	
			4,230 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	50 axes, 7 hand saws, 3 trowels, 6 butcher knives, 80 milk pails, 2 boxes glass, 9 latches	96 72	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	4 pick-axes, 15 pairs hinges, 60 lbs. rope, 52 scythe stones	22 66	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	24 axe handles, 14 hay forks, 19 crosscut saw files, 13 hand saw files, 34 pitsaw files, 3 mower knives, 18 hay rakes, 10 spades, 28 grass scythes, 28 snaths, 30 milk pans, 4 log chains, 1 grindstone, 12 hasps, 18 plough handles, 185 lbs. cut nails, 20 lbs. shingle nails, 2 breaking ploughs, 4 cross ploughs, 45 lbs. rope, 5 pairs cart wheels, 2 waggon tongues, 10 washtubs, 15 galls. machine oil, 8 window sashes, 20 ox hames	456 49	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	2 sets pony plough harness, 15 hame straps, 24 trace chains	74 64	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	16 whitewash brushes	15 20	
J. A. Kerr	766 lbs. iron, 5 lbs. borax, 1,500 lbs. blacksmith's coal, 1 chest tools, 1 set dies, and freighting	115 31	
Massey Manufacturing Co.	1 mower axle	2 50	
Indian	2 wooden ox collars	2 00	
J. Hollis	Repairing mower	6 00	
A. Grey	Freighting supplies	17 02	
H. Keith	Paid express charges on renewal parts	1 00	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	4 30	
Indians	Freighting	0 90	
			814 74
	Seed.		
W. Sutherland	360 bush. wheat, 60 bush. oats, 75 sacks	356 90	
W. F. Buchanan	10½ bush. peas, 114 bush. barley, 70¾ bush. rye	187 64	
J. Milligan	80 bush. potatoes	92 00	
Parrish & Lindsay	296 48/60 bush. potatoes	267 12	
S. H. Caswell	Rent of storehouse	5 00	
T. Gallerneau	Freighting seed	0 66	
C. P. Railway Co	do	0 70	
Indians	do	49 92	
			959 94
	Carried forward		6,004 68

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	6,004 68
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Cattle.		
J. Boden.....	2 Galloway bulls.....	.....	115 00
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
Joyner & Elkington. (Under contract.)	1,111 40/100 sacks flour.....	3,484 68	
I. G. Baker & Co... (Under contract.)	3,914 lbs. bacon, 420 lbs. tobacco, 334½ yards flannel.....	749 28	
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	170 lbs. rice, 214 lbs. sugar, 1,010 lbs. tea.....	312 27	
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	51 M. gun caps, 825 lbs. gunpowder, 477 lbs. ball, 25 lbs. cod lines, 35 fish hooks, 2,165 lbs. shot, 116 lbs. gilling twine, 142 lbs. seine twine, 49 lbs. snaring wire, 300 lbs. soap, 15,347 lbs. bacon, 110 yards duck.....	2,480 40	
Slingsby Bros ..... (Under contract.)	220 blankets (1,128 lbs.).....	406 08	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	440½ yds. serge, 76 knitting needles, 147 yds. print, 31 lbs. yarn, 92 pairs trousers, 36 boys' trousers, 69¾ yds. etoffe.	477 93	
J. Hollis..... (Under contract.)	24,605 lbs. beef.....	1,729 35	
W. A. Heubach..... (Under contract.)	9,966 do	697 62	
Rev. G. Cook.....	1,693 do	118 51	
W. Robinson.....	218 do	15 26	
W. Anderson.....	1,132 do	79 24	
D. Anderson.....	355 do	24 85	
A. McNab.....	310 do	21 70	
Indians.....	1,850 do	129 50	
J. Hollis.....	9 hides for foot gear.....	22 50	
J. Mulligan.....	938 lbs. fish	37 52	
W. A. Heubach.....	1 cow and 1 bull to replace cattle killed for beef.....	97 30	
W. G. Pettingell....	Medicines.....	137 37	
R. Martin.....	do	17 39	
S. H. Caswell	2 lbs. tea, 15 lbs. bacon, 20 lbs. hard-tack, 5 lbs. sugar....	5 38	
J. H. McCaul	2,000 feet lumber.....	56 00	
Brine & McDonald..	1,500 do	45 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting supplies.....	50 95	
C. P. Railway Co. ..	do	2 88	
Indians	do	76 29	
Hudson's Bay Co. ..	do	16 50	
			11,291 75
	Clothing.		
Dept. of Justice.....	For clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary:—4 chiefs' coats, 4 chiefs' trousers, 4 chiefs' hats, 13 headmen's coats, 13 headmen's trousers, 13 headmen's hats, 17 flannel shirts, 17 pairs laced boots, 17 silk handkerchiefs, 17 belts, 17 pairs socks, packing cases...	341 76	
do	1 chief's peajacket, 2 headmen's peajacket, 1 chief's trousers, 2 headmen's trousers, 1 chief's hat, 2 headmen's hats, 3 shirts, 3 pairs boots, 3 silk neckerchiefs, 3 belts, 3 pairs socks, 1 packing case.....	61 59	
M. Lavelle.....	Paid freighting charges on clothing.....	3 04	
			406 39
	Day Schools.		
James Slater.....	Day Star's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to the 30th June, 1890..	300 00	
L. F. Hardyman....	Poorman's do do	300 00	
	Carried forward.....	600 00	17,817 82

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	600 00	17,817 82
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Day Schools—Continued.		
F. F. Denneby	Muscowequan's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months' to the 30th June, 1890	400 00	
do	do semi boarding-school grant, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	625 00	
do	Muscowequan's 4th prize for management of school	40 00	
O. Owens	George Gordon's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	400 00	
do	George Gordon's boarding-school grant, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	687 00	
do	George Gordon's 5th prize for management of school	30 00	
J. Pratt	Building 2 closets, chimney and freighting at schoolhouse, George Gordon's Reserve	29 60	
J. H. Kerr	2 box stoves for schoolhouses, George Gordon's and Day Star's Reserves	30 00	
J. H. McCaul	1,071 feet lumber, 1 M. shingles, 1 M. laths, 200 brick, 2 sashes supplied for schoolhouse, Poorman's Reserve	47 87	
do	3,050 feet lumber, 2 M. shingles supplied for schoolhouse, George Gordon's Reserve	87 35	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	2 iron pails, 4 drinking cups, 120 lbs. soap	10 92	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	200 lbs. rice	13 50	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	54 yds. towelling, 2,500 lbs. biscuits	193 84	
J. Dillon & Co	1 box stove for schoolhouse, Muscowequan's Reserve	15 00	
E. Peltier	Plastering do do	14 00	
A. McNabb	25 bush. lime for plastering schoolhouse, Muscowequan's Reserve	10 00	
A. Peltier	Labour performed on schoolhouse, Muscowequan's Reserve.	11 00	
H. Keith	Paid for prizes for pupils at George Gordon's and Muscowequan's schools	30 00	
F. W. Dennehy	Paid for erection of two closets at Muscowequan's schoolhouse	30 00	
C. LaPlante	Freighting lumber	19 80	
J. Boden	Freighting supplies	2 44	
H. Bear	do	2 64	
C. P. Railway Co	do	1 27	
A. McNab	do	15 12	
			3,346 35
	Farm Wages.		
J. H. Gooderham	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	600 00	
Maggie Gooderham	do do	120 00	
T. J. Fleetham	do do	600 00	
Kate Fleetham	do do	120 00	
L. Couture	do do	600 00	
C. Favel	do do	360 00	
T. LaPierre	Wages, 22 days to 13th June, 1890	29 61	
A. McNab	do 28 do 18th June, 1890	37 69	
			2,467 30
	Farm Maintenance.		
Joyner & Elkington (Under contract.)	72 sacks flour	256 32	
J. Hollis (Under contract.)	3,600 lbs. beef	252 00	
	Carried forward	508 32	23,631 47

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Contiuued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	508 32	23,631 47
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	Farm Maintenance—Concluded.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	240 lbs. apples, 3¾ gross matches, 5 lbs. mustard, 15 lbs. pepper, 180 lbs. rice, 720 lbs. sugar, 240 lbs. tea, 5 galls. vinegar	205 85	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	2 lanterns, 3 adzes, 6 axes, 3 hammers, 3 jackplanes, 2 handsaws, 6 milkpails, 3 waterpots, ½ box glass, 4 manure forks	28 63	
I. G. Baker & Co (Under contract.)	12 pairs hinges	1 20	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	36 galls. coal oil, 30 galls. syrup, 3 horse brushes, 3 nosebags, 6 polestraps, 6 axehandles, 6 hayforks, 12 crosscut saw files, 6 handsaw files, 6 pitsaw files, 3 rasps, 3 iron pails, 40 lbs. baking powder, 480 lbs. beans, 30 lbs. hops, 120 lbs. salt, 3 dandy brushes, 3 curry combs, 3 lbs. rivets, 12 chisels, 2 hay knives, 75 lbs. cut nails, 15 lbs. wrought nails, 15 lbs. shingle nails, 12 lbs. horseshoe nails, 3 counter scales, 42 sacks, 37 lbs. spikes, 3 lbs. tacks, 3 wheelbarrow wheels, 1 waggon, 1 tongue, 2 lbs. lampblack, 5 galls. boiled oil, 10 lbs. whiting, 240 lbs. soap, 900 lbs. bacon	410 92	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	3 whips, 3 pony collars, 3 horse blankets, 3 shanks, 9 hame straps, 1 set double harnes, 2 sets single harness, 9 lbs. split links	105 33	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	8 paint brushes, 6 whitewash brushes	11 94	
C. Hewson	1 team horses	300 00	
T. McNab	Burning 60 bush. lime	24 00	
D. H. McMillan & Bro	500 lbs. oatmeal	14 50	
J. Scott	50 bush. oats	37 50	
Sarah Hourie	Making 2 tents	8 00	
J. Nixen	Repairing saddle and bridle	3 75	
E. F. Hutchings	1 saddle	32 37	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 set bob-sleighs	25 00	
			1,717 31
	General Expenses.		
H. Keith	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
V. Dodd	Salary for 10 months (omitting November and December, 1889) to 30th June, 1890	400 00	
R. Pratt	Salary for 12 months to the 30th June, 1890	480 00	
J. T. Boden	Wages, 2 months to 15th May, 1890	100 00	
J. Hall	Reward for finding horse lost	15 00	
W. Hall, M. D	Medical attendance	160 00	
H. Keith	Travelling expenses	168 30	
L. Couture	do	11 25	
J. Hollis	Horse hire	11 00	
do	50 bush. oats	22 50	
Joyner & Elkington	55 do oats, 1,400 lbs. bran	38 65	
Joyner & Elkington (Under contract.)	21 60/100 sacks flour	76 90	
J. Hollis (Under contract.)	1,080 lbs. beef	75 60	
G. F. & J. Galt. (Under contract.)	85 lbs. apples, 1¼ gross matches, 1½ lbs. mustard, ⅞ lb. pepper, 54 lbs. rice, 216 lbs. sugar, 72 lbs. tea, 1½ galls. vinegar	61 99	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	1 lantern, 1 adze, 2 axes, 1 hammer, 1 jack plane, 2 hand saws, 2 trowels, 2 scrub brushes, 2 milk pails, 1 water pot, ½ box glass	13 62	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	1 pick axe, 9 pairs hinges, 16 lbs. rope	5 36	
	Carried forward	2,840 17	25,348 78

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,840 17	25,348 78
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—*Continued.*		
	General Expenses—Continued.		
Hudson's Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	20 galls. coal oil, 8½ galls. syrup, 1 horse brush, 2 axe handles, 2 hay forks, 6 cross cut saw files, 6 hand saw files, 2 pit saw files, 1 rasp, 2 iron pails, 12 lbs. baking powder, 144 lbs. beans, 9 lbs. hops, 36 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. rivets, 1 broad axe, 1 log chain, 4 chisels, 1 fanning mill, 100 lbs. cut nails, 5 lbs. wrought nails, 15 lbs. shingle nails, 5 lbs. horseshoe nails, 15 lbs. rope, 25 sacks, 5 lbs. spikes, 3 lbs. tacks, 1 barrow wheel, 2 brooms, 2 galls. turps., 15 lbs. whiting, 107 lbs. soap, 2 lamp chimneys, 1 copper kettle, 270 lbs. bacon.....	149 37	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	1 rubber sheet, 1 whip, 1 horse blanket, 1 shank.....	7 65	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	4 paint brushes, 4 whitewash brushes.....	6 92	
S. H. Caswell.....	8 bottles ink.....	9 40	
A. V. Lindeburg....	Postage stamps.....	32 07	
Govt. Telegraph....	Telegrams.....	3 74	
J. Robertson & Co..	25 lengths stovepipe, 8 elbows.....	6 38	
S. Richards.....	1 cow.....	40 00	
J. E. Daoust.....	Blacksmithing.....	4 00	
H. Keith.....	Paid for shoeing team.....	3 20	
do	Paid prizes taken by Indians at agricultural show.....	10 75	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 brace and bits, 1 drawknife, 1 smooth plane, 1 jack plane, 1 rip saw and express charges.....	10 15	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	8 75	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	2 30	
J. Shore.....	Freighting supplies.....	3 36	
J. Pratt.....	4½ tons hay.....	22 50	
M. Desjarlais.....	5½ do	27 50	
J. Dillon & Co.....	1 box stove, 40 lengths stovepipe, 8 elbows.....	22 00	
Sweet & McDonald..	1 set single harness, 2 interfering boots.....	15 90	
Indians.....	15 cords wood.....	30 00	
C. LaPlante.....	7 do	14 00	
T. Horsefall.....	13 do	26 00	
J. Anderson.....	11 do	22 00	
M. Desjarlais.....	4 do	8 00	
W. Favel.....	Freighting supplies.....	6 54	
T. McNab.....	do and burning 25 bush. lime.....	14 20	
A. McNab.....	do	17 43	
E. McColl.....	Paid express charges on annuity money.....	8 50	
			3,372 78
	Agency Buildings.		
C. LaPlante.....	Digging cellar under clerk's house.....	8 00	
J. Bead.....	Work as carpenter on clerk's house.....	45 00	
W. Kearns.....	Plastering house.....	30 00	
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	8,121 feet lumber, 11 M shingles, 4 M laths, 6 sashes, 3 doors, 335 lbs. tar paper.....	352 52	
H. Kearns.....	Wages while plastering.....	15 00	
J. Seer.....	Digging well at farm, Gordon's Reserve.....	30 00	
J. W. Smith.....	20 galls. linseed oil, 4 oil cans, and freight charges.....	24 55	
N. Thibault	Wages as carpenter, 68 days.....	153 00	
J. H. McCaul.....	4,870 feet lumber, 64 lbs. tar paper, 200 bricks, 4 pairs sashes, 2 panel doors.....	163 72	
A. McNab.....	45 bush. lime and freighting supplies.....	26 10	
J. R. Reilly & Co...	9 storm sashes.....	21 65	
H. Telford.....	Freighting supplies.....	1 95	
Indians.....	do supplying logs, digging cellar and other labour.....	78 25	
			949 74
	Total Expenditure, Touchwod Hills Agency.....		29,671 30

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
Rev. J. Hugonnard..	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	1,200 00	
J. V. Farrell	do 12 do	600 00	
C. Spencer	do 9th July to 30th June, 1890	450 82	
Rev. J. Dorais	do 10 months to 30th June, 1890	291 70	
D. W. Fitzgerald	do 2 do 31st August, 1889	80 00	
D. McDonald	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	600 00	
T. Redmond	po 12 do do	600 00	
A. Noseda	do 3 do 30th September, 1889	150 00	
G. Goffic	do 12 do 30th June, 1890	420 00	
C. Miles	do 12 do do	480 00	
Sister Lamothe	do 12 do do	120 00	
do Goulet	do 12 do do	144 00	
do Beliveau	do 12 do do	144 00	
do E. Christin	do 12 do do	400 00	
do Ste. Geneviève	do 12 do do	240 00	
do St. Arnand	do 12 do do	120 00	
do Bergeron	do 12 do do	144 00	
M. M. Seymour, M.D	do 12 do do	360 00	
R. Meehan	do 7 do do	350 00	
W. Kinns	do 1 do 31st October, 1889	50 00	
H. Brett	Wages as carpenter	118 25	
J. Cadman	Attending sick horses	3 50	
C. Holden	Services plumbing	203 00	
E. Sworder	do carpenter	134 50	
W. Kearns	do plasterer	33 00	
A. Cluston	Wintering 7 cattle and 1 horse	48 00	
T. Morris	Services as bricklayer	60 00	
A. Paget	Digging cess pool	38 40	
			7,583 17
	Food, Clothing and other Supplies.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	1,475 lbs. apples, 10 gross matches, 18 lbs. mustard, 18 lbs. pepper, 810 lbs. salt, 790 lbs. tea, 27⅓ galls. vinegar, 2,080 lbs. rice	492 75	
Hudson's Bay Co (Under contract.)	¼ lb. cinnamon, ½ lb. cloves, 12 pairs leather mitts, 100 lbs. putty, 50 lbs. nails, 60 lbs. dry colour, 2 gross laces, 73 lbs. baking powder, 1,972 lbs. beans, 15 lbs. hops, 2,300 lbs. sugar, 3 curry combs, 8 lbs. rivets, 24 boxes axle grease, 10 lbs. borax, 10 lbs. bluestone, 1 lb. chalk, 20 chisels, 1 compass, 12 hay forks, 2 barley forks, 2 grindstones, 4 hammers, 266 galls. syrup, 1 shoeing hammer, 24 hoes, 6 turnip hoes, 4 soldering irons, 3 draw knives, 480 lbs. cut nails, 6 rakes, 40 lbs. rope, 1 keyhole saw, 1 meat saw, 1 set counter scales, 60 seamless sacks, 30 wire staples, 6 spades, 3 bench screws, 20 gross screws, 3 screw drivers, 2 scythes, 1 scoop shovel, 3 shovels, 6 elbows, 4 lbs. stovepipe wire, 30 lbs. solder, 2 lbs. tacks, 1 vice, 100 brooms, 4 carving knives and forks, 50 iron pails, 12 tin pails, 12 chambers with covers, 2 commode attachments, 60 milk pans, 12 loaf pans, 2 teapots, 12 tablespoons, 4 flour seives, 6 boxes stove polish, 24 washboards, 150 drinking cups, 23 galls. fish oil, 334¾ galls, coal oil, 10 galls. machine oil, 5 galls. raw oil, 5 galls. boiled oil, 1 gall. sewing machine oil, 50 lbs. putty, 5 galls. turps, 2 galls. varnish, 50 lbs. white lead, 10 lbs. whiting, 135 lbs. coffee, 2 horse brushes, 12 axe handles, 24 cattle tie chains, 6 crosscut files, 20 handsaw files, 12 bastard		
	Carried forward	492 75	7,583 17

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	492 75	7,583 17
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Food, Clothing and other Supplies—Concluded.		
	files, 1 crosscut saw, 2 carving steels, 2,357 lbs. bacon, 1,652 lbs. soap, 1 doz. fine bone combs, 1 doz. fine combs, 5 lbs. washing blue, 1 shuttle, 5 doz. knitting machine needles, 2 large moose skins, 5 sinews, 1 package needles, 25 lbs. bicarbonate soda, 6 augers, 6 stand lamps, 100 lamp chimneys, 36 lbs. corn starch, 16 lbs. starch, 22 lbs. candles, 310 lbs. washing soda, 40 lbs. coffee, 2 doz. cups and saucers, 10 lbs. pepper..	1,824 41	
I. G. Baker & Co ... (Under contract.)	6 bakepans, 6 saucepans, 272½ yards grey flannel, 30 pairs scissors, 285 pairs laced boots, 55 yards duck, 180 coloured handkerchiefs, 12 gross buttons, 60 yards cotton, 195½ yards bleached cotton, 138 pairs cotton hose, 55½ yards black silesia, 54 yards fingering wool, 16¾ yards grey flannel, 46½ yards grey cotton.....	709 07	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	6 harness awls, 3 lanterns, 12 axes, 2 hammers, 12 latches, 144 carpenters' pencils, 1 posthole auger, 12 rasps, 50 stovepipes, 1 trowel, 2 tin dishes, 24 scrub bushes, 6 dippers, 54 knives and forks, 2 strainers, 6 pans, 6 pots, 12 tubs, 12 coal scuttles, 13½ boxes glass, 2 monkey wrenches, 12 butcher knives, 2 manure forks, 6 dust pans.....	160 24	
S. & H. Borbridge.. (Under contract.)	2 horse blankets, 2 halters, 8 hamestraps, 2 surcingles, 2 whips, 4 trace chains, 1 gall. harness oil, 75 pairs slippers.....	61 85	
J. M. Garland ..... (Under contract.)	75 boys' coats, 100 pairs trousers, 43½ yards print, 15 yards wincey, 33 yards chintz, 10 gross coat buttons, 15 gross trousers' buttons, 100 pairs braces, 252 knitting needles, 2,000 sewing needles, 1 gross thimbles, 12 stove brushes, 120 papers pins, 1 6/16 lbs. thread, 36 napkins, 100 lbs. yarn, 36 yards elastic, 75 boys' hats, 75 girls' hats, 324 yards braid, 4 gross hooks and eyes, 75 lbs. yarn, 37½ yards table linen, 27¾ yards towelling, 45 woollen comforters, 75 scotch caps, 75 fur caps, 45 clouds, 48 hoods, 10 gross shirt buttons, 192½ yards cotton check, 60 doz. spools, 12 gross boot laces, 227 yards tweed, 535½ yards drugget, 120½ yards crash, 84 undershirts, 90 pairs drawers, 424½ yards étoffe, 72 combs, 1,246 yards shirting, 264¼ yards flannel, 226 yards ticking, 30 yards blinds, 56 nightshirts	1,737 72	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	120 blankets (360 lbs.),.....	126 00	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 plough plane, 3 rabbit planes, 6 moulding planes, 6 gauges, 1 level, 4 glasses for level, 1 compass, 6 chisels, 3 doz. chisel handles, 4 box rules, 1 oil stone, 2 jointer planes, 1 hollow auger and bit, 1 hand axe, 1 hone, 300 lbs. nails, 1 trowel, 2 cap screws, 5 brass trap screws, 1 washer, dishes, boilers, pans, 20 feet lead pipe, 6 plane irons, 6 doz. butt hinges, 5 locks, 1 seed drill, 6 doz. granite soup plates, 1 kalsomining brush, crockery, 4 barrels cement, 10 lengths sewer pipe, 1 saw vice, 1 set grindstone fittings, 60 feet rubber hose, 2 clamp screws, 1 doz. files, 60 lbs. copper spring wire, 27 lbs. lead pipe, supplies for lavatory and repairs.....	279 49	
J. W. Smith.....	2 hot air registers, 2 borders, ½ doz. lamp burners, 2 chandeliers, 14 lamps, 6 door springs, 1 coal screen, 60 sets sash rollers, 120 sets fasteners, 10 gross screws, 86 lbs. sheet lead, and freighting.....	101 52	
	Carried forward	5,493 05	7,583 17

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	5,493 05	7,583 17
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
Joyner & Elkington. (Under contract.)	431 sacks flour at $3.10	1,501 02	
H. R. Lambert..... (Under contract.)	33,981½ lbs. beef at 7¾c	2,633 55	
A. Bufford.....	984 lbs. beef	76 26	
J. Leader.....	424 lbs fish	22 70	
C. Pelletier.....	380 do	19 00	
M. Tagnant	177 do	8 85	
Z. Blondeau.....	198 do	9 90	
M. Desjarlais.....	322 do	16 10	
Isabella Desjarlais ..	89 do	4 45	
J. Desjarlais.....	183 do	9 15	
J. Parisienne.....	867 do	43 35	
S. Blondeau	1,975 do	98 75	
T. Blondeau.....	154 do	7 70	
P. St. Denis.....	119 do	5 95	
E. Blondeau.....	43 do	2 15	
W. F. Buchannan...	25 cases corned beef, 5 cases brawn and freight charges....	83 85	
Parrish & Lindsay ..	106 18/60 bush. potatoes	116 93	
W. Sutherland.....	48 bed quilts	124 80	
McCarthy & Co.....	34 pairs boys' boots, 14 pairs girls' boots	84 20	
R. B. Fergusson	150 wool pillows, 20 mattresses, canvas	159 50	
Blyth & Gemmel....	169 feet leather	37 18	
G. Goyer.....	Repairing 24 pairs boots	19 20	
A. Goyer.....	do 161 do	117 55	
W. S. Grant.....	109 pairs moccasins	21 80	
Rev. E. F. Wilson..	120 pairs boots	270 00	
I. G. Baker & Co ...	96 pairs laced boots	129 60	
Isabella Desjarlais ..	Covering 63 pairs mitts with leather	9 45	
			11,125 99
	Miscellaneous.		
Indians.	187 cords of wood	374 40	
J. A. McCaul.....	100 tons hard coal	1,825 00	
do	Extra cartage on coal	19 05	
J. McDonnell.....	15½ cords wood	31 00	
J. McKeown	3,919 lbs. blacksmith coal, 630 lbs. iron	72 06	
Indians	46,836 lbs. hay	188 05	
A. Asham.....	6,780 do	25 12	
G. Asham.....	3,500 do	14 00	
J. Chisholm	8 loads straw	10 00	
Hodgson, Summer & Co.....	Prizes for children and 1 football	18 48	
J. Dillon	2 box stoves, stovepipes, 8 lamps, 1 gal. muriatic acid, 20 lbs. solder, and repairs, 15 galls. coal oil, and lining 3 tanks with iron and hardware	89 95	
G. H. V. Bulyea....	15 panes glass, 4 clothes baskets, 5 doz. table knives, 302 lbs. barbed wire, 20 lbs. staples	42 00	
W. Sutherland.....	25 bush. wheat, 100 bush. oats	86 25	
J. Robertson & Co ..	17 sheets zinc, 10 sheets galvanized iron, 12 yds. wire netting wash basins, 1 tap	41 75	
Joyner & Elkington.	65 lbs. bran, 5 40/60 bush. wheat	4 70	
J. H. McCaul.....	Lumber for furniture and repairs, 4 doors, 77 lbs. tar paper and 3 M. shingles, 500 brick	403 69	
A. Martin.....	4,275 brick	42 75	
J. Williamson	1,500 brick	15 00	
J. Klyne	50 bush. lime	20 00	
A. Sayer	30 do	12 00	
	Carried forward	3,335 25	18,709 16

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,335 25	18,709 16
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Miscellaneous—Continued.		
J. Parisien.....	60 bush. lime.....	24 00	
T. Murray.....	58½ do	20 47	
J. B. Doyle.....	Postage stamps.....	9 50	
J. P. Magnan.....	do	37 60	
J. Hugonnard.....	Paid telegrams.....	6 67	
do	Travelling expenses.....	52 10	
H. J. Peters.....	Travelling expenses from Regina to Qu'Appelle Industrial School and return to examine school building as to repairs required.....	30 10	
Indians.....	Bringing pupils to school.....	90 00	
R. Welsh.....	Transport of Rev. J. Hugonnard and pupils at different times and other services.....	54 00	
J. S. Donahue	50 bush. seed potatoes	52 50	
A. Stauffer.....	14$\frac{20}{60}$ bush. wheat.....	8 60	
M. M. Seymour.....	1 cow.....	50 00	
T. Carrol.....	1 sow pig.....	8 00	
M. Klyne.....	3 young pigs	18 00	
Zinkan & Sutherland	5 doz. slates, 100 lbs. butter, 1 doz. tumblers, 350 lbs. lard, 20 yds. oil cloth, ink and clothes lines, 6 gross screws, 6 plane handles, 2 galls. olive oil, 1 gross hooks, 2 pints shellac paint, 409½ lbs. nails, 6 prs. hinges and other supplies	125 79	
P. Peltier.....	1 cow.....	40 00	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 diamond, 5 galls. turpentine, 694 lbs. sheet lead, 12 gross screws, 35 galls. boiled oil, 40 galls. mixed paint, 200 lbs. white lead, 10 lbs. chrome yellow, 10 lbs. G. black, 1 oil can, ½ gal. shellac, 12 brushes, 1 duster, 80 gate hooks.....	218 95	
Hudson Bay Co.....	4 doz. hooks, 7 files, 1 clock, 140 lbs. nails, 1 lock, 1 doz. files, 16 gross screws, 300 lbs. lard, nails, turpentine, brushes, 5 lbs. bicarbonate soda.....	86 72	
E. & C. Gurney.....	1 pot, 1 doz. pitchers.....	13 35	
G. Andrews	1 clock.....	5 00	
R. J. Whitla & Co..	25 woollen shawls	53 75	
J. Beauchamp	100 lbs. finishing nails, 12 lamp burners, crockery, 9 locks, hinges, brushes and sand paper, 50 lbs. wire clothes line.....	46 13	
W. G. Pettingell....	3 bottles marking ink.....	1 00	
Indian.....	Tanning hides.....	25 00	
G. Reed.....	1 waggon tongue, 18 buckboard spokes, 2 reaches.....	8 00	
Indians	Knitting 63 pairs woollen mitts	15 75	
Proctor Bros.....	15 slates, 3 bottles ink, 3 tablets	5 30	
W. N. Johnson.....	1 calfskin for apron.....	2 75	
D. J. Robertson	12 perforated chairs.....	19 80	
W. G. Pettingell....	Medicines	70 60	
Dawson, Bole & Co..	do	37 96	
R. Martin.....	do	46 52	
R. Ross	Bringing pupils to school.....	3 00	
T. Redmond.....	Travelling expenses.....	15 05	
J. Nixon	Repairing harness.....	10 45	
Smith Bros.....	1 pair toilet clippers for cutting boys' hair	2 00	
McCarthy & Co.....	Mending 5 foot-balls.....	2 00	
D. McDougall	Removing stable according to agreement.....	220 00	
E. Nevison.....	2 foot-balls.....	2 50	
Boyd & Crowe.....	560 feet lumber.....	12 32	
H. Crowe & Co.....	14,109 feet lumber, 12 M. shingles, 32 cedar posts, 281 lbs. tar paper, 1,000 lbs. sawdust and sacks.	440 78	
J. R. Rielly & Co...	1,010 feet window stops	15 15	
Brine, McDonald & Co	773 feet lumber, 200 lbs. cement.....	38 20	
	Carried forward.....	5,380 61	18,709 16

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brou6ht forward	5,380 61	18,709 16
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*		
	Miscellaneous—Concluded.		
A. J. Osment	1,062 feet lumber	23 25	
Brett & Kinis	Repairs to buildings	150 00	
Keith & Fitzsimmons	Plumbing and material for fire protection and other supplies	259 27	
C. Holden	Repairs to wells, fire protection and other services	54 00	
R. McDougall & Co.	1 force pump and handle bracket for pump	18 05	
P. V. Hickey	Subscription to "Catholic American"	3 00	
"Angelus" Pub'g Co.	1 years' subscription to Weekly "Angelus" to Dec. 1, 1890.	0 75	
Crooked Legs	Wintering 1 yoke oxen	10 00	
G. Goffic	Services of animal	2 00	
W. R. Ott	Sharpening clippers	1 50	
J. McDonnell	Services of animal	10 00	
A. C. Patterson	Freighting	18 18	
T. Redmond	Paid for freighting	5 80	
C. Robillard	Freighting	14 70	
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Paid freight and express charges	113 44	
Indian	Freighting	96 13	
G. Asham	do	11 93	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	2 40	
Canadian Express Co	do	0 75	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Transport and freighting	47 62	
J. H. McCaul	Plumbing material supplied, freight charges on plumbing material	149 51	
			6,372 89
	Total Expenditure, Qu'Appelle Industrial School.		25,082 05
	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
Rev. T. Clarke	Salary, 12 months to the 30th of June, 1890	1,200 00	
Mrs. T. Clarke	do 12 do 30th do 1890	400 00	
J. B. Ashby	do 12 do 30th do 1890	600 00	
Edith Ashby	do 12 do 30th do 1890	240 00	
J. Gatley	Salary for 9 months to the 30th June, omitting August, September and October	450 00	
S. S. Simpson	Salary for 12 months to the 30th June, 1890	420 00	
E. Gilbert	do 12 do 30th do 1890	455 00	
Annie Speers	do 4 do 31st October, 1889	80 00	
Lizzie Latimer	do 3 do 30th June, 1890	60 00	
Susan Baptiste	do 12 do 30th do 1890	240 00	
M. McKinnon	do from 19th July, 1889, to the 30th of June, 1890.	512 30	
Sarah	do 10 months to the 30th June, 1890	147 09	
Annie Simpson	do 5 do 31st March, 1890	100 00	
H. Bosquet	do 7 do 31st May, 1890	168 00	
Papasis	Wages as nurse	5 00	
Walecowigan	do for February	20 00	
R. Lawrie	Running lines round hay reserve	5 00	
C. Lewis	Wages for June	45 00	
LaKemnan	Draining hay lands	14 00	
			5,161 39
	Food, Clothing and Furnishings.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	1,525 lbs. evaporated apples, 17 lbs. mustard, 41 lbs. pepper	181 10	
	Carried forward	181 10	5,161 39

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	181 10	5,161 39
	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Food, Clothing and Furnishings—Continued.		
Hudsons Bay Co.... (Under contract.)	78 iron pails, 162 sacks flour, 80 lbs. coffee, 348 galls. syrup, 11 galls. vinegar, 12 axe handles, 6 hay forks, 6 spades, 36 milk pans, 25 lbs. staples, 1 set single harness, 2 pole straps, 1 surcingle, 2 carvingsteels, 6 boxes stove polish 2,350 lbs. oatmeal, 1 hay knife, 27 lbs. baking powder, 10 galls. fish oil, 1 gall. machine oil, 50 galls. boild oil, 2 galls. sewing machine oil, 25 galls. turpentine, tine, 1 gall. varnish, 110 lbs. putty, 8 boxes axle grease, 2 curry combs, 6 carving knives and forks, 6 chamber pails, 150 lbs. manilla rope, 20 stovepipe elbows, 1 cruet stand, 12 bake pans, 12 lbs. solder, 5 lbs. wire, 15 lbs. hops, 4 dippers, 4 teapots, 2 seives, 2,862 lbs. beans, 810 lbs. salt, 1 adze, 2 ox bows, 1 posthole auger. 1 fanning mill, 1 horse brush, 3 tins blacking, 12 hoes, 6 spades, 3 shovels, 2 scythes, 8 rakes, 36 brooms, 6 washboards, 1 pump, 75 feet zinc, 6 stand lamps, 100 lamp chimneys, 2 scythes	1,807 10	
A, Macdonald ..... (Under contract.)	2,160 lbs. bacon, 7 gross matches, 1,400 lbs. rice, 750 lbs. sugar, 482 lbs. tea, 400 lbs. nails, 160 galls. coal oil, 50 galls. linseed oil, 200 lbs. whitelead, 100 lbs. whiting, 128 lbs. butter, 48 lbs. candles, 100 lbs. currants, 100 lbs. lard, 5 lbs. peel, 116 pairs moccasins, spice, almonds, emulsion, 310 lbs. fish, 1,444 lbs. soap, 2 box stoves, 45 lbs. zinc, 2 pints shellac, 5 lbs. glue, 4 tins paint.....	1,070 54	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	4 lanterns, 6 boilers, 6 milk pails, 6 wash tubs, 8 axes, 24 scrub brushes, 12 loaf pans, 15 boxes glass, 1 sheep bell, 60 pairs knives and forks, 6 bread pans, 12 cattle ties, 4 butcher knives, 6 dust pans, 2 manure forks, 50 yds. wick, 6 waterpots, 125 stovepipes, 3 milk strainers, 10 coal hods.....	195 12	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	1 whip, 30 pairs slippers.....	20 55	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	48½ lbs. rope, 6 scythe stones, 378½ yds. grey flannel, 30 yds. duck, 96 coloured handkerchiefs, 12 pairs scissors, 117 yds. shirting, 144 yds. braid, 107 yds. silesia, 6 gross dress buttons, 60 doz. ivory buttons, 90 pairs cotton hose, 507 yds. cotton, 60 pairs boots, 1 pair slippers, 12 hair brushes	335 26	
Slingsby Bros..... (Under contract.)	60 blankets (174 lbs.).....	63 51	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	140 yds. sheeting, 30 Scotch caps, 30 lbs. yarn, 18 yds. table cloth, 58 yds. towelling, 7½ lbs. thread, 6 stove brushes, 120 knitting needles, 125 darning needles, 80 papers needles, 90 lbs. yarn, 45 pairs braces, 60 pairs drawers, 60 night shirts, 33 gross boot laces, 6 gross shirt buttons, 40 suits, 52 yds. flannel, 306 yds. ribbon, 60 linen collars, 40 girls' hats, 40 boys' hats, 50 coats, 60 trousers, 198 yds. etoffe, 90 doz. cotton spools, 60 fur caps, 30 hoods, 30 clouds, 1 gross hairpins, 30 gross hooks and eyes, 60 yds. cotton, 50 comforters, 15 hair brushes, 30 towels, 36 papers pins, 5⅚ gross coat buttons, 4 gross overcoat buttons, 8 gross trouser buttons, 36 yds. elastic, 30 gross thimbles, 176 yds. tweed, 66 combs, 112½ yds. etoffe, 330½ yds. drugget, 175¼ yds. shirting, 157 yds. ticking, 20 lbs. yarn.....	1,337 34	
R. Wyld..... (Under contract.)	14,734 lbs. beef at $6.90.....	1,016 65	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 geared mill, 1 Curtis pump, 2 tanks, 60 feet piping.....	403 00	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	200 lbs. fish.....	25 00	
	Carried forward.....	6,455 17	5,161 39

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,455 17	5,161 39
	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Food, Clothing and Furnishings—Concluded.		
Curry Bros	2 prs. blankets, 1 rubber blanket and freighting	29 00	
J. B. Mercer	Medicines	22 75	
W. G. Pettingill	do	16 25	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	do	104 56	
			6,627 73
	Expended in Erection of New Building.		
R. C. Macdonald	Wages	152 70	
J. G. Oliver	do	325 25	
J. K. Sully	do	136 95	
W. Smith	do	85 55	
E. Sayers	do	15 00	
D. Pruden	do	6 00	
D. Arcand	do	136 20	
J. H. Storer	do	106 75	
W. Dillon	do	294 05	
Indians	do	147 50	
P. F. Fameau	do	18 00	
H. Bosquet	do	86 50	
W. H. Meredith	do	107 75	
J. Hamault	do	8 00	
J. Gatley	do	200 00	
A. Sutton	do	24 75	
J. Taylor	do	19 75	
A. Armstrong	do	24 75	
L. C. Larkins	do	62 50	
J. H. Clouston	do	133 68	
A. Suffern	do	368 95	
J. Leatham	do	7 00	
J. Browne	do	7 80	
T. Clouston	do	129 50	
C. Cook	do	4 05	
W. Surtee	do	5 25	
W. J. Hope	do	3 00	
G. Taylor	do	5 00	
R. W. Dulmage	24 feet lead pipe	5 00	
A. Macdonald	1 box glass, 2,484 feet lumber, 100 lbs. hair, 16 lbs. zinc, 25 lbs. shingle nails; 600 lbs. white lead, 60 galls. oil, 10 galls. turpentine, 400 lbs. nails, 100 lbs. fireproof paint, 14 pairs hinges, brads, brushes and other supplies of hardware, and freighting	431 68	
Prince Bros	42,618 feet lumber, 45½ M. shingles, 28 M. laths, 6,050 feet shiplap	2,787 54	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1,915 lbs. tar paper, 3,940 feet lumber, 8,200 laths, 2 boxes glass, 49¼ lbs. zinc, 15 bush. lime, 7 kegs nails, 300 lbs. white lead, 325 lbs paint, 15 lbs. umber, 205 lbs. putty, 44⅓ galls. oil, 2 packages tacks, 1½ doz. sand paper, 33 lights glass, 250 lbs. nails, 2¾ lbs. rope, 4 prs. hinges, 2 doz. screws, 1 doz. pencils, 13 doors, 54 bush. lime, 2 jet glaziers, 4 panes glass, 3 locks, 2 latches, and other supplies	586 59	
F. Otton	2,004 feet logs for cribbing cellar	60 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	900 lbs. nails and freighting	213 00	
Moore & Macdowall.	8,400 feet lumber	319 20	
T. Dewan	3,187 brick, 60 bush. lime	99 74	
J. R. Reilly & Co.	24 doors	94 75	
E. Gilbert	20 bush. lime	10 00	
Indians	215 do	107 50	
	Carried forward	7,337 18	11,789 12

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	7,337 18	11,789 12
	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Expenditure in Erection of New Building—Continued.		
B. Prince	600 feet lumber	24 00	
P. G. Laurie	Printing order forms	5 00	
			7,366 18
	Miscellaneous.		
Hudson's Bay Co.	10 door locks, 65 lbs. raisins, 84 lbs. butter, 5 galls. varnish, 20 pairs moccasins, 24 feet pipe, 1 cylinder and freighting	104 26	
A. Macdonald	18 bracket lamps, 17 lbs. butter, 2 oxen, 1 wringer, 50 yds. wire cloth, 4 bottles ink, hardware	231 80	
T. Dewan	1 lumber waggon	50 00	
Rev. T. Clarke	1 large bell	50 00	
J. A. Kerr	4 doz. fine combs, 1 blacksmith's drill	15 25	
J. Robertson & Co.	266 lbs. lead pipe, blacksmith's tools and supplies, 47 lbs. iron and steel, and freighting	115 74	
C. H. Black	1 croquet set, 5 balls and 3 bats, and freighting	21 47	
P. Lamont	2 rubber stamps	4 00	
Smith & Ferguson	510 lbs. blacksmith's coal, 3 sacks and freight	6 50	
J. W. Smith	3 registers and borders, 1 furnace	134 08	
Dawson, Bole & Co.	36 sponges and postage	3 77	
Merrick, Anderson & Co	1 platform scales and freighting	33 05	
B. Prince	2 tons. bran, 2,100 feet lumber, 3 M. lath	118 00	
W. F. Buchanan	2 bush. seed pease	2 70	
B. Prince	10 do barley	15 00	
A. Macdonald	10 do oats	15 00	
Prince Bros	3,385 feet lumber	126 25	
Indians	Transport of Indian children to school	18 00	
Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses	8 00	
Leeson & Scott	Transport of Mrs. Cameron	4 00	
Dom. Land Agent	Timber dues	11 25	
T. Clouston	Painting old buildings	100 00	
H. Bosquet	Horse hire	8 00	
Rev. T. Clarke	Paid transport of Indian girl from Battleford to Swift Current	11 00	
W. A. Burman	Advertising for cook	2 75	
Bell Telephone Co	Telephone	36 00	
Govt. Telegraph	Telegrams	10 19	
J. Sully	Removing two stables and bakery further from school building	60 00	
Rev. T. Clarke	Collecting seed	5 00	
Keith & Co	Seeds supplied	7 05	
Parrish & Lindsay	50 bush. potatoes	97 50	
H. Richardson	Postage	20 17	
W. Salisbury	Lodging 3 boys	5 00	
Indian	316½ bush. charcoal	79 13	
do	Wages while burning 105 bush. charcoal	17 75	
do	117 bush. lime	58 50	
do	29½ tons. hay	156 50	
R. G. Speers	21 do	105 00	
Indians	Tanning 6 hides	12 00	
do	211½ cords wood	523 25	
A. Macdonald	61¾ tons coal	679 25	
R. W. Dulmage	17 thimbles for chimneys and bath pipe	4 75	
Curry Bros	Freighting	103 34	
A. Macdonald	do	40 00	
Can. Pac. Ry Co.	Transport of officials and freighting supplies	39 92	
A. E. Fenton	Freighting	6 97	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	2 05	
			3,279 19
	Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School..		22,434 49

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
	Salaries and Wages.		
Rev. E. Claude.....	Salary for 12 months to the 30th June, 1890.....	1,200 00	
C. Dennehy.....	do 12 do 30th do 1890.....	600 00	
G. La Combe.....	do 12 do 30th do 1890.....	420 00	
E. Picard.....	do 3 do 30th September, 1889.....	120 00	
P. Beaufils.....	do 8 do 31st May, 1890.....	320 00	
Sister Cleary.....	do 12 do 30th June, 1890.....	400 00	
do Mongrain....	do 2 do 31st August, 1890.....	40 00	
do Sicard.....	do 10 do 30th June, 1890.....	200 00	
Amelia Druais.....	do 12 do 30th do 1890.....	180 00	
Domithilde Letendre	do 12 do 30th do 1890.....	180 00	
A. Croteau.....	do 12 do 30th do 1890.....	420 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	do 12 do 30th do 1890.....	240 00	
A. Pigeon.....	do 1 do 30th do 1890.....	40 00	
Indians.....	Labour performed.....	280 75	
do	Tanning 20 beef hides.....	40 00	
A. E. Bannister, V.S.	Attending sick cow.....	3 00	
R. Riddell, V.S.....	Veterinary attendance.....	16 00	
			4,699 75
	Food, Clothing and Furnishings.		
G. F. & J. Galt..... (Under contract.)	248 lbs. apples, 180 lbs. salt, 300 lbs. sugar, 6 galls. vinegar, 331 lbs. tea, 30 galls. syrup, 237 lbs. rice.....	212 63	
Hudson's Bay Co ... (Under contract.)	30 lbs. baking powder, 300 lbs. beans, 30 lbs. coffee, 1 axe, 6 axe handles, 12 iron bolts, 10 lbs. bluestone, 1 cart, 2 grain cradles, 2 barley forks, 6 files, 12 hand saw files, 6 bastard files, 1 smiths' hammer, 6 grub hoes, 6 turnip hoes, 6 pairs strap hinges, 2 mower knives, 100 lbs. wrought nails, 1 pair pincers, 1 breaking plough, 1 cross plough, 2 rasps, 4 rakes, 25 lbs. rope, 1 counter scales, 4 spades, 1 bench screw, 12 gross screws, 6 sickles, 4 elbows, 5 lbs. solder, 1 waggon, 36 corn brooms, 12 teaspoons, $27\frac{5}{8}$ galls. coal oil, 3 galls. linseed oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ gall. sewing machine oil, 2 galls. turps, 1 gall. varnish, 177 lbs. soap, 25 sq. feet zinc, 400 lbs. salt....	371 04	
I. G. Baker & Co.... (Under contract.)	84 pairs boots, 2 porridge pots, 3 gross matches, 6 padlocks, 60 yds. flannel, 24 pairs hinges, 20 lbs. rope, 1 pair scissors, 215 lbs. nails, 4 shovels, $54\frac{1}{2}$ yds. duck, 6 baking pans, 53 yds. silesia, 25 cloth brushes, 2 colanders, 1 peg float, 1 tailor's goose, 1 doz. mica, 4 wooden mallets, 1 block plane.....	208 48	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	10 cattle ties, 3 pairs hinges, 4 trowels, 6 chisels, 6 latches, 1 wrench, 1 ice chisel, 24 carpenter's pencils, 1 milk strainer, 2 manure forks, 1 square, 12 milk pans, 2 hammers, 1 screw driver, 2 boxes glass.....	28 61	
S. & H. Borbridge .. (Under contract.)	1 horse blanket, 2 rubber sheets, 2 whips, 4 trace chains....	12 94	
J. M. Garland..... (Under contract.)	36 pairs drawers, 36 night shirts, 2 gross boot laces, 7 gross hairpins, 8 doz. cotton spools, $158\frac{3}{4}$ yds. cotton, 145 yds. shirting, 120 yds. tweed, 12 overcoats, 16 doz. cotton spools, 24 pairs drawers, $87\frac{1}{2}$ yds. tweed, 80 yds. shirting, 15 yds. elastic, 3 gross coat buttons, 24 pairs braces, 36 lbs. yarn, 6 papers needles, 30 scotch caps, $116\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ticking, 60 lbs. biscuits.....	427 22	
Hull, Trounce & Co., (Under contract.)	10,208 lbs. beef at 13c.....	1,327 04	
Hudson's Bay Co... (Under contract.)	151 sacks flour at $3.52.....	531 52	
W. F. Buchanan....	2,009 lbs. bacon at $11\frac{3}{4}$c.....	236 06	
F. G. Topp & Co....	275 lbs. salmon, 475 lbs. whitefish.....	90 00	
T. Costello.....	400 lbs. whitefish, 100 lbs. herring.....	33 00	
W. Maclean	Medicines.....	31 25	
Thomson Bros.....	10 bottles of ink.....	2 90	
			3,512 69
	Carried forward.....		8,212 44

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	8,212 44
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Miscellaneous.		
A. Grant.....	3 pairs butt hinges, 12 spring hinges, 1½ doz. iron pails, 1 key-hole saw, 710 lbs. tar paper, 1 brl. plaster Paris, 2 soot boxes, 1 draw knife, 6 pudding pans, 4 shoeing hammers, 15 galls. mixed paint, 91 lbs. cut nails, 1 coal stove, 100 lbs. staples.....	115 13	
W. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing.....	90 75	
J. McKay.....	do	4 00	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.	12,645 ft. lumber, 5 M shingles, 2 waggon poles.....	248 71	
P. Beaufils.....	Building bake oven.....	50 00	
J. Millward.....	Painting and kalsomining	180 00	
Ferguson & Co.....	1 cricket bat.....	4 00	
P. Lamont.....	2 work boxes for prizes	2 00	
C. H. Black.....	Sundry prizes for children.....	5 25	
C. Lacombe.....	Renewal parts for mower.....	0 35	
Massey Mfg. Co...	do machinery.....	5 90	
J. A. Kerr.....	30 lights glass, 4 doz. combs, 30 metal plates and freight charges.....	35 45	
A. Croteau.....	1 set shoemaker's tools.....	86 10	
J. Walker.....	27 bush. lime.....	10 80	
M'cNaughton&Little	3,000 brick and freighting same	80 00	
Calgary Lumber Co.	500 cedar posts.....	85 00	
CalgaryHardware Co	1 galvanized box, 1 tin box, 12 match safes, 2 kegs nails, 11 lbs. solder, 200 lbs. galvanized iron, 2 oz. bristles..	43 75	
W.N. Johnston & Co.	196¼ lbs. sole leather, 34 lbs. kipp, 46 lbs. buff, 10 brass rivets, 16 lbs. zinc nails and other supplies for shoemaker	137 81	
James McKay.....	Sharpening 4 cold chisels, 6 gudgeons, 6 stove fire guards.	180 80	
J. Field.....	1 gall. olive oil, 1 tin.....	3 85	
E. Rogers & Co.....	1 keg blasting powder, 40 ft. fuse.....	5 25	
J. W. Smith.....	⅓ doz. shoemaker's pincers.....	4 00	
Blythe & Gemmel...	235 ft. leather.....	54 05	
L. Costello.....	600 lbs. pease, 70 lbs. clover, 6 bags.....	45 80	
T. H. Andrews.....	150 bush. oats, 24½ tons hay.....	370 00	
E. Burke.....	15 tons hay.....	225 00	
J. Thompson.....	1,023 lbs. barley.....	20 46	
S. Parrish.....	50 bush. potatoes.....	50 00	
Sister Hamel.....	20 round combs, 2 lbs. Berlin wool.....	6 00	
Martin & Co.....	1 sewing machine, needles and freighting.....	64 18	
E. Nevison.....	1 halter, 1 surcingle.....	2 60	
I. G. Baker & Co...	1 package tape.....	0 75	
G. E. Jacques.....	Repairing clock.....	0 75	
P. V. Hickey.....	Subscription to "Catholic American" to 7th Dec., 1890..	3 00	
"Angelus Pub. Co."	do 1 year to Dec., 1890.....	0 75	
Rumsey & Co.....	1 bell, boxing and freight charges	21 00	
A. J. T. Peach.....	15 cords wood, 500 rails.....	160 00	
Calgary Cartage Co..	9 tons coal.....	72 00	
Crowfoot.....	Royalty on 50 tons coal.....	5 00	
H. Walbeck	Mining 40 tons coal.....	60 00	
Indians.....	do coal	49 25	
Rev. E. Claude.....	Paid for postage stamps	15 00	
C. E. Dennehy.....	do	5 00	
C. Francis.....	Board and lodging for men, freighting.....	35 25	
W. H. Ford	Feed and stabling for horses and horse hire	19 50	
C. E. Dennehy.....	Paid for board.....	7 75	
Bain & Hamilton ...	Feed and stabling for horses and shoeing team	39 95	
H. Leduc.....	Bringing children to school.....	14 00	
G. Davidson.....	Rent of 40 acres hay land.....	40 00	
F. G. Topp & Co....	Freighting.....	11 00	
S. Parrish	do	15 00	
Morris Stewart.....	do	199 67	
	Carried forward.....	2,991 61	8,212 44

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,991 61	8,212 44
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Continued.*		
	Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Rev. E. Claude.....	Paid freight and express charges	20 07	
M. Begg.....	Paid freight charges on keg powder.....	1 00	
Lafferty & Moore..	Freighting coal.....	45 00	
E. H. Andrews.....	do	90 00	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freghting.....	10 76	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	5 65	
Lamont Bros.....	Freighting lumber and lime.....	31 00	
G. Lacombe.....	Freighting.....	2 08	
			3,197 17
	Total Expenditure, High River Industrial School..	.....	11,409 61
	RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
W. Henderson	Wages, 11 days to 17th May, 1890.....	77 00	
J. Oliver.....	do 5 days to 6th June.....	20 00	
C. P. Railway Co....	Railway fare of W. Henderson from Regina to Calgary and return..	50 20	
	Total Expenditure, Red Deer Industrial School...	.....	147 20
	REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		
S. Gilbert.....	Wages as farmer, 28th April to 31st May.....	118 00	
C. Fox.....	do for 18 days' ploughing.....	22 50	
T. Hourie.....	do for 13½ days' do	20 25	
S. Hourie.....	do for 13½ days' do and other labour.....	23 25	
Indians.....	do for 27 days' do	31 75	
W. Cruickshank	Paid Indians for planting potatoes.....	17 00	
do	32 lbs. bacon.....	4 80	
T. Young.....	Threshing 300 bushels grain.....	30 37	
J. Jackson.....	25 lbs. beef.....	2 14	
J. D. Sibbald.....	300 lbs. chop corn, 1 land roller.....	64 80	
D. A. McDonald....	1 set harrows, 8 trace chains, 2 set lines, 4 back straps, 4 neck straps, 1 double waggon, 1 set whiffletrees, 1 plough, 1 buckboard.....	181 60	
C. McCusker.....	1 plough, 1 set double-trees, 1 Toronto mower.....	99 50	
Sweet & McDonald..	1 set ox harness, 1 whip, 1 pair ox collars, 1 set single harness	43 50	
J. S. Donohue.....	130 bushels seed oats, 30 bushels seed potatoes, 440 lbs. chop feed, 35 bushels seed barley, cartage.....	155 32	
Parrish & Lindsay ..	$51\frac{19}{60}$ bushels seed potatoes.....	46 18	
Hudson's Bay Co....	18 washboards, 48 corn brooms.....	14 25	
Scott & Leslie.....	60 iron spring beds.....	600 00	
R. Martin.....	1 sewing machine.....	45 00	
Smith & Fergusson..	Sundry supplies.....	157 35	
J. A. Kerr.....	Knitting machine, 1 range with extra furniture and other supplies of hardware.....	509 43	
H. Walbeck	Mining 83 tons coal.....	48 00	
Tinning & Hoskins..	350 sheets, 300 yards crash, 228 pillow cases, $5\frac{1}{6}$ dozen hair brushes, 12 chamber sets, tubs, tablecloth, dishes, 30 yards duck, 40 blankets (200 lbs.), pins, 1 dozen tumblers, $2\frac{1}{12}$ dozen combs, and other supplies.....	547 60	
H. Le Jeune.....	$169\frac{230}{2000}$ tons Galt coal and freighting same.....	1,512 75	
H. Fisher.....	One-half cost of line fence.....	194 00	
C. P. Railway Co...	1,100 rails, 960 posts, 10 gate posts, 6 telegraph posts	153 60	
T. T. Hourie.....	Freighting.....	4 00	
S. Shannon.....	$25\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. staples.....	3 22	
	Carried forward.....	4,650 16	.....

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	4,650 16	.....
	REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*		
C. Hall.	Building fence.....	214 00	
C. Howson.....	Horse hire.....	3 00	
R. Sinton.....	3 yoke work oxen.....	500 00	
S. A. Clark.....	Making and hanging 3 gates.....	59 10	
A. A. Andrews.....	12 fire extinguishers, 3 dozen charges.....	124 50	
R. B. Fergusson...	Furniture supplies.....	809 14	
D. J. Robertson. ...	9 Mattresses, 3 armchairs.....	54 20	
Dept. Public Works.	Expended in completion of school building.....	33,316 84	
	Total Expenditure, Regina Industrial School	.....	39,730 94
	SURVEYS.		
John C. Nelson, D. L. S.....	Wages paid to men..... ..$ 4,194 22		
	Transport 295 28		
	Camp equipage..... 245 81		
	Stationery 11 00		
	Miscellaneous..... 236 28		
	$ 4,982 59		
	Less—Advance in 1888-89..... 1,250 00		
		3,732 59	
do ..	Board allowance, 159 days to 12th November, 1888.....	95 40	
do ..	do 155 do 17th do 1889.....	93 00	
			3,920 99
A. W. Ponton, D. L. S.	Wages paid to men.....$ 1,230 20		
	Rations..... 286 20		
	Transport..... 522 20		
	Camp equipage..... 249 07		
	Horse feed..... 12 65		
	Miscellaneous 27 75		
	$ 2,328 07		
	Less—Advance in 1888-89..... 1,000 00		
		1,328 07	
do ..	Balance of advance unaccounted for.....	271 93	
			1,600 00
C. P. Aylen, D.L.S..	91 days' services ....$ 455 00		
	91 days' board allowance..... 91 00		
	$ 546 00		
	Less—Advance in 1888-89..... 250 00		
		296 00	
do ..	Extra work on plans.....	10 00	
	Board allowance.....	2 00	
			308 00
Canadian Express Co.	C.O.D. charges on transit for Mr. Ponton....	.....	261 15
do ..	Express do do	.....	2 80
	Total expenditure, Survey Account..	.....	6,092 94
	SIOUX.		
	Muscopetung.		
Ogilvie Milling Co.. (Under contract.)	100 sacks flour, at $3.21.....	321 00	
N. L. Piper & Son.. (Under contract.)	6 axes.....	6 18	
	Carried forward.....	327 18	.....

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	327 18	.....
	SIOUX—*Concluded.*		
	Muscowpetung—Concluded.		
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	21 lbs. tea	5 46	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	35 lbs. tobacco	16 01	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	6,000 gun caps, 6 cod lines, 20 lbs. gilling twine, 10 lbs. seine twine, 4 logging chains, 65 lbs. nails, 12 milk pans, 1 box glass,, 2 galls. machine oil, 5 lbs. putty, 6 ox neck straps, 12 trace chains	45 63	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	4 whitewash brushes	3 76	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	75 bush. potatoes	75 00	
O. W. Evans	Repairing mower	5 00	
J. R. Reilly & Co.	Lumber for land roller	18 24	
Indians	Freighting lumber	3 00	
			499 28
	BIRTLE.		
A. D. Price	Salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	300 00	
Indian	Services as interpreter	12 00	
A. B. McKinnon, M.D.	Medical attendance	8 25	
R. Spencer, M.D.	do	3 00	
Dr. Large	do	6 00	
G. F. & J. Galt (Under contract.)	64 lbs. tea	15 84	
N. L. Piper & Son (Under contract.)	24 axes, 48 milk pans, 1 box glass	34 78	
G. McCutcheon	30 sacks flour at $2.95	88 50	
Hudson's Bay Co. (Under contract.)	5,000 gun caps, 1 log chain, 6 cross ploughs, 150 lbs. salt, 6 rolling coulters, 12 spades, 10 lbs. seine twine, 24 hay forks, 24 scythes, 10 lbs. snaring wire, 4 grindstones, 5 pairs cart wheels, 10 lbs. holland twine, 100 lbs. cut nails, 4 galls. machine oil, 5 cart axles, 50 lbs. wrought nails, 500 lbs. bacon, 50 lbs. gunpowder, 1 anvil, 24 augers	452 83	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	20 lbs. tobacco, 24 scythe stones, 12 handsaws	20 52	
S. & H. Borbridge (Under contract.)	36 trace chains	11 88	
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	72 darning needles	0 27	
M. Burm	1 bull	50 00	
F. A. Fairchild & Co	Balance on thresher	55 00	
T. Almack	120 bush. seed wheat	96 00	
R. Hall	200 do do	170 00	
T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing	13 15	
J. A. Markle	Paid for driving cattle	2 00	
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	9 80	
C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of Indians	2 30	
Indians	Freighting	10 00	
			1,362 12
	WHITECAP'S RESERVE.		
J. M. Garland (Under contract.)	1,000 lbs. biscuits	60 80	
I. G. Baker & Co. (Under contract.)	60 lbs. soap, 52½ lbs. tobacco, 62 lbs. tea	47 27	
J. D. Sibbald & Co. (Under contract.)	60 sacks flour at $2.45	147 00	
	Carried forward	255 07	.....

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	255 07	.....
	WHITECAP'S RESERVE—*Concluded.*		
J. A. Kerr.....	Ammunition and hardware	65 35	
E. Nevison	1 set ox-plough harness	12 00	
A. McIntosh.....	1 yoke oxen.....	110 00	
Tinning & Hoskins ..	11 lbs. bacon.....	1 65	
G. Wilson	1 bull.....	35 00	
W. Stobart & Co....	15 sacks flour.....	75 00	
D. A. McDonald ...	1 double waggon.....	75 00	
G. Wilson	926 lbs. beef.....	74 08	
J. Leslie.....	5 sacks flour	18 50	
R. McCordick & Co.	5 do	16 50	
W. R. Tucker.....	Salary for 3 months, to 30th June, 1890.....	36 00	
Mrs. W. R. Tucker .	do as teacher, June quarter, 1890.	39 00	
L. C. York.....	Delivering telegram	4 00	
H. Smith.....	80 bush. seed wheat	80 00	
J. & S. Donahue....	50 do oats, 5 sacks flour.....	45 25	
Parrish & Lindsay ..	$75\frac{27}{60}$ bush. seed potatoes	67 90	
W. Pettingell.....	Medicines.....	16 28	
C. McCusker	Blacksmithing	9 40	
J. W. Stewart.....	do	10 55	
J. Ross.....	Freighting supplies.....	50 00	
Indians	do and other labour.....	23 35	
			1,119 88
	Nomadic.		
A. R. Turnbull, M.D	Medical attendance.....	53 00	
F. W. Asplin.....	Services rendered.....	5 00	
Dawson, Bole & Co..	Medicines	2 90	
W. W. Bole	do	16 90	
			77 80
	Total Expenditure for Sioux	.....	3,059 08
	GRIST MILLS.		
	Carlton Agency.		
W. Badger.....	Superintending erection of mill.....	60 00	
J. Blair	Wages as millwright	242 65	
H. Masson	do for labour performed at mill.....	21 00	
Indians	do do do	119 00	
Moore & Macdowall.	6,300 ft. lumber	189 00	
J. Dreaver.....	35 pieces flatted timber.....	21 88	
J. G. Agnew.....	Hardware and other supplies.....	73 90	
W. Stobart & Co....	15 M. shingles and freighting	80 00	
Smith & Ferguson Co	Paint, shovels and other supplies.....	74 78	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	3 water gauge glasses.....	1 20	
Indians	Freighting.....	67 12	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	1 portable 14 horse power engine and 1 No. 3 standard Waterous grist mill..... ..... $ 3,017 45		
	Less—paid by Indians..... ..... 467 00		
		2,550 45	
			3,500 98
	Onion Lake.		
E. P. Case	Services preparing plans, and checking specification.....	15 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	One 16 horse power engine, 150 fire brick, 75 lbs. fire clay and freighting.	1,385 00	
Waterous Engine Works.....	50 ft. rubber belting	27 50	
W. & J. G. Greey...	Machinery, shafting, pulleys and freight charges.....	621 35	
	Carried forward.....	2,048 85	3,500 98

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,048 85	3,500 98
	GRIST MILLS—*Concluded.*		
	Onion Lake——Continued.		
G. H. Gibson	Transport of J. Minty from Battleford to Onion Lake	35 00	
Curry Bros	do Swift Current to Battleford, and from Swift Current to Regina	36 15	
E. Smith	do Battleford to Swift Current	8 00	
Indians	Transport of John Blair from Sandy Lake to Onion Lake.	25 00	
do	Labour performed at mill	62 25	
			2,215 25
	Duck Lake.		
S. W. Vanluven	Grant towards the erection of a grist mill at Prince Albert		1,000 00
	Total expenditure on grist mills		6,716 23
	SUNDRY ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE NOT DISTRIBUTED.		
	Agricultural Implements.		
J. A. Kerr	12 boxes rapid harness menders	19 80	
W. N. Johnson & Co	Leather for repairing harness	184 15	
C. P. Railway Co	Freight charges on branding irons	1 43	
			205 38
	Seed.		
J. A. Simmers	Balance of value of seeds delivered under contract, 1888-89	16 97	
W. Rennie	Seeds delivered under contract during spring of 1890	560 45	
			577 42
	Supplies for the Destitute Indians.		
Bishop Clut	Expenditure of grant for the purchase of nets and twine for the Indians of the Mackenzie River District	500 00	
C. P. Railway Co	Transport of goods	38 84	
			538 84
	Day Schools.		
F. Stevens	190 doz. copy books	231 00	
C. H. Black	9 doz. slates	11 25	
W. G. Pettingell	40 do	49 50	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	0 25	
C. P. Railway Co	Freight on school books	103 50	
Rev. A. E. Cowley	Grant to school Fort Chipewayan, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	200 00	
do	Grant to Irene training school, Vermillon, 6 months to 31st March, 1890	100 00	
Rev. Père Desmarais	Grant to school Lesser Slave Lake, 12 months to 30th June, 1890	200 00	
			895 50
	Industrial Schools.		
Dept. of Justice	Sample moccasins supplied		4 80
	General Expenses.		
R. Watson	Inspecting samples of clothing and dry goods		10 00
	Total of items not distributed		2,231 94

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba Superintendency	149,166 35		
Assiniboine Agency	8,467 07		
Battleford do	46,165 71		
Birtle do	11,302 55		
Blackfoot do	78,504 25		
Blood do	93,773 05		
Carlton do	25,211 35		
Crooked Lakes do	21,150 18		
Commissioner's Office, Regina	47,069 19		
Duck Lake Agency	32,954 60		
Edmonton do	33,424 21		
File Hills do	14,588 80		
Miscellaneous Account	10,173 88		
Moose Mountain Agency	10,602 05		
Muscowpetung do	24,901 77		
Onion Lake do	24,135 73		
Peace Hills do	28,101 23		
Piegan do	43,310 64		
Pelly do	16,097 98		
Saddle Lake do	34,124 14		
Sarcee do	40,461 21		
Touchwood Hills do	29,671 30		
		823,357 24	
Qu'Appelle Industrial School	25,082 05		
Battleford do	22,434 49		
High River do	11,409 61		
Red Deer do	147 20		
Regina do	39,730 94		
		98,804 29	
Surveys		6,092 94	
Sioux		3,059 08	
Grist Mills		6,716 23	
Items not distributed		2,231 94	
Total Expenditure, Manitoba and North-West Territories			940,261 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1890.
Robert Sinclair, *Accountant.*

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return C, with Subsidiary Statements.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with the Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1890.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance at credit of the fund on 30th June, 1889		3,428,790 56
Legislative appropriations	57,700 93	
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees	127,971 17	
Interest accrued during the year on funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	165,607 26	
		351,279 36
		3,780,069 92
Expenditure during the year	293,650 81	
Unexpended balance of Legislative appropriations written off	7,218 12	
		300,868 93
Balance on 30th June, 1890		3,479,200 99

NOTE—

Balance on 30th June, 1890	$3,479,200 99	
Balance on 30th June, 1890, as shown by Auditor General's Report	3,392,112 31	
A difference of	87,088 68	
Which is made up as follows :—		
Amount in dispute on 30th June, 1889, *see* Auditor General's Report for year 1889, page E—139		83,739 12
Interest thereon at 4 per cent. from 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890		3,349 56
		87,088 68

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.

Batchewana Indians (Account No. 1).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance 30th June, 1889		2,099 63
Land sales		74 50
Timber sales		871 40
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	94 59	
Balance 30th June, 1890	2,950 94	
	3,045 53	3,045 53
By Balance 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,950 94
Interest.		
By Balance 30th June, 1889		98 85
To Salaries—		
Nubenagooching, chief	100 00	
J. A. Reid, M.D., physician	87 84	
Rev. Thos. Ouilette, teacher	200 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Medicines	72 50	
Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reid	14 00	
Fishing license	5 00	
By Rents, &c		614 80
Interest on invested capital		87 96
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	36 29	
Balance	285 98	
	801 61	801 61
Balances on 30th June, 1890, brought down		285 98

Chippewas of Beusoleil (No. 2).

Capital.		
By Balance 30th June, 1889		57,405 44
Land sales		84 52
Timber dues		13 66
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	9 82	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	57,493 80	
	57,503 62	57,503 62
By Balance 30th June, 1890, brought down		57,493 80
Interest.		
By Balance 30th June, 1889		714 04
Interest on invested capital		2,804 92
To Salaries—		
Samuel Assance, chief	50 00	
Alfred McCue, secretary	30 00	
P. H. Spohn, M.D., physician	150 00	
Wellington Assance, messenger	10 00	
Carried forward	240 00	3,518 96

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No 2.)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	240 00	3,518 96
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Pensions—		
Widow Noah Assance	12 00	
Nancy Shingwakonce	12 00	
Thos. Sky	12 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Interest money for distribution	2,710 73	
By Rents, &c		100 00
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	6 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	626 23	
	3,618 96	3,618 96
By Balance 30th June, 1890, brought down		626 23

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3).

CAPITAL.

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		357,321 91
Land sales		5,346 76
Timber sales		794 67
Refund from interest on account loan to pay debts		4,459 92
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	629 61	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	367,393 65	
	367,923 26	367,923 26
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		367,393 65

INTEREST.

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		3,431 22
Liquor fines, &c.		65 00
Grant by Parliament to supplement Chief Wm. McGregor's salary		50 00
Interest on invested capital		16,209 48
Rents		10 00
To Salaries—		
D. Craddock, teacher	250 00	
Isabella McIver do	250 00	
A. J. Langford do	300 00	
W. B. McGregor, chief	250 00	
James Toman, 2nd do	100 00	
F. Lamorandière, secretary	200 00	
Joseph Wahbezee, councillor	30 00	
William Waukay do	30 00	
Abner Elliottt do	30 00	
Paul Johnston do	30 00	
Moses Kaikaik, forest guardian	40 00	
Mike Johnson, messenger	20 00	
William Johnson, sexton	25 00	
John Akiwenzie do	12 48	
Frank Elliott, caretaker	50 00	
H. Wigle, physician	350 00	
Pensions—		
P. J. Kegedonce	75 00	
Carried forward	2,042 48	19,765 70

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,042 48	19,765 70
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Pensions—		
William Angus	75 00	
John Wahbadick	50 00	
Daniel Elliott	40 00	
John Jones	20 00	
John Dusonagon	20 00	
Widow B. Onahjiwon	20 00	
do John Smith	20 00	
do A. Askiwie	20 00	
Rebecca Cruickshanks	20 00	
Charlotte Taylor	15 00	
Mary Ann York	20 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	8,431 81	
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	538 43	
Road work	150 00	
Capital account ; refund from interest account, loan to pay debts	4,459 92	
A Shorthorn bull	85 85	
Travelling expenses of Carolina Walker	4 50	
Sundry disbursements—		
Fishing licenses	25 00	
¼ acre land for agent's residence	3 75	
Fuel for schools	60 00	
Funeral expenses	12 00	
Inspection of schools	85 40	
Insurance on agent's house and Sydney Bay school	12 00	
Relief to Jacob Elliott	5 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	3,528 96	
	19,765 70	19,765 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		3,528 96

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		53,038 66
Land sales		51 20
Timber dues		9 26
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	6 05	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	53,093 07	
	53,099 12	53,099 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		53,093 07
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		555 65
Liquor fines		25 00
Interest on invested capital		2,648 88
Carried forward		3,229 53

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4)—*Concluded.*

In Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		3,229 53
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Salaries—		
J. B. Nanigishkung, chief	75 00	
John Kenice, councillor	8 00	
Jos. Yellowhead do	8 00	
Gilbert Williams do	8 00	
Jos. Kenice, secretary	14 00	
J. B. Nanigishkung, caretaker	20 00	
G. H. Corbett, physician	150 00	
Pensions—		
Jacob Shilling	12 00	
William Bigwind	12 00	
Peter Jacobs	12 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	2,200 06	
Inspection of schools	14 00	
Relief to destitute Indians	63 00	
General expenses	52 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	581 47	
	3,229 53	3,229 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		581 47

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		194,274 17
Land sales		12,890 58
Timber sales		658 87
Interest account, transfer of amount paid for medical attendance *re* small-pox in 1888-89		431 10
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	1,258 02	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	206,996 70	
	208,254 72	208,254 72
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		206,996 70
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,544 39
Rents		39 00
Interest on invested capital		9,156 72
To Salaries—		
Wilson Jacobs, chief	100 00	
Daniel Otter, councillor	30 00	
Ben. White do	30 00	
Jos. Wawanosh do	30 00	
Jas. Plain do	30 00	
John Johnson do	30 00	
Lewis Cloud do	30 00	
Peter Williams, chapel steward	15 00	
Jas. Joseph do	30 00	
John Johnson do	15 00	
Carried forward	340 00	10,740 11

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5.)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	340 00	10,740 11
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
To Salaries—		
Adam Shawanoo, chapel steward	15 00	
Jeffrey Brissette do	15 00	
Solomon Jackson, messenger	30 00	
William Wawanosh, interpreter, secretary, &c	350 00	
H. J. Johnson, teacher	125 00	
Sarah George do	125 00	
Pensions—		
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh	100 00	
Antoine Rodd	24 00	
Mrs. Kashagance	24 00	
Geo. Ashquagonaby	12 00	
Andrew Nageezhig	12 00	
Widow Kahgayah	12 00	
do Nawang	12 00	
do Sappah	12 00	
do Omazenah	12 00	
do Lighthouse	12 00	
do Sahgutchewaqua	12 00	
do Kahbayah	12 00	
do Petahney	12 00	
do Mahcahdenequa	12 00	
Mrs. Moses Henry	12 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	6,050 38	
Road work	118 50	
Funeral expenses	90 15	
Rent of gravel pit	30 00	
Medical attendance	542 80	
Relief to destitute	112 00	
School material, fuel, &c.	56 03	
Inspection of schools	31 10	
Repairs to culverts	11 54	
do Kettle Point School	41 50	
Travelling expenses of Lewis Cloud and John Johnson attending council	15 00	
Cutting thistles	5 00	
Services of J. Johnson as returning officer at election of chiefs	2 00	
Rent for Widow J. Kahbayah	15 00	
W. Wawanosh for improvements on land sold to St. Clair Tunnel Co.	108 00	
Elijah Menass do do do	100 00	
Services of interpreter	18 00	
do constable	11 25	
Capital account transfer amount paid for medical attendance *re* small-pox in 1888-89	431 10	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	1,656 42	
	10,740 11	10,740 11
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,656 42

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		282,536 81
Land sales		4,748 91
Timber sales		894 98
To John Martin, improvements on lands	256 50	
Jas. Howe, half cost of building bridge	1,000 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	569 89	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	286,354 31	
	288,180 70	288,180 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		286,354 31
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2,725 02
Fines		148 12
Interest on invested capital		13,103 28
To Salaries—		
Henry H. Madwayosh, chief	150 00	
John George, 2nd chief	100 00	
David Root, chief councillor	50 00	
Thos. Solomon do	30 00	
Peter Henry do	30 00	
D. Ashawhsege do	30 00	
John Kewaquom do	30 00	
Hiram Ayahba do	30 00	
Waldron Elias, interpreter	150 00	
W. S. Scott, physician	260 00	
William Simon, sexton	50 00	
Jesse Root, sexton	35 00	
Joshua Madwashmind, caretaker	22 50	
Ed. Joshua, messenger	20 00	
Frank Troonch, caretaker	7 50	
Thos. R. Hogg, teacher	225 00	
John Burr do	75 00	
Thos. Wiley do	150 00	
Helen Cameron do	135 40	
Pensions—		
Widow Kadahgegwon	50 00	
Charles Mazhukewawedong	12 00	
John Wahbishkaukuming	12 00	
Fred Wahbezee	12 00	
John Ahtaugay	12 00	
William Nagum	12 00	
Jane Wigwoss	25 00	
Eliza Madwashmind	12 00	
Charlotte Saingwobs	12 00	
Widow Mukadamowa	12 00	
Mrs. Bedford	12 00	
Mrs. John Martin	16 00	
Eliza George	12 00	
Stephen Mukosegah	12 00	
Widow Henry Jones	12 00	
do Pashegwawedong	12 00	
do Awahnoquod	12 00	
Mrs. S. Mukosegah	12 00	
Joshua Ahyahba	12 00	
Mary Majigeeshig	3 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	11,194 79	
Carried forward	13,061 19	15,976 42

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,061 19	15,976 42
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
Sundry disbursements—		
Liquor prosecutions	202 27	
Vaccine points	5 00	
School material	7 54	
Insurance on agent's house, $20 ; council house, $18.75	38 75	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	2,661 67	
	15,976 42	15,976 42
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,661 67

Chippewas of Snake Island (No. 7).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		24,638 92
Land sales		27 63
Timber sales		11 98
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 96	
Balance	24,674 57	
	24,678 53	24,678 53
By Balance, 30th June, brought down		24,674 57
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		280 33
Rent		230 00
Interest on invested capital		1,233 00
To Salaries—		
Chas. Bigcanoe, chief	80 00	
Wm. Ashquab, caretaker	25 00	
Jas. Ashquab, councillor	5 00	
Geo. McCue do	5 00	
Jas. Charles do	5 00	
To Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	971 99	
Medical attendance and medicines	286 60	
Widow Mary Snake, balance of money at her credit	4 00	
Chas. Bigcanoe, care of crops and pasturing cattle	2 50	
1 set threshing trucks, freight, &c	53 59	
Repairs to threshing machine	8 50	
Inspection of schools	13 00	
Relief to destitute Indians	15 50	
Funeral expenses	12 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	24 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	231 15	
	1,743 33	1,743 33
By Balance 30th June, 1890, brought down		231 15

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		66,397 59
Balance on 30th June, 1890	66,397 59	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		66,397 59
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,286 80
Rents collected		3,588 12
Liquor fines		37 50
Interest on invested capital		3,447 36
To Salaries—		
Joseph Fisher, chief and secretary	40 00	
John French, councillor	20 00	
Samuel French do	20 00	
Abel Waucaush do and interpreter	40 00	
Moses Waucaush do	20 00	
John Chicken do	20 00	
W. Whiteloon, messenger	37 50	
Isaac McQuachie do	37 50	
E. Turner, janitor	3 00	
Jos. Beaver do	9 00	
Jos. Fisher, teacher	200 00	
Elsie Cobban do	200 00	
Annie Gilbert do	200 00	
D. Sinclair, physician	200 00	
Pensions—		
E. Turner	20 00	
Jabez Seneca	20 00	
Geo. Knotman	15 00	
Susan French	15 00	
John Waucaush	20 00	
Jocob Shemogan	5 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	1,707 20	
Distribution of rents	3,209 29	
Horse and harness for Esau Noah	80 00	
Inspecting schools	21 90	
Work on roads and bridges	234 26	
Repairs to schoolhouse	77 75	
School material, fuel, &c.	27 60	
Cartage of road scraper and chain	2 00	
Relief to destitute	249 20	
Funeral expenses	163 10	
Services of school trustees	36 00	
Lewis Logan, payment in full of claim for land	100 00	
Thos. Gordon, amount of rents retained from Geo. Tomico to purchase horse	56 86	
Expenses of W. Beaver to Brantford	10 00	
Thomas Fisher, fire loss	10 00	
Expenses seizure of wood	6 30	
John French, amount of rents retained to build barn	100 00	
Two road scrapers	11 50	
Travelling expenses of Jos. Fisher	2 50	
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	222 09	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	890 14	
	8,359 78	8,359 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		890 14

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		69,351 09
Land sales		1,299 55
To Fraser & Shamblean. building school house	370 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	129 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	70,150 69	
	70,650 64	70,650 64
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		70,150 69
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		860 81
Rents		999 00
Refund amount advanced Kewayonge to complete building house		6 00
Interest on invested capital		3,258 92
Liquor fines		25 00
To Salaries—		
James Sahgee, chief	30 00	
John Mokowenah, councillor	20 00	
Joshua Greenbird do	20 00	
Johnson Pindanon do	20 00	
Phillip Kiyoshk do	20 00	
Chas. Kiyoshk, secretary	50 00	
Jacob Altiman, messenger	10 00	
Peter Thomas, teacher	200 00	
William Peters do	62 50	
John Sheeshoeb, sexton	2 50	
Elijah Thomas do	2 50	
H. P. Johnson, allowance for making coffins	30 00	
Pensions—		
Wauseonquot	8 00	
Petwegeeshig	4 00	
Magabawa	8 00	
Meshakodoqua	4 00	
Sarah Saginash	8 00	
Kagamoqua	8 00	
Pingeeshemoqua	8 00	
Widow Aizhoe	8 00	
Keewadenoqua	8 00	
Widow Shawanoo	6 00	
Chinquamoqua	8 00	
Widow Alex. Johnson	8 00	
Quasijiwonoqua	8 00	
Widow Kiyoshk	6 00	
Wainjegeeshegoqua	8 00	
Kewakodoqua	8 00	
Munedoqua	8 00	
Nanoqua	6 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Funeral expenses	178 10	
Stationery for Council	0 80	
Services of C. Kiyoshk as interpreter to Dr. Stewart	2 50	
do taking of census	10 00	
Medical attendance	226 50	
Printing notices warning trespassers	1 00	
Lumber, and building fence for school house	115 00	
School material and fuel	94 36	
Cleaning school house	2 50	
Carried forward	1,228 26	5,149 73

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,228 26	5,149 73
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Sundry Disbursements—*Concluded.*		
Ditching drain of roads	79 90	
H. Winter, P.L.S., taking levels and preparing profile of drain, centre road	14 00	
Widow J. Peters, services of late J. Peters, as messenger, March qr., 1889	4 00	
Relief to destitute	55 50	
Wheelbarrow	15 00	
Services of pathmasters	6 00	
Insurance on school for 3 years	4 00	
Rebuilding spire of Church of England	75 00	
Grant to brass band	100 00	
Distribution of interest money	2,871 36	
Advance to Adam Kiyoshk, as loan to purchase land	50 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	59 94	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	586 77	
	5,149 73	5,149 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		586 77

Fort William Band (No. 10).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance to June, 1889		13,144 72
Lumber sales		539 76
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	53 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	13,630 53	
	13,684 48	13,684 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		13,630 53
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	394 73	
Medical attendance and medicine	47 25	
Funeral expenses	5 50	
Relief to destitute	8 25	
Percentage on collections, 1889-90, to Management Fund	1 62	
By Rent collections		27 00
Liquor fines		25 00
Interest on invested capital		510 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	104 65	
	562 00	562 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		104 65

RETURN C—*Continued.*

French River Indians (No. 11).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	3,321 87
Timber sales	.....	1,327 15
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	132 71	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	4,516 31	
	4,649 02	4,649 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	4,516 31
Interest.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	3 58	
By Rent collections	.....	24 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	132 76
To Distribution of interest money	114 99	
Medicines	21 46	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	16 73	
	156 76	156 76
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	16 73

Garden River Indians (No. 12).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	41,951 08
Timber sales	.....	8,030 40
Land sales	.....	780 22
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	881 96	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	49,879 74	
	50,761 70	50,761 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	49,879 74
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	671 01
Rents collected	.....	405 75
Fines and fees	.....	118 40
Interest on invested capital	.....	1,704 88
To Salaries—		
Augusta, chief	100 00	
Pequetchenene, allowance	60 00	
Dr. J. A. Reid, physician	104 51	
H. E. Brown, teacher	200 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Fishing license	5 00	
School material, fuel, &c.	65 49	
Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reid	65 00	
Medicines	104 50	
Dr. G. McCullough	8 00	
Liquor prosecutions	33 31	
Carried forward	745 81	2,900 04

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Garden River Indians (No. 12)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	745 81	2,900 04
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Sundry disbursements—		
Relief to Shebahgeshik	6 00	
Insurance on store	15 10	
Inspection of schools	12 55	
Distribution of interest money	1,487 39	
Percentage on collections to Management Fund	24 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	608 85	
	2,900 04	2,900 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		608 85

Henvey Inlet Indians (No. 13).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		7,214 10
do on 30th June, 1890	7,214 10	
	7,214 10	7,214 10
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		7,214 10
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		21 15
Interest on invested capital		289 44
To Salaries—		
James Ahsahwasaga, chief	7 88	
Peter Wickemanchie do	23 16	
Joseph Meshogoquon, 2nd chief	17 45	
David Minominee, teacher	25 00	
Joseph Chibbena do	75 00	
Pensions—		
Widow Ahsahwasaga	15 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	116 90	
F. Lefix, for yoke of oxen	100 00	
Joseph Meshogoquon, care of oxen	7 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		76 80
	387 39	387 39
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	76 80	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		32,166 31
Timber sales		2,409 82
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	267 38	
Balance	34,308 75	
	34,576 13	34,576 13
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		34,576 13
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		773 22
Rents		324 00
Fines		20 00
Interest on invested capital		1,317 56
To Salaries—		
Semo Commanda, chief	50 00	
Louis Beaucache, 2nd chief	15 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	1,556 00	
Relief to B. Cochai	5 00	
School material, fuel, &c	72 98	
Inspection of schools	22 00	
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	710 20	
	2,434 78	2,434 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		710 20

Manitoulin Island Indians (Unceded) (No. 15).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		4,864 73
Timber dues		5,771 31
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	577 13	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	10,058 91	
	10,636 04	10,636 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		10,058 91
Interest.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	858 09	
By Liquor fines, &c		117 00
Interest or invested capital		160 28
To Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reid	6 00	
Relief to destitute	156 00	
Medicines	187 81	
Liquor prosecutions, expenses of	15 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 40	
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		948 02
	1,225 30	1,225 30
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	948 02	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Maganettawan Indians (No. 16).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		510 32
do on 30th June, 1890	510 32	
	510 32	510 32
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		510 32
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		47 72
Interest on invested capital		22 32
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	70 04	
	70 04	70 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		70 04

Mississaugas of Alnwick (No. 17).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		72,695 45
Timber sales		170 00
Land sales		452 56
To F. L. Fellows, survey of Bell's Creek Island	177 75	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	61 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	73,078 31	
	73,318 01	73,318 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		73,078 31
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		769 09
Rents, &c.		3,265 94
Interest on invested capital		3,857 00
Fines in lieu of road labour unperformed		31 00
Salaries—		
Michael Chubb, chief	24 00	
Thos. Marsden, councillor	9 00	
Hiram Beaver do	12 00	
Allan Salt do	9 00	
William Blaker, councillor	12 00	
Peter Crowe, councillor	3 00	
Geo. Crowe, do	3 00	
Ebenezer Comigo, sexton	60 00	
William Lukes, secretary	24 00	
Miss C. Crowe, organist	22 50	
Miss Mary A. Crowe, organist	7 50	
T. C. Lapp, physician	250 00	
Pensions—		
Peggy James	12 00	
Carried forward	448 00	7,923 03

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Mississaugas of Alnwick—(No. 17)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	448 00	7,923 03
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of rents	1,941 42	
do interest money	4,413 03	
Funeral expenses	15 25	
Wm. Nichol, building house for Mrs. P. Comigo	75 00	
Repairs to roads	57 64	
Stove and pipes for school house	8 95	
Inspection of schools	14 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	202 97	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	746 77	
	7,923 03	7,923 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	746 77

Mississaugas of the Credit (No. 18).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	181,889 40
Land sales	.....	652 95
Transfer from interest, account loan	.....	250 00
To Construction of well at mission house	40 00	
Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections	65 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	182,687 06	
	182,792 35	182,792 35
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	182,687 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	.....	1,710 41
Costs in suit of ejectment, Salt *vs.* Chechock	.....	133 44
Interest on invested capital	.....	8,895 96
To Salaries—		
P. E. Jones, physician	250 00	
Jas. A. Wood, councillor	32 50	
W. H. Sterling, do	25 00	
E. Spencer, do	25 00	
A. A. King, do	25 00	
Julius King, do	50 00	
A. A. Jones, caretaker	50 00	
Geo. Henry, janitor	12 50	
John Laform, caretaker	25 00	
Wm. H. Sterling, caretaker	25 00	
Fanny Johnston, organist	25 00	
Mary Murray, teacher	275 00	
Daniel McDougall, janitor	18 75	
C. M. Herchmer, councillor	32 50	
D. McDougall do	25 00	
D. Herchmer do	25 00	
Jos. Laform do	25 00	
Carried forward	946 25	10,739 81

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	946 25	10,739 81
Interest.		
Pensions—		
David Sawyer	50 00	
Widow Wilson	25 00	
Widow Chechock	6 25	
Widow Young	6 25	
Miscellaneous Expenditure—		
Transfer to capital account loan	250 00	
Expenses of removal of trespassers	9 10	
Legal services	446 09	
Insurance, council house and church	41 45	
For services at investigation *re* late forest warden	20 00	
Interest distributed	7,026 80	
Burial expenses	166 40	
School material	17 84	
Repairs, &c., to mission house, school building and church	174 13	
Lumber for repair of bridges, roads, &c.	64 82	
Relief to destitute	62 50	
Sundries supplied by D. Almas & Son	102 50	
do W. Filmar	6 10	
do J. W. Park	4 00	
Stationery for council house	1 85	
Balance on 30th June 1890	1,312 48	
	10,739 81	10,739 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,312 48

Mississaguas of Rice Lake (No. 19).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		21,833 59
Land sales		341 05
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	35 84	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	22,138 80	
	22,174 64	22,174 64
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		22,138 80
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		391 36
Rents collected		680 63
Interest on invested capital		1,081 16
Refund by R. Soper, account loan		50 00
Miscellaneous collections		21 06
To Salaries—		
M. G. Paudaush, chief	25 00	
Robert Paudaush, councillor	8 00	
Wellington Cow do	8 00	
Jas. Howard do	8 00	
J. D. Muskrat, sexton	35 00	
J. M. Shaw, physician	150 00	
Carried forward	234 00	2,224 31

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Mississaugas of Rice Lake (No. 19)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	234 00	2,224 31
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Pensions—		
Susan Culbertson	10 00	
Catherine Muskrat	10 00	
Sarah Anderson	10 00	
Ann Spaniard	10 00	
Miscellaneous Expenditure—		
Insurance of church	15 00	
Loan to R. Soper	65 00	
Wood for school	9 00	
Interest distributed	910 33	
Rents do	751 63	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	41 53	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	157 72	
	2,224 21	2,224 21
Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		157 72

Mississaugas of Mud Lake (No. 20).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		36,452 93
Land sales		654 36
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	66 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	37,040 69	
	37,107 29	37,107 29
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		37,040 69
INTEREST.		
By Balance, on 30th June, 1889		431 74
To Salaries—		
Thos. Quinquish, sexton	20 00	
Jos. Irons, chief	25 00	
Pensions—		
Jos. Muskrat	14 00	
Geo. Taylor	12 00	
Miscellaneous Expenditure—		
Relief of sick, &c	40 00	
Burial expenses	19 00	
Expenses of deputation to Rama	5 25	
Interest moneys distributed	1,704 81	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	2 49	
By Rents collected		41 61
Interest on invested capital		1,796 64
To Balance, on 30th June, 1890	427 44	
	2,269 99	2,269 99
By Balance, on 30th June, 1890, brought down		427 44

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Mississaugas of Scugog (No. 21).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, on 30th June, 1889		10,126 64
Land sales		200 59
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	21 58	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	10,305 65	
	10,327 23	10,327 23
By Balance, on 30th June, 1890, brought down		10,305 65
Interest.		
By Rents collected		891 33
Interest on invested capital		479 72
Chippewas of Snake Island, for amount of Dr. H. H. Pringle's account, charged in error		91 00
To Balance, on 30th June, 1889	105 56	
John Johnson, chief, salary	50 00	
Insurance on farm buildings	14 50	
Medical attendance	16 00	
Burial expenses	51 50	
Relief to destitute	6 00	
Interest distributed	886 40	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	51 99	
Balance, on 30th June, 1890	280 10	
	1,462 05	1,462 05
By Balance, on 30th June, 1890, brought down		280 10

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		96,783 47
Land sales		5,692 59
Refund from rents account, advances from capital for fencing		3,136 62
Refund by W. Powles account loan to purchase steam ferry		100 00
To Amount paid for improvements on land sold for school site	1,000 00	
Building bridges on Mud Creek	150 00	
Floretta K. Maracle, in full of claim to land owned by her late father	355 52	
Sundry persons for shares of grant for fencing	399 20	
Fencing material and other improvements	2,679 44	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	744 85	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	100,383 67	
	105,712 68	105,712 68
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		100,383 67
Interest.		
By Collections of land sales		156 41
do rents		3,630 31
do fines		53 00
Interest on invested capital		5,030 40
Joshua Brant, on account of loan		40 00
To Balance, on 30th June, 1889	269 99	
Salaries—		
Jacob B. Brant, chief	24 00	
Solomon Loft, chief and secretary	40 00	
Carried forward	333 99	8,910 12

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	333 99	8,910 12
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Salaries—		
Isaac Powles, chief	24 00	
John P. Brant, chief	24 00	
Andrew Maracle, chief, 3 months	4 00	
Jonah Brant, caretaker	17 00	
Geo. Maracle, sexton	40 00	
Wm. J. Hill do	5 00	
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary	400 00	
John Newton, M.D., physician	100 00	
A. D. Walker, M.D. do	100 00	
Bertha Davidson, teacher	150 00	
Ella Pegan do	150 00	
Maggie Robertson do	250 00	
Geo. Gunyon, constable	300 00	
Abram S. Brant, chief, 9 months	18 00	
Joseph S. Brant, sexton, 9 do	15 00	
Pensions—		
Peggy Brant	24 00	
Abram Maracle	24 00	
Milo Maracle	24 00	
Adam Brant	24 00	
John D. Green	24 00	
Mrs. H. Maracle	24 00	
Hannah Barnhart	24 00	
Mrs. J. Penn	24 00	
Rents distributed	3,478 47	
Interest do	2,166 95	
Legal expenses	392 97	
John A. Brant, loan for education of children	40 00	
Insurance on steam ferry	18 00	
Clothing for constable	40 00	
Grant to D. C. Maracle for loss by fire	25 00	
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	24 20	
Fuel for schools	71 17	
Relief to destitute	5 00	
Edmund Loft, grant for services as caretaker of mission school	3 00	
Grant to Henry Powles for loss by fire	25 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	209 89	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	287 48	
	8,910 12	8,910 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		287 48

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		158,105 22
Refund from interest moneys on account of Mason debt		22 22
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	158,127 44	
	158,127 44	158,127 44
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		158,127 44

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,340 90
Moiety of liquor fines		24 00
Payment by A. Tobias on magic lantern loaned him by J. Dawkins		50 00
Interest on invested capital		6,839 84
To Salaries—		
C. M. Stonefish, chief, 3 months	15 00	
John Lewis do 9 do	45 00	
John B. Noah, councillor, 3 months	5 00	
James Dolson do	20 00	
Isaac Hill	20 00	
Joseph Pheasant, councillor, 9 months	15 00	
Jonas Noah, secretary	50 00	
Samuel Lacelles, caretaker	26 00	
James D. Wilson, physician	200 00	
Willis Tobias, teacher	350 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	5,558 84	
Expenses in connection with election of chiefs, &c	3 00	
Legal services, removal of J. Stonefish off the reserve	3 00	
Band instruments	221 25	
Inspection of schools	30 00	
School material, &c	20 97	
Repairs to schoolhouse	75 00	
Desks for do	43 20	
Funeral furnishings	72 00	
Lumber for bridges	14 88	
Levi Jacobs, services building fires	19 50	
J. Dawkins payment for magic lantern loaned to A. Tobias	50 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	1,397 10	
	8,254 74	8,254 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,397 10

Munceys of the Thames (No. 24).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2,670 24
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	2,670 24	
	2,670 24	2,670 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,670 24
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		77 72
Government grant to Agricultural Society		60 00
Interest on invested capital		109 92
To Grant to Agricultural Society	60 00	
Building, &c., bridge	75 00	
Seats for schoolhouse	14 25	
Repairs, &c., of schoolhouse	6 00	
Lamps for school	4 80	
Ditching	7 50	
Distribution of interest money	52 61	
Balance	27 48	
	247 64	247 64
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		27 48

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		109,479 74
Land sales		7,161 86
Timber sales		4,210 75
To Management Fund, percentage on collection for 1889–90	1,142 97	
do amount of 8th annual transfer on account of advances for making roads and surveys of lands	9,652 21	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	110,057 17	
	120,852 35	120,852 35
By Balance brought down		110,057 17
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,383 44
Rents		876 37
Fines, &c		76 50
Interest on invested capital		4,434 52
To Salaries—		
Chas. Hastings, teacher	150 00	
Jessie Smith do	200 00	
James Keatley do	75 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	5,084 11	
Relief to destitute	30 00	
Expenses, liquor prosecution	18 35	
Wood for South Bay School	17 50	
Medicines	179 58	
Management Fund, percentage on collections for 1889–90	53 78	
Balance, on 30th June, 1890	962 51	
	6,770 83	6,770 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		962 51

Ojibbewas of Lake Huron (No. 26).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		48,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	48,000 00	
	48,000 00	48,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		48,000 00
Interest.		
By Government grant to pay annuity under Robinson Treaty		9,260 78
do do		1,594 74
Interest on invested capital		2,380 28
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	394 47	
Distribution of annuities	12,160 00	
Thos. Walton, expenses paying annuities	93 70	
Hudson Bay Co., relief to destitute	40 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	547 23	
	13,235 80	13,235 80
Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		547 23

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Ojibbewas of Lake Superior (No. 27).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		40,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1880	40,000 00	
	40,000 00	40,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		40,000 00
Interest.		
By Balance 30th June, 1889		1,043 00
Legislative grant to pay annuities under the Robinson Treaty		7,353 24
Interest on invested capital		2,041 72
To Distribution of Robinson Treaty annuity	8,572 00	
J. P. Domelley, travelling expenses, payment of annuities	200 80	
Chief A. Banan do	25 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	1,649 66	
	10,437 96	10,437 96
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,649 66

Ojibbewas of Mississauga River (No. 28.)

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		4,629 38
Timber sales		249 67
Land do		12 63
To Management Fund, percentage on collections for 1889-90	26 23	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	4,865 45	
	4,891 68	4,891 68
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		4,865 45
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		53 51
Rents, &c		110 00
Interest on invested capital		187 32
To Distribution of interest money	280 50	
Travelling expenses of R. M. Stephen, M.D., vaccinating Indians	4 00	
Blind River Co., blacksmiths' tools	6 50	
Medical attendance and medicines	29 97	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	6 24	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	23 62	
	350 83	350 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		23 62

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Oneidas of the Thames (No. 29).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	591 10
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	591 10	
	591 10	591 10
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	591 00
Interest.		
By Rents	.....	72 00
Liquor fines	.....	12 50
Interest on invested capital	.....	18 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	128 60	
Expenses of making ditch	15 87	
Lumber for bridge, culverts, &c	5 30	
Distribution of rents	74 16	
P. Antoine, moiety of liquor fine	25 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 78	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890	.....	149 69
	252 71	252 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	149 69	

Parry Island Indians (No. 30).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	46,883 64
Timber sales	.....	188 54
Land sales	.....	100 00
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	28 85	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	47,143 33	
	47,172 18	47,172 18
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	47,143 33
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	316 99
Rents	.....	164 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	1,888 08
To Salaries—		
James Pagamagabo, chief	50 00	
Pahbahmowatong, chief	20 00	
Wm. King, caretaker. 9 months	7 50	
Pahbahmowatong, caretaker	10 00	
Rev. A. Salt, secretary and interpreter	30 00	
E. Farrar, teacher, 3 months	37 50	
Josephine Good, teacher	125 00	
Christina John, teacher	113 42	
Louis Ogemawenominie, caretaker, 3 months	2 50	
Wm. King, messenger, 6 months	2 50	
Jacob Paigneasegai, messenger	5 00	
Louis Ogemawenominie, 6 months	2 50	
Carried forward	405 92	2,369 07

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Parry Island Indians (No. 30)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	405 92	2,369 07
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Pensions—		
Solomon James	20 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Grant to Pahbahmowatong to support of grandchild	16 00	
Distribution of interest money	1,186 96	
Repairs, &c., to schools	119 00	
School material	15 60	
Stoves, desks, &c., for schools	33 48	
Thos. Walton, expenses visiting schools	9 50	
Inspection of schools	32 50	
Relief to destitute	19 60	
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 89	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	494 62	
	2,369 07	2,369 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		494 62

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		6,207 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	6,207 52	
	2,207 52	6,207 52
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		6,207 52
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		156 27
Rents		333 00
Moiety of liquor fine		25 00
Interest on invested capital		254 56
To Salaries—		
Chief Ashkebee	20 00	
John Jackson, councillor	10 00	
William Peters, secretary	10 00	
John Day, allowance for making coffins	10 00	
Jos. Isaacs do do	10 00	
Elijah Thomas, sexton, 3 months	2 50	
Samuel White, pathmaster	2 00	
John Jackson do	2 00	
Pensions—		
Sahgutchewaqua	4 00	
Peshana	4 00	
Goonah	4 00	
Widow Ahboway, 6 months	2 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money	194 57	
Burial expenses	52 10	
Medical attendance	92 75	
Relief to destitute	7 00	
Repairs to council house	141 11	
Carried forward	568 03	768 83

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	568 03	768 83
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Sundry disbursements—		
Wood for school	8 50	
Cleaning school and church	2 75	
Lumber for bridges, &c	15 96	
Grant to brass band	15 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	19 98	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	138 61	
	768 83	768 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		138 61

Serpent River Indians (No. 32).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		3,132 45
Timber sales		16 18
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 62	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	3,147 01	
	3,148 63	3,148 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		3,147 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		103 26
Rents		120 00
Interest on invested capital		129 44
To Medical attendance and medicines	47 97	
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	58 20	
Relief to destitute	10 00	
School material	4 17	
Distribution of interest money	122 60	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	7 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1870	102 56	
	352 70	352 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		102 56

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		884,105 35
Land sales		2,785 88
To Mary Quinlan, payment for release of 5 acres of land	274 47	
Building of bridge over Given's Creek	145 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections in 1889-90	278 55	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	886,193 21	
	886,891 23	886,891 23
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		886,193 21

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		7,582 00
Rents		1,342 00
Interest on invested capital		48,172 20
To Salaries—		
J. A. Langrill, physician	2,000 00	
A. Thomson, assistant physician, 9 months	450 00	
Chas. Fairchild do 3 do	150 00	
William Reap, interpreter	400 00	
John Buck, caretaker	50 00	
Josiah Hill, secretary	350 00	
William Wage, forest guardian	130 00	
Moses Turkey do	130 00	
Geo. Longboat do	32 50	
John Miller, teacher	362 52	
Pensions—		
R. H. Dee	625 00	
Abram Isaac	50 00	
John Gibson	50 00	
David John	50 00	
Peter Leaf	25 00	
Simon Harris	25 00	
Lawrence Thomas	25 00	
Peter John	12 50	
Samson Green	25 00	
Solomon Nash	25 00	
Catharine Sky	6 50	
Christeen Buck	25 00	
John Hill, sen	25 00	
Betsy Dixon	12 00	
Jacob Green	25 00	
Mrs. Jas. Claus	25 00	
Widow Aughawaga	25 00	
Wm. Curley	25 00	
Nancy Gibson	25 00	
Ellen Powles	25 00	
Elizabeth Funn	25 00	
Elizabeth Nash	25 00	
Elizabeth Williams	25 00	
Susannah Jamieson	25 00	
Louis Bumberry	25 00	
Catherine Cusack	25 00	
Abram S. Hill	25 00	
David Hill	15 00	
Ellen Powles	25 00	
Isaac Smith	25 00	
Christeen Walker	25 00	
Geo. Elliott	25 00	
Susannah Powles	25 00	
Samson Fish	25 00	
John House	12 50	
Wm. Green	12 50	
Wm. Jack	25 00	
Betsey Green	6 25	
To Sundry Disbursements—		
Building bridges, &c	1,474 79	
Grant to schools	1,500 00	
Chief's board allowance	800 00	
Distribution of rents	1,345 00	
Repairs to roads, culverts &c	214 20	
Services of committee, &c., *re* applicants to be placed on pay list, &c	34 00	
Carried forward	10,950 26	57,096 20

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	10,950 26	57,096 20
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Sundry disbursements—		
Legal expenses	8,411 43	
Burial expenses	664 00	
Supplies to council house	25 52	
Printing and posting notices, bills, &c.	18 75	
Distribution of interest money	30,011 88	
Relief of destitute	2,069 00	
Loan to Robert Hill, to purchase artificial leg	80 00	
Care and attendance of Mrs. McNaughton, at the John H. Stratford Hospital	22 40	
Road leveller	8 50	
Grant to Temperance Convention	20 00	
Grant to Pagan celebration	25 00	
Grant to St. John's Church	25 00	
Grant for ploughing match	70 00	
Grant to Baptist Church, to build barn	25 00	
Prizes for Thomas school	10 00	
Inspection of schools	184 00	
Wood for schools	17 40	
Services of Alex. Silversmith, as caretaker	5 00	
Medicines	70 45	
Insurance	80 00	
Assistance, paying interest money	22 00	
Allowance to school trustees	64 00	
Expenses reception of Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	156 20	
Services of enumerators	82 50	
Grants for fire loss	900 00	
Reception of New England Company's representatives	57 25	
Repairs to physician's house	524 25	
Repairs to pile driver	7 45	
Services of constables at distribution of interest money	51 50	
Expenses in connection with location of land	21 25	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	81 63	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	2,334 58	
	57,096 20	57,096 20
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,334 58

Shawanaga Band (No. 34).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		9,184 31
Timber dues		804 50
To Percentage on collections to credit of Management Fund	80 45	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	9,908 36	
	9,988 81	9,988 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		9,908 36

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Shawanagan Band (No. 34)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		89 22
Interest on invested capital		370 96
Timber dues		24 00
To Salaries—		
Adam Powis	20 00	
Isabella Johnson, teacher	100 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Care of oxen	14 00	
1 yoke of oxen	90 00	
School material	12 95	
Inspection of school	22 00	
Expenses of agent visiting school	11 00	
Supplies to destitute	8 05	
Interest distributed	115 16	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 44	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	89 58	
	484 18	484 18
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		89 58

Spanish River Indians (No. 35).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		3,523 27
Timber dues		1,383 37
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	151 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	4,755 04	
	4,906 64	4,906 64
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		4,755 04
Interest.		
By Rent		240 00
Interest on invested capital		138 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	61 63	
Medicines	80 49	
Services of constable	1 40	
School material	5 48	
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	31 50	
Interest distributed	123 92	
Percentage on coliections carried to credit of Management Fund	14 40	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	59 66	
	378 48	378 48
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		59 66

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Thessalon River Indians (No. 36).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		13,287 32
Land sales		415 25
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	13,702 57	
	13,702 57	13,702 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		13,702 57
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		105 64
Interest on invested capital		535 72
To Following Payments—		
Interest distributed	464 98	
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	25 00	
Medicines	21 46	
Supplies to destitute	5 00	
Material for repairing school house	12 45	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	112 47	
	641 36	641 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		112 47

Tootoomenai and Band (No. 37).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		900 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	900 00	
	900 00	900 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		900 00
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		11 53
Interest on invested capital		54 48
To Following Payments—		
J. A. Reid, salary as physician	7 65	
Medicines	7 84	
Interest distributed	38 47	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	12 05	
	66 01	66 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		12 05

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Whitefish River Indians (No. 38).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		3,955 85
Timber dues		2,386 45
Refund of amount advanced to purchase oxen		38 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	242 44	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	6,137 86	
	6,380 30	6,380 30
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		6,137 86
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		80 67
Rents and fines		204 90
Interest on invested capital		161 48
Grant to aid in erecting church and school-house		300 00
To The following payments—		
Relief to destitute	54 00	
Interest distributed	147 78	
Medicines	21 46	
Advance on account of building school-house	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	12 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	461 52	
	747 05	747 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		461 52

Wyandottes of Anderdon (No 39).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		28,609 85
Land sales		6,514 68
To Share of capital paid to James Clark as an enfranchised Indian	776 54	
do Mrs. S. E. McKenzie do	776 54	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	651 47	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	32,919 98	
	35,124 53	35,124 53
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		32,919 98
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		291 37
Interest on invested capital		1,469 52
To The following payments—		
F. F. Bell, physician	80 00	
Interest distributed	1,334 40	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	346 49	
	1,760 89	1,760 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		346 49

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Abenakis of St. Francis (No 40).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		3,587 89
Timber dues		544 77
To Building bridge	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	54 48	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	4,028 18	
	4,132 66	4,132 66
By Balance 30th June, 1890, brought down		4,028 18
Interest.		
By Rents		274 13
Interest on invested capital		149 08
Fines		25 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	13 97	
The following payments—		
Repairs to roads, fences and bridges	72 58	
Erecting flagstaff	12 25	
Fuel for school	15 00	
Material for school	34 64	
Furniture for school	5 50	
Funeral furnishings	17 00	
Relief to destitute	21 00	
Rents paid the legal representatives of the late I. Gill	17 50	
Amount paid H. L. Masta for services	4 72	
Interest disbributed	200 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	16 45	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	17 60	
	448 21	448 21
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought dowu		17 60

Abenakis of Becancour (No. 41).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,131 60	1,131 60
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	1,131 60	1,131 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,131 60
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		137 32
Interest on invested capital		50 76
Legislative grant for purchase of school building		200 00
To the following payments—		
Fencing	93 57	
Salary of L. Genest, teacher	20 00	
Purchase of school building	250 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	24 51	
	388 08	388 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		24 51

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger (No. 42).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		5,198 56
Land sales		36 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	3 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	5,230 96	
	5,234 56	5,234 56
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		5,230 96
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		775 04
Legislative grant for purchase of land for a reserve		100 00
Interest on invested capital		238 92
To the following Payments :—		
Funeral expenses	18 62	
Interest distributed	388 50	
Relief to destitute	20 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	686 84	
	1,113 96	1,113 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		686 84

Golden Lake Indians (No. 43).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		18 43
Timber dues		16 50
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 65	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	33 28	
	34 93	34 93
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		33 28
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		3 74
Interest on invested capital		0 88
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	4 62	
	4 62	4 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		4 62

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Hurons of Lorette (No. 44).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		3,899 05
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	3,899 05	
	3,899 05	3,899 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		3,899 05
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		187 75
Interest on invested capital		163 48
Lumber dues		21 70
To the following payments :—		
Fencing	95 42	
Freight	0 25	
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	277 26	
	372 93	372 93
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		277 26

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		8,449 49
Timber dues		190 63
Dues on stone		26 93
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	21 76	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	8,645 29	
	8,667 05	8,667 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		8,645 29
Interest.		
By Rents and fines		140 26
Interest on invested capital		110 84
Balance on 30th June, 1890		6,946 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	6,197 83	
To the following payments :—		
Salaries—		
Louis Shatekarenton, organist	12 50	
Lazare Oronakete, gatekeeper	24 00	
Mathias Hill do	24 00	
Moise Lefort, constable	365 00	
John Square	10 00	
Mitchell Jacob	10 00	
A. Thompson	10 00	
Louis Thomas	10 00	
Jos. Hops	10 00	
Carried forward	6,673 33	7,197 14

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	6,673 33	7,197 14
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Sundry Disbursements—		
Rev. N. P. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies	247 50	
Prizes for school children	14 94	
Measuring stone	36 69	
Funeral expenses	12 00	
Distributing notices	7 75	
Repairing fences	84 25	
Repairs to house leased by J. Boyd	25 50	
do school house	2 50	
Fuel for school	32 00	
Repairs to roads and bridges	45 93	
Removing dead animals	1 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	13 75	
	7,197 14	7,197 14
To Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down	6,946 04	

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		56,521 25
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	56,521 25	
	56,521 25	56,521 25
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		56,521 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		837 34
Appropriation by Parliament in connection with expenses of Dunde commission		220 00
Collections on account repairs to Roman Catholic church		30 00
Proceeds of sale of stove from Roman Catholic school house		4 00
Rents collected		365 54
Interest on invested capital		2,814 32
To Salaries—		
Rev. M. Mainville, missionary	100 00	
Mary J. Powell, teacher	200 00	
Josephine Leclair do	200 00	
Annie O'Calligan do 6 months	100 00	
Josephine Peets do	200 00	
Loran Pike, clerk	10 00	
Agar Pike, organist	20 00	
Mrs Annie Bach, teacher	100 00	
Louis Smoke, sexton, 9 months	54 00	
Allowance to missionary for fuel	25 00	
Services at distribution of interest moneys	1 50	
Travelling expenses of sundry Indians, Ottawa to St. Regis	7 25	
Inspection of schools	21 00	
Transfer to Land Fund account	245 62	
Services in obtaining statistics	7 50	
Carried forward	1,291 87	4,271 20

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46).—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,291 87	4,271 20
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
Repairs to roads	30 00	
Plans and specifications for wharf	24 00	
Medical attendance	90 00	
Maintenance of F. Hennock at Lunatic Asylum	125 34	
Services reporting proceedings of Dundee commission	70 35	
Travelling expenses of Geo. Long	14 50	
Repairs to school buildings	64 51	
Lumber for repairs to bridges	2 52	
Burial expenses	34 25	
School material	20 41	
Fuel for schools	91 31	
Relief to destitute	147 00	
Expenses of examination, and removal of Nancy Skin to Lunatic Asylum	26 80	
Interest moneys distributed	1,953 93	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	21 93	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	262 48	
	4,271 20	4,271 20
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		262 48

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46*a*.)

LAND FUND.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		18,000 00
Transfer from interest account		245 62
Interest on $18,000 for one year		720 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	18,965 62	
	18,965 62	18,965 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		18,965 62

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		1,577 74
To Refund to David Phillips account, Lot 3, Range 1, Ouiatchewan	164 35	
By Collections on account of lands and timber		222 22
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	22 22	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	1,613 39	
	1,799 96	1,799 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,613 39

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47)—*Coucluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	1,005 74	
Amount paid for work on roads	8 20	
By Interest on invested capital		22 88
Liquor fines, &c.		237 50
Balance on 30th June, 1890		753 56
	1,013 94	1,013 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down	753 56	

Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains (No. 48).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		1,269 53
Timber dues		80 32
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	8 03	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	1,341 82	
	1,349 85	1,349 85
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,341 82
Interest.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		69 88
Rents		19 00
Interest on invested capital		60 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	149 36	
	149 36	149 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		149 36

Temiscamingue Indians (No. 49).

Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		2,345 96
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	2,345 96	
	2,345 96	2,345 96
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,345 96
Interest.		
By Transfer from Suspense Account of costs of liquor prosecutions		2,208 01
Interest on invested capital		68 12
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	642 80	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	1,633 33	
	2,276 13	2,276 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,633 33

RETURN C—*Continued.*

River Désert Indians (No. 50).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		33,991 81
Collections Account, land and timber		1,566 73
To Advance for construction of bridge	200 00	
Loan for relief of destitution	500 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	156 67	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	34,701 87	
	35,558 54	35,558 54
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		34,701 87
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1889	43 75	
Salaries—		
Joseph Comeau, M.D	150 00	
Wm. Harvey	8 33	
Simon Otjick, chief	112 50	
James Manass, sub-chief	50 00	
Mathias Tchenene	50 00	
John McDougall, interpreter	25 00	
James McAulay, teacher	300 00	
John Hayes, constable	50 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Building closets for schoolhouse	10 00	
Repairs to Bitobee Bridge	7 50	
Legal expenses	20 95	
Painting schoolhouse	30 50	
Cleaning schoolhouse	1 00	
School material	2 03	
Annual allowance to Lemab Watagon	10 00	
Fuel for school	16 50	
Protection of Bitobee Bridge	2 00	
Vaccinating Indians	12 45	
Lime for whitewashing houses	18 75	
Burial expenses	37 50	
Relief to destitute	159 50	
Interest moneys distributed	551 12	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	23 71	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	189 62	
By rents collected		437 11
Fines collected		25 00
Interest on invested capital		1,420 60
	1,882 71	1,882 71
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		189 62

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		9,573 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	9,573 01	
	9,573 01	9,573 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		9,573 01

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		362 79
Rents		227 00
Interest on invested capital		397 44
To Agricultural Implements	84 50	
Expenses, &c., Christmas Feast	151 55	
Relief to destitute	188 70	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	13 62	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	548 86	
	987 23	987 23
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		548 86

Cowichan Indians (No. 52).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		60 02
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	60 02	
	60 02	60 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		60 02
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2 40
Rents		1 00
Interest on invested capital		2 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	5 92	
	5 92	5 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		5 92

Musquean Indians (No. 53).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		52 36
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	52 36	
	52 36	52 36
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		52 36
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2 04
Interest on invested capital		2 20
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	4 24	
	4 24	4 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		4 24

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Squamish Indians (No. 54).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		86 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	86 46	
	86 46	86 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		86 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		3 48
Interest on invested capital		3 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	7 08	
	7 08	7 08
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		7 08

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		31 62
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	31 62	
	31 62	31 62
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		31 62
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1 28
Interest on invested capital		1 32
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	2 60	
	2 60	2 60
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2 60

Quemichan Band, B.C. (No. 56).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		11 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	11 16	
	11 16	11 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		11 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		0 44
Interest on invested capital		0 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	0 92	
	0 92	0 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		0 92

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Chemaines Band, B.C. (No. 57).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		368 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	368 89	
	368 89	368 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		368 89
Interest.		
By Fees for mining location		50 00
Interest on invested capital		10 32
Balance, 30th June, 1890		50 61
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	110 93	
	110 93	110 93
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	50 61	

Chillihertzas Band, B.C. (No. 58).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	2 14	
	2 14	2 14
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2 14
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		0 12
Interest on invested capital		0 12
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	0 24	
	0 24	0 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		0 24

St. Peter's Band, Manitoba (No. 59).

Capital.		
To Balance, 50th June, 1889	943 57	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 00	
By Amount of collections on account of stumpage		20 00
Balance, 30th June, 1890		925 57
	945 57	945 57
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	925 57	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

St. Peter's Band, Manitoba, (No. 60)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest.		
By Liquor fines, &c	.....	80 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	4 99	
Interest	37 96	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	37 55	
	80 50	80 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	37 55

Broken Head River Band, Manitoba (No. 60).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	47 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	47 71	
	47 71	47 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	47 71
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	26 88
Liquor fines	.....	25 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	3 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	54 88	
	54 88	54 88
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	54 88

Portage La Prairie Band (No. 61).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	457 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	457 01	
	457 01	457 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	457 01
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	18 28
Liquor fine	.....	49 75
Interest on invested capital	.....	19 04
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	87 07	
	87 07	87 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	87 07

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Rosseau River Band (No. 62).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	34 93
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	34 93	
	34 93	34 93
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	34 93
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	64 76
Trespass and liquor fines	.....	36 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	3 96
To Services of constable to prevent trespassers from taking wood	25 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	79 72	
	104 72	104 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	79 72

Fort Alexander Band (No. 63).

CAPITAL.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	70 69	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890	.....	70 69
	70 69	70 69
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	70 69	
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	22 16
To Interest	1 96	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	20 20	
	22 16	22 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	20 20

Indians of Lake of the Woods (No. 65).

CAPITAL.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	620 01	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890	.....	620 01
	620 01	620 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	620 01	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indians of Lake of the Woods (No. 65)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	24 80	
Interest	25 76	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		50 56
	50 56	50 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	50 56	

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		144 51
Interest		5 80
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	150 31	
	150 31	150 31
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		150 31

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		5,483 96
Interest		219 36
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	5,703 32	
	5,703 32	5,703 32
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		5,703 32

Tobique Indians (No. 68).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30 June, 1889		8,108 50
Land sales		207 27
Timber sales		297 67
To Amount paid for erection of hall	800 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	50 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	7,763 04	
	8,613 53	8,613 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		7,763 04
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		97 82
Interest on invested capital		328 24
Carried forward		426 06

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Tobique Indians, N. B. (No. 68)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		426 06
INTEREST—*Concluded.*		
To Salaries—		
Rev. J. J. O'Leary	100 00	
Mary E. Hawkes, teacher	77 50	
S. T. J. Davis do	22 50	
To Sundry Disbursements—		
Stove and pipes for new hall	20 70	
Insurance on council house	12 00	
Tracing lines on reserve	12 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	181 36	
	426 06	426 06
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		181 36

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69).

INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		38 22
Interest		1 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	39 72	
	39 72	39 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		39 72

J. B. Clench (No. 70).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		725 06
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	725 06	
	725 06	725 06
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		725 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		776 90
Interest on invested capital		60 08
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	836 98	
	836 98	836 98
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		836 98

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Nancy Maiville (No. 71).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2,500 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	2,500 00	
	2,500 00	2,500 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,500 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		75 75
Interest on invested capital		103 04
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	178 79	
	178 79	178 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		178 79

James Menass (No. 72).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,500 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	1,500 00	
	1,500 00	1,500 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,500 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		45 45
Interest on invested capital		61 84
To Paid interest	91 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	15 46	
	107 29	107 29
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		15 46

William Wabbuck (No. 73.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2,000 00
To do 30th do 1890	2,000 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		507 00
Interest on invested capital		100 28
To Advances to assist Widow Wabbuck	300 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	307 28	
	607 28	607 28
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		307 28

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Province of Quebec Indian Fund (No. 74.)

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	49,766 30
To Balance, 30th June,1890	49,766 30	
	49,766 30	49,766 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	49,766 30
Interest.		
By Interest on invested capital	.....	1,056 20
To Balance, 30th June,1889	27,701 58	
To Salaries—		
S. Poirier, Indian agent	200 00	
F. H. O'Brien, prosecutor	100 00	
N. LeBel, agent	150 00	
A. A. Hudon, prosecutor	100 00	
Rev. J. Gagné, agent	50 00	
L. E. Otis, do	395 00	
L. F. Boucher do	395 00	
P. E. Robillard do	197 50	
V. Verreault, nurse, Pointe Bleue Hospital	60 00	
N. C. Smillie, physician, Gaspé	60 00	
V. J. A. Venner do Restigouche	100 00	
To Sundry Disbursements—		
S. Porrier, travelling expenses	124 35	
A. O. Bastien	2 50	
Medical attendance and medicines—		
Golden Lake Indians	51 25	
Micmacs of Maria Indians	82 25	
River du Loup Indians	202 00	
Témiscamingue Indians	30 00	
Restigouche (vaccination)	24 40	
Betsiamits	267 50	
Lake St. John Indians	327 00	
Chicoutimi	18 50	
Caughnawaga	25 00	
Sundry Indians	86 75	
Flour for Témiscamingue Indians	150 00	
Supplies to Pointe Bleue Hospital	606 68	
Expenses liquor prosecutions	368 89	
Relief to destitute	6 00	
Supplies to Indians of Kickendatch	100 00	
Clothing for Constable Lefort	32 45	
Allowance to Agent Boucher, rent and fuel	100 00	
Burial expenses	12 00	
Cleaning school room, Restigouche	4 50	
Legal service, Hughes *vs.* Kelly	237 80	
Repairs to Louis Beaumont's house	15 00	
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries	12 50	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890	.....	31,340 20
	32,396 40	32,396 40
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	31,340 20	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1889		156,680 61
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	156,680 61	
	156,680 61	156,680 91
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		156,680 61
Interest.		
By Refund by Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, &c.		9,652 21
Transfer of amount charged to Oka Indians removal account, being expenses of removal of Indian from Oka to Gibson Reserve, 1888-89		53 38
Legislative appropriations		274 00
Interest on invested capital		4,822 46
Fees, &c		963 20
Percentage on collections on account of lands and timber, charged against various bands		9,962 80
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	76,332 77	
To the following payments:—		
Salaries—		
J. T. Gilkison, superintendent	1,577 80	
A. G. Smith, clerk	882 00	
Thos. Gordon, agent	588 00	
Thos. Walton do	882 00	
W. Van Abbott do	798 30	
J. C. Phipps, superintendent	1,176 00	
A. M. Ironside, clerk	705 60	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., physician	980 00	
A. B. Cowan, agent	246 88	
B. W. Ross do	395 00	
J. P. Donnelly do	784 00	
J. Beattie do	493 75	
Matthew Hill do	493 75	
J. Thackeray do	493 75	
J. R. Stevenson do	493 75	
H. H. Thompson do	493 75	
D. J. McPhec do	493 75	
A. McKelvey do	493 75	
A. English do	493 75	
J. W. Jermyn do	493 75	
J. Allan do	493 75	
E. Harris do	493 75	
J. Martin do	588 00	
A. Brosseau do	588 00	
P. E. Jones do	588 00	
G. B. McDermott do	150 00	
A. Bastien do	197 50	
J. L. Thompson, island guardian, 15 months	31 25	
J. Wallace do 1 year	25 00	
A. Root do do	25 00	
Dr. Oronhyatekha, physician, Oneidas of Thamas	99 00	
J. Newton do Mohawks of Tyendinaga	150 00	
A. D. Walker do do	150 00	
D. Sinclair do Munsees of Thames	60 00	
A. McBride, agent, Temiscamingue	50 00	
E. Bennett do Golden Lake	60 00	
W. S. Brewster, legal adviser	200 00	
J. McCullough do	150 00	
Carried forward	93,891 35	25,728 05

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	93,891 35	25,728,05
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Salaries—*Continued.*		
Angus Cook, chief, Gibson Reserve	50 00	
A. Cyrette, constable	36 00	
F. Panamick do 9 months	9 00	
A. Bebonning do do	9 00	
L. Cada do do	9 00	
D. Sampson do do	9 00	
P. Gaigcosigai do do	9 00	
P. Bebamkawe do do	9 00	
J. Odijig do do	9 00	
J. H. Esquimaux do do	9 00	
Chas. Obetosseway do do	9 00	
P. Boyer do 2 years	100 00	
D. McGregor do 6 months	6 00	
D. Nawegahbow do do	6 00	
J. Keghigobiness do do	6 00	
Contingent Expenses of various Superintendencies and Agencies—		
Thos. Walton—		
Office rent $ 60 00		
Postage, &c 9 98		
Travelling expenses 120 55		
Commisslon 308 98		
	499 51	
James Martin—Office rent	50 00	
A. McKelvey—		
Office rent $ 60 00		
Travelling expenses 185 00		
	245 00	
B. W. Ross—		
Office rent $ 60 00		
Travelling expenses, postage, fuel, &c 527 54		
Commission 228 35		
	815 89	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Office rent, fuel, &c $ 130 02		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c 86 90		
	216 92	
Wm. VanAbbott—		
Office rent and fuel $ 154 48		
Travelling expenses 175 00		
	329 48	
A. Brosseau—		
Office rent $ 60 00		
Travelling expenses 46 50		
	106 50	
J. T. Gilkison—		
Office rent and travelling expenses	340 00	
A. B. Cowan—		
Travelling expenses	100 00	
Thos. Gordon—		
Office rent and fuel $ 150 00		
Postage, &c 16 04		
	166 04	
Carried forward	97,045 69	25,728 05

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	97,045 69	25,728 05
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Contingent Expenses of various Superintendencies and Agencies—*Con.*		
Adam English—		
Allowance for keep of horse $ 100 00		
Postage 4 00		
Travelling expenses 110 80		
		214 80
William Simpson—		
Travelling expenses, office rent, fuel, postage, &c $ 137 88		
Commission 636 52		
		774 40
T. G. Pile, commission		300 12
N. LeBel do		1 93
L. E. Otis do		70 73
John F. Day do		2 35
Geo. Long—		
Travelling expenses $ 10 70		
Postage 4 43		
Commission 165 36		
		180 49
Jas. C. Phipps—		
Travelling expenses $ 221 35		
Postage 90 57		
Commission and fees 526 71		
		838 63
E. Harris—		
Travelling expenses		30 10
Matthew Hill—		
Travelling expenses $ 75 94		
Commission on amount expended for fencing 630 08		
		706 02
E. Watson—		
Office rent, fuel, postage, &c $ 68 10		
Travelling expenses 37 03		
Commission 1,316 22		
		1,421 35
J. W. Jermyn—		
Travelling expenses $ 13 17		
Postage 0 78		
		13 95
J. Beattie—		
Travelling expenses, &c $ 30 53		
Postage 0 99		
		31 52
P. E. Jones—		
Travelling expenses, postage and sundries		37 31
J. Allan—		
Postage		4 96
C. Blomfield—		
Travelling expenses $ 34 80		
Commission 26 63		
		61 43
E. Bennett—		
Postage		6 00
Protection of Timber—		
A. Monck		153 00
W. H. Baxter		305 55
Carried forward	102,200 33	25,728 05

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Continued.*

In Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	102,200 33	25,728 05
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Protection of Timber—*Continued*—		
M. Belrose	278 58	
Wm. Haner	172 04	
Louis Countin	73 56	
Samuel Grimes	7 50	
Thos. Hewitt	4 00	
D. McKechinne	9 00	
S. Otjick	48 00	
J. Weatherhead	297 53	
W. H. Tilley	72 33	
Robt. Davis	439 09	
H. May	20 33	
Jas. Lesage	289 42	
A. Powis	32 09	
S. James	32 09	
P. Megiss	71 17	
S. Commanda	12 32	
L. Beaucage	12 32	
J. Bennett	19 00	
James C. Phipps, expenses of seizure of timber	50 00	
A. O. Bastien do	12 00	
R. J. Pither do	14 50	
H. Tremblay, reporting on timber on Betsiamits Reserve	83 00	
J. Ryan, expenses of seizure of timber, Tobique do	36 00	
Surveys, Inspections and Valuation of Lands—		
Plans, &c., of seigniory of Sault St. Louis	100 00	
do River Otonabee and Lake	10 00	
do Islands in Otonabee Lake	35 00	
Survey of subdivision of town plot, Hardwick	125 00	
Inspection of lots, Lake St. John Reserve	6 00	
Valuing and reporting on White Cloud Island	65 00	
Copies of procès-verbal, Caughnawaga Seigniory	8 00	
do deeds E. ½ Lot 9, Enniskillen	2 30	
Search and extracts *in re* land in York County, N.B.	3 00	
Reports and tracing of plans of land opposite Fredericton, N.B	23 00	
Expenses of surrender of gore, rear lot 17, con. 1, Anderdon	13 25	
Copies of non-resident roll of Lindsay, St. Edmund and Eastnor Townships	3 00	
Advertising—		
Fredericton Farmer	3 25	
do Capital	2 00	
Toronto World	10 50	
do Sentinel	6 00	
do Empire	54 00	
do Canadian Manufacturer	5 25	
Hamilton Spectator	105 20	
Collingwood Enterprise Messenger	5 60	
Thurder Bay Sentinel	12 50	
Algoma Pioneer	8 00	
Brockville Times	4 90	
Winnipeg Siftings	5 25	
North-West Farmer	7 00	
North-West Beaver	6 30	
Wallaceburg Herald	1 50	
Barrie Northern Advance	7 20	
Legal expenses—		
Regina *vs.* McAuley	4 00	
J. S. Hall, Q.C., services *re* Sault St. Louis rents	200 00	
Carried forward	105,128 20	25,728 05

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Concluded.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	105,128 20	25,728 05
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Legal expenses—*Continued*—		
Liquor prosecutions	93 99	
Removal of Mary Causley from Missisauga Reserve	3 25	
Miscellaneous—		
Vaccine for J. C. Phipps' Agency	22 60	
do J. P. Donnelly do	9 10	
Canadian Express Co., freight	2 90	
Dominion Express Co. do	5 45	
Services of packer	55 00	
C. Dingman, extra clerk, Brantford office	30 00	
Handcuffs, badges, &c., for constables	99 26	
Railway fare of Pays Plat Indian, Fort William to Rossport Station	4 70	
Books and furniture for Brantford office	100 00	
Inspection of blankets	15 00	
Tent for J. P. Donnelly	19 00	
Vaccinating Pic and Long Lake Indians	25 00	
Furniture for Saugeen office	37 50	
Clothing for and expenses of removal of two aged and infirm Indians from Pagamassing to Serpent River and White Fish Lake Reserves.	45 05	
Farming implements for Temogamingue Band	50 73	
Medical attendance, Fort William Indians	80 00	
do Red Rock do	30 00	
do White Fish Lake Indians	41 50	
Expenses sale of timber at Wabigon	63 00	
Repairs to clerk's house at Manitowaning	15 20	
Clothing for orphan children of Pic River	12 49	
Travelling expenses of orphan children to Fort William Orphanage	15 70	
Twine for packing	3 75	
Stove for Wiarton office	6 00	
Freight on bull for Pays Plat Band	15 60	
do Pic River do	5 00	
Collar for oxen	13 00	
Repairs to galvanic battery (Manitoulin Island physician	19 10	
Seed grain Temogamingue Indians	16 25	
Plough, Golden Lake (Ont.) do	10 00	
1 yoke oxen for Chas. Foster, Indian, New Germany, N.S.	80 00	
Cleaning carpets	4 16	
Transfer to Superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries	286 25	
Stationery and printing	260 65	
Allowance to Dr. R. M. Stephen for office rent	150 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890	.....	81,146 33
	106,874 38	106,874 38
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	81,146 33	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Suspense Account (No. 76).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		12,467 87
To Transfer of amount of timber dues paid by Onderdonk—		
Yale Indians	280 00	
Nicoamen Indians	335 00	
Texas Lake Indians	948 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	10,904 12	
	12,467 87	12,467 87
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		10,904 12
Interest.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,973 07
Refund amount advanced for relief to Akewenze		15 00
Collections from Six Nations debtors on account of merchants' claims		751 87
Amount subscribed by Battleford Indians to purchase threshing machine		738 00
Refund of advance to purchase oxen for Maganettawan		152 00
Refund by D. W. Osahgee, on account of loan		10 00
Fines, &c		165 88
Transfer to Yale Indians amount paid for horses and harness		190 00
Interest on invested capital		577 64
To cost of carpenter's tools, &c., for Alexandrid Indians, British Columbia	83 00	
Payments to merchants on account of Six Nations debts	500 00	
Sleigh for Way-Way-see-Cappo Band, Birtle Agency	14 00	
Liquor prosecutions	111 48	
Transfer to Temiscamingue Indians of amount expended on account of liquor prosecutions	2,208 01	
Transfer of interest on amount of timber dues paid by Onderdonk—		
Yale Indians	33 60	
Nicoamen Indians	40 20	
Texas Lake Indians	113 85	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	1,459 32	
	4,563 46	4,563 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,459 32

Indian School Fund (No. 77).

Capital.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		141,222 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	141,222 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		141,222 83
Interest.		
By Interest on invested capital		4,957 36
Legislative grants		25,291 75
Carried forward		30,249 11

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian School Fund (No. 77)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		30,249 11
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	28,388 30	
Salaries of Missionaries—		
Rev. M. Mainville, St. Regis	203 32	
Rev. J. Jacobs, Walpole Island	400 00	
Rev. John Tucker, St. Francis	140 00	
Rev. A. G. Smith, Muncey	400 00	
Rev. Thos. Quinn, St. Francis	235 00	
Rev. G. Giroux, Lorette	225 96	
Rev. N. V. Burtin, Caughnawaga	225 96	
Salaries of Teachers—*Ontario.*		
L. N. Dugas, Wikwemikong	300 00	
Elizabeth Miller do	600 00	
Sophie Peltier do	200 00	
Christine Leyman do	225 00	
Agatha Gabow, Buzwahs	200 00	
M. Atchitawence, South Bay	200 00	
Maggie Lewis, Sucker Creek	200 00	
Nellie Donoghue, Mississauga	250 00	
Lucy Manitowabe, Serpent River	74 18	
Onesime Pelkey, Sagamook	200 00	
E. Farrer, Ryerson	37 50	
Lizzie Julian, White Fish Lake	50 00	
Isabella Johnson, Shawanaga	150 00	
David Minominie, Henvey's Inlet	37 50	
Jos. Chibbena do	112 50	
Kate Stack, Golden Lake	150 00	
Robert Farquhar, Nipissing	265 00	
Minnie Quinn, Golden Lake	75 00	
Lucy A. Hill, Muncey	50 00	
H. E. Brown, Garden River	100 00	
Rev. Thos. Ouillette, Garden River	100 00	
Sister M. Ursula, Fort William	200 00	
Thos. F. Stackum do	200 00	
Mrs. Jas. McKay, Red Rock	250 00	
J. A. Blais, Pic River	250 00	
Rev. R. Renison, Nepigon	200 00	
Sister M. Adeline, Port Arthur	87 00	
Sister, St. Thecla, Mattawa	100 00	
Annie Vance, Stoney Point	183 34	
Celina Dubeau, Whitefish Lake	125 00	
Josephine Good, Ryerson	112 50	
Phœbe Waddilove, Oneida	37 50	
Mary Cada, Serpent River	93 75	
John H. Esquimaux, Spanish River	100 00	
Quebec.		
Eugène Roy, Pointe Bleue	150 00	
Sister St. Hilaire, Temiscamigue	100 00	
John King do	250 00	
Ovide Roy, Caughnawaga	350 00	
Emille Bittner, Lorette	200 00	
Margaret Audet, Maria	150 00	
Carried forward	36,934 31	30,249 11

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian School Fund (No. 77).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	36,934 31	30,249 11
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
Quebec—Concluded.		
To Salaries of Teachers—		
Kate Murray, Restigouche	200 00	
Sister St. Lawrence, St. Francis	290 00	
Edwin Benedict, St. Francis	250 00	
Lédas Genest, Bécancourt	20 00	
New Brunswick.		
Michael Flinne, Eel Ground	250 00	
Flora Campbell, Burnt Church	200 00	
M. H. Martin, St. Mary's	237 50	
J. E. McNulty, Kingsclear	237 50	
Mary E. Hawkes, Tobique	112 50	
S. T. J. Davis, Tobique	37 50	
Nova Scotia.		
T. C. Kerr, Bear River	264 00	
John McEachan, Whycocomagh	200 00	
R. McMillan, Eskasoni	200 00	
Sarah McDonald, Salmon River	200 00	
Maggie J. Barss, New Germany	150 00	
Mary A. McEachan, Middle River	200 00	
Minnie A. Shea, New Germany	75 00	
Annual grant in aid of Schools—		
Wikwemikong Industrial School	1,800 00	
Mount Elgin Industrial School	4,575 00	
Shingwauk Home	3,465 00	
Wawanosh Home	600 00	
Schools on the Six Nation Reserve	400 00	
Schools managed by Methodist Missionary Society	2,118 76	
Fort William Orphanage	450 00	
School Books, Maps, &c.—		
Sheshegwaning	9 25	
Fort William	26 82	
St. Francis	0 50	
Temiscamingue	5 33	
Sucker Creek	1 95	
Mississauga	1 35	
Henvey's Inlet	5 20	
Wikwemikong	58 83	
Restigouche	7 72	
Skene School	1 32	
Wikwemikongsing	1 76	
Maria	19 72	
Bear River, N.S	5 74	
Tobique, N.B	6 15	
Whycocomagh, N.S	5 02	
West Bay	2 28	
Christian Island	2 92	
Pic River	9 83	
Lake Nepigon	26 32	
Caughnawaga	27 84	
South Bay	3 15	
Carried forward	53,696 07	30,249 11

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian School Fund (No. 77).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	53,696 07	30,249 11
INTEREST—*Continued.*		
To School Books, Maps, &c.—		
Golden Lake	0 07	
Sheguiandah	2 43	
Kingsclear, N.B	14 17	
Amalecites of Viger	1 45	
Sundry Schools	152 65	
To Fuel for Schools—		
Maria	28 40	
Eskasoni	28 00	
Red Rock	12 00	
Sheguiandah	30 25	
Mississauga	14 00	
St. Francis	10 00	
St. Mary's	15 50	
Kingsclear	14 00	
Sucker Creek	12 60	
Wikwemikong	17 50	
Buzwahs	14 00	
Tobique	8 75	
Fort William	23 50	
Serpent River	14 00	
West Bay	16 00	
St. Anne's, N.S	10 00	
Pointe Bleue	20 00	
Whycocomagh	11 25	
To Inspection of Schools—		
St. Régis	24 10	
St. Anne's, N.S	10 00	
Eskasoni, N.S	10 00	
Mount Elgin Industrial School	14 60	
Oka	10 00	
Bear River	15 00	
Walpole Island	23 15	
Golden Lake	14 25	
Shawanaga	7 25	
Pointe Bleue	8 50	
Becancour	6 00	
Oneida Reserve	40 30	
St. Francis	10 00	
Maria and Restigouche	26 00	
Sundry schools	309 50	
To Cleaning and Whitewashing of Schools—		
St. Mary's, N.B	14 50	
Kingsclear, N.S	5 00	
Restigouche	6 90	
Wikwemikong	1 50	
Tobique	1 50	
Sucker Creek	0 75	
West Bay	1 50	
Mississauga	0 75	
Sheguiandah	0 75	
Serpent River	1 50	
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.		
To Grant in aid of extension of Shingwauk Industrial buildings	2,500 00	
Rent of school building at Oka	36 00	
Carried forward	57,265 89	30,249 11

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indian School Fund (No. 77)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	57,265 89	30,249 11
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*		
To Freight	15 38	
Travelling expenses	5 00	
Clock for St. Francis R.C. School	4 00	
Grant to purchase clothing for children attending school at Bécancour	50 00	
Balance of grant of building barn, Mount Elgin Institute	207 79	
Advance on account building playhouse, Mount Elgin Institute	1,600 00	
Rent of school house at Temiscamingue	24 00	
Annual allowance to Missionaries Lower St. Lawrence	500 00	
Repairs to Kingsclear school house	1 63	
do West Bay do	3 60	
do Wikwemikong do	9 10	
do Bear River do	42 80	
do Fort William do	27 55	
do Restigouche do	5 20	
do South Bay do	27 57	
Stove for teachers' house, Henvey's Inlet	21 45	
Material for construction of school house, Serpent River	98 45	
Agent Walton's expenses visiting schools	25 25	
Inspection of work on buildings at Mount Elgin Industrial School	262 00	
Building shed, &c., Tobique school house	50 00	
Fencing playground Whycocomagh school house	20 00	
Insurance on Cow Bay school house	5 00	
Blackboard for Gibson school house	2 00	
Stove, &c., for Golden Lake school	13 65	
Insurance on Mount Elgin Institute buildings	38 50	
Stove and pipes, Bécancour school	5 00	
Stove for Heron Bay school	12 00	
do Sagamook school	10 00	
Desk for Serpent River school	5 00	
Furniture for Golden Lake school	4 00	
Advance on account of construction of schoolhouse, Pic River	148 63	
Blackboard of South Bay school	3 00	
Repairs to stove at Sheguiandah school	1 00	
Construction of school building at Bécancour	200 00	
Unexpended balance of appropriation written off	2,500 00	
Building shed, Whycoconagh school	45 00	
Pipe, &c., for St. Mary's school	1 35	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		33,011 68
	63,260 79	63,260 79
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	33,011 68	

Survey Account (No. 78).

By Legislative grants		1,723 22
To Surveys of lands, Fort William, Pays Plat and Pic Reserves	78 00	
Legal expenses in connection with boundaries of Lorette Reserve	1,967 25	
Survey of Temiscamingue Indian Reserve	1,284 60	
Surveys of Chapel Island	66 20	
do Betsiamits Reserve	100 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		1,772 83
	3,496 05	3,496 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	1,772 83	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Superannuation Account (No. 79).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Transfer from Management Fund and Province of Quebec Fund of amount deducted from agents' salaries for superannuation		298 75
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	8,247 91	
F. Talfourd, superannuation allowance	400 00	
Chas. Skene do	180 00	
Interest	329 92	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		8,859 08
	9,157 83	9,157 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	8,859 08	

Point Grondin Indians (No. 80).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		6,443 48
Timber sales		142 96
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	14 30	
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	6,572 14	
	6,586 44	6,586 44
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		6,572 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		52 84
Refund amount advanced for relief, 1888-89		119 00
Miscellaneous collections		5 00
Interest on invested capital		259 84
To Chief Onewegonce, salary	37 50	
Distribution of interest money	329 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	69 96	
	436 68	436 68
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		69 96

Whitefish Bay Indians (No. 81).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2,622 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	2,622 00	
	2,622 00	2,622 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,622 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		625 70
Interest on invested capital		129 92
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	755 62	
	755 62	755 62
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		755 62

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Whitefish Lake Indians (No. 82).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		7,142 63
Timber sales		767 00
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	76 72	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	7,832 91	
	7,909 63	7,909 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		7,832 91
INTEREST.		
By Rents collected		237 00
Interest on invested capital		280 80
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	122 62	
Distribution of interest money	248 94	
School material	0 83	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	14 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	131 19	
	517 80	517 80
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		131 19

Government of British Columbia (No. 83).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		26 00
Interest		1 04
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	27 04	
	27 04	27 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		27 04

Hope Indians, B.C. (No. 84).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		3,162 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	3,162 00	
	3,162 00	3,162 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		3,162 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	156 48	
By Interest on invested capital		120 20
Balance, 30th June, 1890		36 28
	156 48	156 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	36 28	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Pagonakeshicks Band (No. 85).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		673 04
Land sales		205 30
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	20 53	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	857 81	
	878 34	878 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		857 81
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		7 73
Fees		40 00
Interest on invested capital		27 28
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	75 01	
	75 01	75 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		75 01

Ontario Relief Account (No. 86).

By Legislative grant		300 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	112 75	
Relief to destitute of Golden Lake	30 00	
do Gibson Reserve	28 48	
do Oneidas of the Thames	40 00	
do Fort William Indians	32 00	
Medical attendance, &c., Pic River Band	99 75	
do Michipicoten Indians	86 50	
Relief to sundry persons	42 40	
Medicines to Long Lake Band	60 22	
Relief, &c., to Mattawa Indians	2 95	
do Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded)	5 00	
Funeral furnishing, Red Rock	10 00	
Grant to assist Chief Mongowin, of Whitefish Lake, to build house	10 00	
Vaccination, Oneidas of the Thames	92 00	
Interest	4 52	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		356 57
	656 57	656 57
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	356 57	

Ontario and Quebec, Blanket Account (No. 87).

By Legislative grant		1,600 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	21 60	
Cost of blankets	1,521 19	
Freight on blankets	100 16	
Inspection of blankets	10 00	
Linen for packing	16 32	
Interest	0 88	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		70 15
	1,670 15	1,670 15
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	70 15	

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Oka Indian Removal Account (No. 88).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Legislative grants		4,977 20
To Expenses removal of Indians to Gibson	259 08	
Unexpended balance of appropriation written off	4,718 12	
	4,977 20	4,977 20

L. F. Boucher, Travelling Expenses (No. 89).

By Legislative grant		400 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1889	226 25	
Amount of travelling expenses	659 19	
Interest	9 04	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		494 48
	894 48	894 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	494 48	

Indians of Eagle Lake Reserve (No. 90).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		309 12
Interest		12 36
To Distribution of interest money	50 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	271 48	
	321 48	321 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		271 48

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians (No. 91).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		148 50
Interest		5 92
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	154 42	
	154 42	154 42
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		154 42

Micmacs of Restigouche (No. 92).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		68 00
Interest		2 72
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	70 72	
	70 72	70 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		70 72

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indians of St. Mary's, N.B. (No. 93).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	44 18
Interest	.....	1 76
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	45 94	
	45 94	45 94
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	45 94

John Thunder (No. 94).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	79 91
Interest	.....	1 60
To Amount refunded to John Thunder	81 51	
	81 51	81 51

Wabigon Indians (No. 95).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	30 01
Interest	.....	1 20
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	31 21	
	31 21	31 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	31 21

Ann Konwahentaken, Caughnawaga (No. 96).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	81 50
Interest	.....	3 24
To Amount of interest paid to Ann Konwahentaken	2 43	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	82 31	
	84 74	84 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	82 31

Chehalis, British Columbia, Indians (No. 97).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889	.....	24 00
License dues	.....	261 30
Interest	.....	0 96
To Management Fund, percentage on collections	26 13	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	260 13	
	286 26	286 26
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	.....	260 13

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S.(No. 98).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		149 20
Interest		5 96
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	155 16	
	155 16	155 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		155 16

Heirs of Late Chief Piknawatik (No. 99).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		70 00
Rents		232 50
Interest		2 80
To Amount paid heirs of late Chief Piknawatik	320 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 15	
By Balance, 30th June, 1890		29 85
	335 15	335 15
To Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down	29 85	

One Arrow's Band (No. 100).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		21 00
Interest		0 84
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	21 84	
	21 84	21 84
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		21 84

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		113 20
Timber dues		20 84
Interest		4 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	138 60	
	138 60	138 60
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		138 60

Indians of Reserve 38 a, Treaty 3 (No. 102.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		1,495 48
Timber dues		581 65
Interest		59 80
To Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	58 16	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	2,078 77	
	2,136 93	2,136 93
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,078 77

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Heirs of Jos. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104.)

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1889		317 80
Interest		12 76
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	330 56	
	330 56	330 56
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		330 56

Big Island Indians, Reserve 31c, Treaty 3 (No. 105.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		2,312 17
Interest		92 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	2,404 65	
	2,404 65	2,404 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		2,404 65

Swan Lake Indians (No. 106.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		62 00
Proceeds of sale of hay		29 25
Proceeds of sale of wheat		128 28
Interest		2 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	222 01	
	222 01	222 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		222 01

Spullamcheen, B.C., Indians (No. 107).

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		298 90
Fine		5 30
Interest		11 92
To Cost of truck	90 00	
do mower	90 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	136 12	
	316 12	316 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		136 12

Riding Mountain Indians (No. 108.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1889		25 00
Interest		1 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	26 00	
	26 00	26 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		26 00

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Rat Portage Indians (No. 109).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Liquor fine		25 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1890	25 00	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		25 00

Squah Indians, B.C. (No. 110.)

By Rents		140 00
To Lumber for bridges	59 40	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90	2 70	
Balance, 30th June, 1890	77 90	
	140 00	140 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1890, brought down		77 90

Province of Quebec Seed Grain and Relief Account (No. 111).

By Legislative grant		4,200 00
To Relief Grants—		
Lower St. Lawrence Indians	1,150 00	
Cacouna	100 00	
Rimouski	100 00	
Abenakis of St. Francis	150 00	
Golden Lake	50 00	
Abenakis of Bécancour	200 00	
Lake St. John	200 00	
Restigouche	125 00	
Lake of Two Mountains	100 00	
Caughnawaga	100 00	
Micmacs of Gaspé	100 00	
Micmacs of Maria	150 00	
Widow of late Chief Vincent	50 00	
Rat River, Upper St. Maurice	41 70	
Grand Lake and Barrier, Upper Ottawa	341 15	
Fort Kashamain's and Hunter's Lodge, Upper Ottawa	72 00	
Abittabee and Winnewago do	327 00	
Indians in Township of Spaulding, Quebec	36 77	
Oka Indians, special grant	44 00	
Cacouna do	40 00	
Golden Lake do	15 00	
Lake St. John do	60 00	
Restigouche do	150 00	
Lorette do	85 00	
Bécancour do	25 00	
Micmacs of Maria do	50 00	
Sundry Indians	20 00	
Grant for clothing, &c., of children attending school at Bécancour	50 00	
Seed Grain—		
Gaspé	100 00	
Micmacs of Maria	150 00	
Restigouche	250 00	
Bécancour	150 00	
Abenakis of St. Francis	200 00	
Carried forward	4,782 62	4,200 00

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Province of Quebec Seed Grain and Relief Account (No. 111)—*Continued.*

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forword	4,782 62	4,200 00
To Seed Grain—		
Lake St. John	200 00	
Lorette	75 00	
Lake of Two Mountains	100 00	
Caughnawaga	100 00	
River Desert	250 00	
Golden Lake	50 00	
Bonaventure	24 00	
Chicoutimi	100 00	
Services distributing seed grain and relief to Gaspé Indians	20 00	
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		1,501 62
	5,701 62	5,701 62
To Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down	1,501 62	

Johnnie, Pupil No. 89, Qu'Appelle Industrial School (No. 112).

By Amount retained from annuities, 1888 and 1889		10 00
To Amount placed at credit in Post Office Savings Bank	10 00	
	10 00	10 00

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113).

By Liquor fines		25 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	25 00	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		25 00

Samuel, son of Nancy, No. 46, Red Pheasant Band (No. 114).

By Amount retained from annuity, 1889		5 00
To Amount placed at credit in Post Office Savings Bank	5 00	
	5 00	5 00

Indians of Red Bank, N.B., (No. 115).

By Timber dues		717 65
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	717 65	
	717 65	717 65
By Balance on 30th June, 1790, brought down		717 65

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indians of Burnt Church, N.B., (No. 116).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Fines for cutting timber		364 25
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	364 25	
	364 25	364 25
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		364 25

Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S., (No. 117).

By Fines for cutting timber		173 23
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	173 23	
	173 23	173 23
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		173 23

Minnie May, daughter of Wakowegan, No. 70, Beardy's Band (No. 118).

By Amount retained from annuity		5 00
To Amount placed at credit in Post Office Savings' Bank	5 00	
	5 00	5 00

Emily May, daughter of Wakowegan, No. 70, Beardy's Band (No. 119).

By Amount retained from annuity		5 00
To Amount placed at credit in Post Office Savings Banks	5 00	
	5 00	5 00

Pass-pass-chase's Reserve, No. 136, Edmonton Agency (No. 120).

By Proceeds of sale of hay permits		34 50
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	34 50	
	34 50	34 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		34 50

White Bear's Reserve, Moose Mountain Agency (No. 121).

By Proceeds sale of hay permits		7 40
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	7 40	
	7 40	7 40
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		7 40

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indians of Whycocomagh Reserve, N.S. (No. 122).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Rent		10 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	10 00	
	10 00	10 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		10 00

Gibson Indians (No. 123).

By Compensation by Georgian Bay Lumber Co., for flooding lands on reserve		556 50
To Peter White for damages to land by flooding	45 00	
Mark Nelson do	28 50	
Angus Cook do	126 00	
Jos. Sahanatien do	9 00	
Jos. Franks do	7 50	
Peter Franks do	22 50	
Louis Sahanatien do	45 00	
Louis White do	45 00	
Napoleon Commanda do	7 50	
Moses Thomas do	18 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	202 50	
	556 50	556 50
By Balance on 30th June. 1890, brought down		202 50

Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124).

By Timber dues		1,062 60
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	1,062 60	
	1,062 60	1,062 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		1,062 60

Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125).

By Timber dues		313 60
To Harness	40 00	
Horses	150 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	123 60	
	313 60	313 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		123 60

Nicoamen Indians, B.C. (No. 126).

By Timber dues		375 20
To Agricultural implements	40 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1890	334 70	
	375 20	375 20
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		334 70

RETURN C—*Continued.*

Indians of Long Plain Reserve (No. 127).

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Proceeds sale of wheat		389 25
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	389 25	
	389 25	389 25
By Balance on 30th June, 1890, brought down		389 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1890.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1891.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force for the year 1890.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Minister of Railways and Canals.

April 14th, 1890.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER,

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1890.

North-West Mounted Police,
Office of the Commissioner,
Regina, 26th December, 1890.

The Right Honourable
Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year ended the 30th November, 1890, together with the annual reports of the following officers for the same period:—

The Assistant Commissioner,
Superintendent Cotton,
do McIllree,
do Gagnon,
do Deane,
do Steele,
do Perry,
do Griesbach,
do Jarvis,
do Antrobus,
do Moffatt.
Inspector B gin, on duty performed by the detachment in District Keewatin
Senior Surgeon Jukes,
Assistaut Surgeon Aylen,
do Paré,
do Dodd,
do Haultain,
Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain,
do Mewburn,
Hospital Steward Tulloch,
do Braithwaite, M.D.,
do Moncrieff, M.D.,
Veterinary Surgeon Burnett,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple, V.S.,
do do Pringle,
do do Poett, V.S.,

PATROLS—OUTPOSTS.

Patrolling has been carried out during the past year with very satisfactory results, as there has been little or no crime of any kind. In addition to the regular patrols, small patrols, under the command of an officer, have frequently travelled through the various districts and have proved in a most conclusive manner that the

regular patrols have done their duty entirely to the satisfaction of the law-abiding settlers, and have also collected a large amount of valuable information.

There has been a still further decrease in horse-stealing, and in all well authenticated cases the thieves have been arrested, or have escaped across the line,

The newspapers, particularly at Calgary, have made grave statements to the effect that numbers of horses and cattle have been stolen or killed: while in some instances there is every reason to believe that animals have been made away with, generally, I think, it has been found later on that the cattle have strayed. As long as animals are turned loose on the prairie, as at present, numbers must be temporarily lost, and reports that they have been stolen are as certain to follow.

Out of forty-six horses reported lost or stolen at Lethbridge, forty-two have already been recovered.

The number of deserters from the American army has again greatly decreased. This is attributed by the Americans themselves to improved canteens and recreation rooms in their posts, and very few bad characters have drifted to this side of the line; although it was expected that the influx, caused by the completion of the railroad from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana, would have greatly increased the Police duties.

Our outposts are becoming more numerous every year, and I am glad to report that we are rapidly improving our buildings, and thereby better ensuring the comfort of our men who undergo very severe hardships at times on patrol.

A fine outpost, costing about $2,600, with stable and corral, has been built at Coutts, where the Lethbridge and Great Falls road crosses the line; a new outpost has been completed at Stand Off, which will afford accommodation for a large party when required. This is close to the headquarters of the Indian Agency on the Blood Reserve, and is considered one of our most important outposts.

A considerable number of improvements have also been made in many other outposts, all by Police labour, and competent judges have pronounced the work excellent and very cheap.

I hope, with your approbation, to erect a large number of new outposts next season, as the settlement of the country demands increased Police protection. I feel assured that the great cause of the absence of crime on our side is the present outpost and patrol system.

This system has now been extended all along the Manitoba frontier, from Ridgetown, east of Emerson, to the western boundary. In Manitoba, however, the Police merely act as Customs officers and general agents for the Department of the Interior in matters connected with hay and timber permits, but could be utilized for Police purposes if called upon.

In Manitoba we have no buildings of our own, and our men all board at convenient places.

Inspector McGibbon is still in charge of the Manitoba frontier, and his command has given satisfaction to the Departments concerned.

During the summer, the Honourable Minister of Customs, with a party of Police under Sergeant Waite, went through the Crow's Nest Pass with pack-horses and visited the Kootenai country. The arrangements for this trip were, I believe, satisfactory to the Minister.

The patrol party was again, on the opening of navigation, sent to Lake Winnipeg, and was considerably increased in size; a great deal of efficient work was done by Inspector Begin and his command. This officer went as far as York Factory. His interesting and instructive report will give full details of this service.

Nearly at the close of a successful season's work the patrol boat upset in a storm, which resulted in the untimely death by drowning of Corporal Morphy and Constable de Beaujeu. The former was one of our most intelligent and reliable non-commissioned officers, and if fate had not ruled otherwise would certainly have risen in the Force. Constable de Beaujeu was only a recruit,

but was a very promising lad. The sailing master of the patrol boat, Captain Watts, aged sixty-six, after remaining tied to the wreck for days, was rescued alive and conveyed to Winnipeg hospital, where I saw him, and heard from his own lips the tale of the wreck and his subsequent sufferings. His ability as a sailing master was undoubted, and his efforts to sustain our men after the accident cannot be too highly extolled, while his fortitude during the awful time he remained tied to the wreck almost surpasses belief. I regret to report that after rallying, and apparently rapidly approaching recovery, this fine old man had a relapse, and succumbed to the results of the frightful exposure and sufferings which he had undergone.

Every effort has been made to recover the bodies of our comrades, and up to very lately without success. Word has just reached me, through His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, that one of the bodies has been found; and as soon as winter sets in steps will be taken to identify the remains if possible, and bring them in for burial.

In connection with this patrol and its sad ending, I cannot here refrain from expressing the great obligations we are under to His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Schultz for advice and material aid.

Transportation has been furnished the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Teritories when required, and we have also, on all occasions, done our best for heads and officials of other Departments, and for farming delegates and others in this respect.

During the early Summer H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught passed through the country, and wherever he stopped escorts were provided, and transport was ready if required.

His Royal Highness expressed himself pleased with the Force, as far as it came under his observation.

INDIANS.

The Indians have, on the whole, behaved remarkably well, and have given little or no trouble. Occasionally they have been arrested under the influence of liquor, supplied by unprincipled people, both whites and half-breeds; they have undoubtedly killed some cattle. In the southern country this has been done, I believe, mostly by United States Indians on visits to their friends, and I have issued rigorous instructions with regard to these Indians visiting the Territories, which, if it does not in a great measure stop their depredations, will at any rate have some check on their going and coming. These instructions are as follows: "To turn back all American Indians coming in with arms and horses, or disarm them, and collect duty on horses."

A considerable amount of blame has been attached to the Sarcees for cattle said to have been killed in the immediate vicinity of their reserve,. The cattle certainly, so far, cannot be found alive, and occasionally have been found dead, but in most cases will, I hope, be found later on alive. I have placed a party in the close vicinity of their reserve, which will pay special attention to these reputed marauders.

Many of the Indians have raised good crops this year, and in eastern Assiniboia particularly the exhibits made by them at the Agricultural Shows were quite equal, and in some cases superior, to those shown by white settlers.

I understand that the Indian Department is buying more cattle for many of the bands. They undoubtedly take more interest in looking after cattle than in raising grain.

A large proportion of the hay purchased under contract at Regina has been supplied by Indians, and it is undoubtedly the best we have purchased. I have endeavoured to encourage, in every way possible, the bands in other parts of the country to put up hay for us.

The Bloods have put up a little this season, and so have the Sarcees; and now that they have tried the experiment and received the cash, I feel certain that

next year they will go very largely into it, and that their example will be followed by other Indians. My experience of Indians has proved to me that, like white men, the handling of cash for their labour is the greatest incentive to renewed toil.

I still think that too many armed Indians are allowed off reserves on pass, as there is little or nothing to shoot, and without game, and cattle handy, they are not likely to go hungry.

Every assistance possible has been rendered the Indian Department.

We are still pursuing the experiment of employing Indian scouts. The difficulty, however, is to keep them at work long enough, as they are so unaccustomed to steady employment.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The liquor question is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, and while the importation of beer has, I think, lowered the demand for stronger liquor, the ruling of the court that liquor once admitted under permit can be held by any one, and the fact that counterfoils of permits belonging to other people can protect liquor, almost completely kills the enforcement of the North-West Act, in spite of the efforts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories to prevent the transfer of permits, and places the Police in a most unfortunate position in fact, as at present interpreted, it is impossible to enforce the Act.

It is unfortunate, I think, that beer cannot be brewed in the Territories under proper supervision, as with a great scarcity of money thousands of dollars leave the country for beer, while the culture of barley is almost utterly neglected, except in the north, and thus a large amount of cash leaves us that could be retained at home, the loss of which is severly felt in a new country.

I beg to refer you to Superintendent McIllree's report on this question. It is exhaustive, and quite covers the whole situation.

HORSES.

All the horses purchased this year were western ones, and have turned out well.

We advertised, as usual, the days we would be at certain places; and with the exception of a few odd horses picked up by chance, this system was adhered to, as during last year.

A large number of horses will be required next year, as many of the old horses purchased prior to 1886 are getting too slow for Police work; while a number of others have poor feet, and while well suited for farm work, will not do for patrolling.

I append a list of the horses purchased, and also a list of the horses cast, with the prices they realized.

A considerable number of horses belonging to settlers have been destroyed, in consequence of having been found to be suffering from glanders; and the utmost vigilance has been exercised by my command in suppressing this evil, with satisfactory results.

There has been a great deal of typhoid fever among horses, particularly in the railroad construction camps; and so severe was the loss that, at the request of the contractors, I allowed Veterinary Surgeon Burnett to visit the railroad and give his advice, which resulted very shortly in the suppression of the disease. A wet summer and want of shelter were, I think, the causes of the disease.

A great deal of good stock has been imported this year, and there is plenty of material in the country for producing first-class horses for any purpose, but I regret that there is not more judgment displayed in mating.

As a rule, our horses are very well taken care of indeed; but they occasionally suffer from overdriving, which is very hard to prevent in a country of such magnificent distances.

Horses cast and sold between 19th November, 1889, and 30th November, 1890.

Division.	No.	—	Places where sold.	Date sold.	Amount realized.
				1889.	$ cts.
"E"	3	3	Calgary	Nov. 19..	238 00
"G"	2	2	do	do 19..	
				1890.	
"A"	17		Brandon	June 21..	878 00
"	3		Regina	May 12..	157 00
"	1		Maple Creek	April 12..	80 00
"	1		Moosomin	Sept. 13..	80 00
		22			
"B"	1		do	Jan. 27..	11 00
"	2		Alameda	May 1..	140 00
"	6		Brandon	Aug. 16..	307 00
"	1		Qu'Appelle	Mar. 29..	58 00
		10			
"C"	6		Battleford	July 11..	357 00
"	Colts 2		do	do 11..	80 00
		8			
"D"	6	6	Macleod	May 24..	253 00
"E"	1		Calgary	Aug. 4..	80 00
"	2		do	May 28..	170 00
"	7		do	do 3..	555 00
		10			
"F"	13	13	Prince Albert.	do 24..	810 00
"H"	1	1	Macleod	do 24..	29 00
"K"	3	3	Lethbridge	June 3..	128 25
Depot.	6		Regina	May 12..	346 00
"	6		Brandon	June 21..	496 00
"	5		do	Aug. 16..	195 00
		17			
		95			5,448 25

Average, $57 per head.

RETURN of Horses purchased between 1st December, 1889, and 30th November, 1890.

Date.	From whom purchased.	Place.	No.	Amount.
1890.				$ cts.
April 3..	Cheeseman Bros	Maple Creek	1	80 00
May 14..	do	do	2	250 00
do 14..	Oxarat	do	16	2,000 00
do 14..	Pollock	do	1	125 00
do 14..	Garnet Bros	Pincher Creek	1	100 00
do 17..	Linden	Macleod	1	100 00
do 17..	Smith	do	3	375 00
do 17..	Patterson	do	1	125 00
do 17..	La Grandeur	Pincher Creek	1	125 00
do 17..	F. Strong's estate	Macleod	14	1,750 00
do 17..	H. Pinhorn	do	1	125 00
do 17..	C. Sharples	do	2	250 00
do 17..	W. Hyde	do	1	125 00
do 17..	Dr. Jenkins	do	1	125 00
do 17..	A. E. Cross	Calgary	7	850 00
do 21..	do	do	5	650 00
do 21..	A. Lucas	do	1	125 00
do 21..	Military Colonization Co	do	2	240 00
do 21..	J. Owens	do	1	125 00
do 19..	North-West Cattle Co	High River	10	1,200 00
July 31..	do	do	1	80 00
May 28..	R. Green	Regina	2	250 00
do 30..	do	do	1	125 00
do 29..	D. Gillespie	do	1	110 00
do 31..	High River Horse Co	High River	1	125 00
do 31..	Quora Ranch Co	Sheep Creek	1	100 00
Sept. 8..	J. Gibbons	Edmonton	1	90 00
do 25..	Lascelles & Green	Regina	3	330 00
Oct. 1..	Godwin	Lethbridge	2	230 00
do 13..	Hamilton	Calgary	6	750 00
do 13..	Robinson	do	1	125 00
	Total		92	11,160 00

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

During the year we lost Staff Sergeant Horner, our Saddler Major, who left to start business for himself at Lethbridge. Before he left we were well ahead with small articles, and since we have managed to keep up to our requirements; but he was an excellent cutter, and it will be extremely difficult to make our leather go as far as it did under his care. His workmanship could not be surpassed.

All harness and the few saddles purchased have been made in Manitoba. We are still making all small leather articles ourselves.

Great improvement has been made in saddle-rooms generally, and we are now fairly well off.

FORAGE.

Hay is still an enormous price at Lethbridge and dear at Macleod, and as the country gets settled up will certainly get dearer, as there will be an increased demand; unless some system of irrigation is adopted there is no prospect of an increased supply. In fact, the supply, except in very wet years, must decrease, from frequent cutting off the same land.

Oats were almost a total failure in the Macleod, Lethbridge and Maple Creek districts, nearly all our oats come from Manitoba. At Calgary there was a good crop, and hay was cheaper than usual, and better. At Edmonton there was a good hay crop and a wonderful crop of oats, and the price of the latter has fallen 30 per cent.

At Battleford there was generally a very light crop, although some farmers had very good ones, the price was 73 cents, which is very high, but low compared to the usual price there.

If the railroad is completed to Battleford oats will not in future average 50 cents per bushel, as if they get over that price, they will be imported.

At Prince Albert hay and oats proved excellent crops, and most of our oats were bought at 30 cents.

At Regina the greater part of the oats came from Manitoba, as there were no considerable crops in the vicinity, and there is a good local demand, the price paid being about 38 cents.

Hay was abundant and cheap. Hay at Maple Creek was scarce and dear, and, as at Macleod, as stock increases, must get scarcer.

Irrigation has been tried, both at Maple Creek and Regina, with most gratifying results; and this is the only means of improving the hay crop, as I do not believe tame hay can be grown to advantage, certainly not without irrigation.

The highest price paid for hay was at Lethbridge ($22 per ton), and the lowest at Batoche ($5 per ton).

The highest price paid for oats was at Macleod and Battleford, and the lowest at Prince Albert.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has had a great deal of work this year, and much of it is out of repair, but will be put in thorough order during the winter. A few buckboards and spring waggons will be required, also a few heavy waggons, authority to purchase which I have already applied for.

A very few new sleighs will be wanted this winter.

ARMS.

Our Enfield revolvers are in excellent order, and answer the purpose very well, but the ammunition is too strong, and they shoot rather high, at short distances particularly. The small revolvers in use at railroad stations are also very good, and I have asked for some more.

The Winchester carbines are still in use, and are still complained of; they, however, answer our purpose very well, and with close supervision and a considerable number of new barrels, which are being put in, will last for some time longer.

Last winter Morris tubes were sent to Regina, and during the winter months the recruits derived great benefit from using them, and many of them in the spring proved excellent shots with the Winchester.

I have asked for Morris tubes and ammunition for all posts.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at Battleford have been neatly fenced in, and a wash-house has been added to the men's quarters; a tank has also been erected, with a house over it, capable of covering the fire-engine, so that it can now be worked in bad weather. The Commanding Officer's quarters have been sided and generally repaired, and a number of old buildings pulled down. A waggon shed is being erected out of the best material of the latter. We have now brick chimneys all over the barracks, and if allowed the money asked for in the estimates already forwarded, the Post next year will be in very good shape and quite equal to our wants.

At Prince Albert a new recreation room, of large size, has been put up by our own men, the logs having been got out by destitute half-breeds last winter, this method of relieving them having been resorted to instead of giving them alms. This will be a great comfort to our men. A new tank has also been put in, and a house erected over it for the engine in bad weather. I have asked for an appropriation for a magazine and hospital, both of which are very much required.

At Fort Saskatchewan great improvements have been made at a very small outlay, and much credit is due Superintendent Griesbach for the energy and economy displayed. With the appropriation now asked for, the Post will be equal in comfort and utility to any one in the Force.

Settlement is rapidly going on round this place, and it is becoming more than ever the centre of the district for Police work.

The barracks are comfortable for the men, and the offices and stores are, without exception, the best in the Force.

At Calgary very little has been done. A new recreation room, very much required, is nearly completed, having been made by Police labour out of an old barrack-room and the Post has been generally repaired. New officer's quarters are urgently required, as the present ones are very poor indeed; and we are still waiting for the completion of the guard-room, as our accommodation is very much taxed.

The town of Calgary, having a mayor and council, still look to the Police to take charge of prisoners committed for breaches of the municipal by-laws, and, so far for this the town pays nothing.

At Banff the Post has been kept in good repair.

At Fort Macleod a new blacksmith shop has been built, and the "H" stable thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and a large saddle-room attached thereto, the whole of the work being done by Police labour. The enclosure round the Post has increased to a considerable extent, and a new hay corrall, at a safe distance in case of fire, has been constructed by Police labour. The men's quarters have been papered and sided all over, and the Post generally improved in appearance.

As more officers are about to marry, more married quarters will be required. The question of married quarters is a great annoyance, as the single men have to give way at all points, which, considering that the latter have to do more than their share of certain duties, is not fair.

At Lethbridge some of the barrack rooms have been sheeted inside, as the plaster would not stand, and by sheeting the remainder and siding them all next year they will be considerably stiffer. The hospital has been improved, and the appearance of the Post generally added to by the planting of a large number of trees, which are doing fairly well.

This Post requires a sick stable and an oat shed, and will then be large enough, as the influx of settlers next year will necessitate more outposts and fewer men at Lethbridge.

At Medicine Hat very little has been done, as the Post is no use to us, and indeed a positive loss, being on the wrong side of the river. It should be sold, if possible, and a small Post erected, where, at all seasons, the men could be available.

At Maple Creek a splendid log-house has been built, and completed for the Assistant Surgeon by Police labour. Part of a new hospital has been erected, and a sick stable and a fire-engine house and tank are in course of construction; all the other buildings have been put in a state of repair. So great have been the winds this season that the land round these buildings has in many places been blown away, and deep gullies made, which must be filled up with gravel large enough to prevent its being blown away.

At Regina the Post has been kept in thorough repair by Police labour, and a number of small additions made in the same manner. A lofty water-tower has been erected, which, when finished and fitted with an engine and pumps, should afford a good water supply in case of fire, and should enable us to get some decent lawns made. Some other alterations have also been made by the Public Works Department.

A fine bowling alley is in course of erection, costing $1,600 the money for which is paid by the canteen fund; but we hope to get some assistance from the Public Works. The gymnasium is also being finished from the canteen fund.

A considerable amount of work has been done at outposts, already reported upon under the head of "Patrols" but a large sum must be appropriated this year for new outposts, and the estimates for these are already in your hands.

The rapid settlement of the country, and the great isolation of many of these settlements, render it absolutely necessary that Police should be stationed among them.

Our barrack-rooms still present an unavoidable untidy condition, caused by the use of bed-boards and trestles, instead of neat iron cots.

RECRUITS.

One hundred and fifty-three recruits joined during the year. With few exceptions these men all presented themselves in Winnipeg for enlistment or joined in the Territories; they are a fine lot of men, and generally of excellent character. The service of 364 men expired during the year, a very large proportion being of men who enlisted during the excitement of 1885, and who had no intention of making the Force a profession, many of them having interests in other countries. Of the time expired, 167 re-engaged without leaving and 197 took their discharges, but 23 of the latter have already been re-engaged. Some have been refused as unsuitable for the work, on account of character or physique, and the applications of several are being considered.

I have attached a tabular statement showing, as far as can be learned, the present standing and reasons for leaving of all those who have left on expiration of engagement (not printed).

Thirty-eight men were discharged by purchase generally having either got good situations or being required at home.

Seven were discharged as invalids and thirteen dismissed, generally for drunkenness.

I regret to report that during the year we lost eight by death, Staff Sergeant Breadon died of consumption while on furlough in Toronto. This non-commissioned officer had served a long time, and was a very steady and reliable man. Sergeant Montgomery, a very promising young man, and particularly good policeman, was killed by his horse, which he had ridden for several years, putting his foot on some rotten ground and falling on him.

Staff Sergeant Kirk, who served since 1874 and had occupied the positions of Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster Sergeant at various times, died very suddenly at Battleford, this non-commissioned officer had performed excellent service, and particularly at Battleford during the troubles in 1885, and was a very valuable non-commissioned officer wherever placed.

Constables Taff, Vaughan and Macguire, who died of fever, were promising young men, of good character.

Corporal Morphy and Constable DeBeaujeu were drowned while on duty on Lake Winnipeg, and I have alluded to their sad end already, under "Patrols."

There were twenty-one desertions during the year, and of these only two belonged to headquarters. Constable Seymour, "B," deserted "off pass." he had formerly been a Quartermaster Sergeant in the American army, and deserted because he did not get promotion here. Constable Conway, who was only in the Force forty-eight days, was taken to Winnipeg on an excursion and deserted on arrival. He was a railroad man, and they never remain in the Force. Of the other deserters, several had previously deserted, and unfortunately had not been dismissed at the expiration of their sentences. Several were in trouble and were afraid of the consequences, and the others were generally a very bad lot.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique is about the same as last year; and, with a very few exceptions, the men are suitable in every way for their work.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline is still improving, and there is very little drunkenness.

DRILL.

There has not been as much drill as usual this year in some of the Posts, caused by the excessive patrolling and a scarcity of men. They are, however, well set up, and all recruits were as well drilled as time would allow before being sent from head quarters.

Every advantage will be taken this winter to drill during the fine weather.

KITS.

The articles issued have been generally very good, but we have been short of some articles. I would recommend that a full stock of everything be kept on hand, so that issues when due, can be made at once, thus saving a great deal of clerical work and guarding against mistakes which are hard to rectify. I still consider a uniform felt hat should be issued for patrol work on repayment, and loose breeches of strong material for the same service.

PAY.

I trust that my suggestions of last year respecting certain increases in pay may be allowed this year. The senior Sergeant-Major and Supply Sergeant at head quarters are both underpaid, in comparison with the other Staff Sergeants. I would again strongly recommend that their pay be raised to $2 per diem. I still consider that the Paymaster, Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissioner's Secretary should get extra pay, as their work is infinitely greater and more responsible than that of duty Inspectors. I hope that both Inspectors and Superintendents pay will be graded according to service. At present an Inspector on joining gets the same pay as the senior Inspector, who frequently is in charge of a district, while a Superintendent, no matter how long his service may be, can never, under the present Act, get an increase.

The salary paid the Assistant Commissioner is also very small for his responsibilities, while the salary of the Commissioner, in command of some thousand men and horses, remains the same as it was when the Force only contained about 300 of each. The influx of settlement, daily mails, newspapers and lawyers have vastly increased the business and the increased responsibilities are enormous.

The Veterinary Surgeon's position I would bring again to your notice, as while the senior one has been made an Inspector at $1,000, this salary is still not sufficient for the head Veterinary Surgeon of a Force of this class.

The salary of the Senior Surgeon, $1,400, is also very small for his responsibilities, and Assistant Surgeons might be graded in salaries on the same rule as is proposed for Inspectors.

DEFERRED PAY.

I fully endorse Superintendent Steele's suggestions on this subject, viz:—"I would suggest that instead of adding a man's good conduct pay to the amount handed to him every month, it be held over as deferred pay, so that at the expiration of his term of service there would be, in spite of himself, quite a sum of money coming to him. This would also have a satisfactory effect on putting a stop to desertions; $15 a month is quite sufficient for a constable's needs in this country, and as a rule the balance, if spent at all, is practically thrown away."—As far as relates to single, but would recommend that men who happen to be married be permitted to draw their full pay.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The deposits in the savings banks made this season were about the same per man as last year; but the large number of men who took their discharge this year greatly reduced the total deposits. Many of those who left had large sums of money; one of them $900 and several $600 and over.

RATIONS.

They have been generally excellent and the prices moderate. Beef has been cheaper all over, and is now as low as it is desirable to have it in the interests of the settlers, except at Calgary, Macleod and Lethbridge, where it can still come down. Potatoes are cheap except at Battleford, Macleod, Lethbridge and Maple Creek district. To supply the three last named places they had to be imported from Manitoba and eastern Assiniboia.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coal is still too dear in the south, considering its abundance; but it is very cheap at Edmonton, viz., $2.40 per ton; while wood is very reasonable at Saskatchewan, Prince Albert and Battleford, the wood at Saskatchewan only costing $1.80 per cord, in stove lengths.

The consumption of fuel is very large, owing to the construction of our older Posts; and the cost is still enormous at Macleod, owing to the cost of transportation.

The electric light has been introduced in Calgary barracks with marked success. In all future contracts I would recommend that abundance of light be provided, which need only be used when required.

Regina has now a good system, and I would strongly urge that it be forthwith extended to the barracks, in which about 300 lamps are used, which, from the temporary nature of many of our buildings, are a constant source of danger.

All barracks should be lighted with electric light as fast as circumstances will permit.

The coal oil supplied under contract at the different posts gives only a very indifferent light. I consider it would be more satisfactory if a better grade of oil was tendered for.

CANTEENS.

The canteen at headquarters is now entirely managed by a committee-consisting of one officer, the senior Sergeant-major, a corporal and two constables, who employ a Sergeant and a constable in the canteen. It works admirably, gives the best of satisfaction and the men behave a great deal better than formerly. All the profits go directly back to the men, during the year, from this source, $180 has been paid monthly to the messes for the supply of luxuries; $200 was given for sports; $30 for prizes for rifle matches; $250 was given towards reducing the expenses of an excursion to Winnipeg; $100 was given to the band for the purchase of instruments, music, &c. A new billiard table has been purchased, at a cost of $100, new slabs and cushions for the old one, at a cost of $50; $400 has been spent on the gymnasium, a bowling alley is at present being erected, which will cost $1,600, and many other small grants have been made.

Next year I propose to put up a swimming bath, which is much desired.

The beer sold is 4 per cent., and some bottled lager, it is supplied in pewter pint pots at 5 cents a glass, the same beer being sold in town at 15 cents for the same quantity.

The canteen enables the men to have an excellent mess at a very small expense, and plenty of amusement of a healthy sort is provided.

The canteen at Calgary is run on a small scale, and owing to the dearness of beer, there is not much profit. It is, however, a convenience, and keeps the men out of town. When the recreation room is furnished it will work better.

The canteen at Lethbridge works very well, and the profits are spent in reducing messing, and in other useful ways.

A canteen has just been started at Macleod, but it has not worked long enough to judge of its success.

PRISONS.

All prisoners undergoing less than two years' sentence are still confined in Police guard-rooms.

Strict discipline is maintained among the prisoners, and they are kept constantly at work.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Great improvements have been made in bridges this year, but several important ones have not had their approaches completed as rapidly as traffic called for. At Lethbridge, while the bridge is finished, a large snm of money will be required to grade the road into the valley opposite the town.

Many rivers in this country are still greatly in need of bridging, and several fatal accidents have occurred in consequence. The Old Man's River, the Kootenai, and St. Mary's Rivers, in the Macleod district, are among the number of these.

In the north a bridge is urgently required in the vicinity of Edmonton, particularly as the railroad is to stop on the south side of the River Saskatchewan.

During a considerable portion of the year the ferries are unworkable, and the crossing has to be made in small boats and over floating ice on foot; even when working, not only is the inconvenience of ferries great, but the public are mulcted out of a large sum of money which a new country can ill afford.

Edmonton is greatly favoured by nature as a grain country, and enormous quantities can be grown; but unless a bridge is built it will be utterly impossible to market at the railroad, in the autumn, grain grown north of the river. This bridge is, I consider, from a business point of view, called for more than all the bridges together for which Dominion appropriations are asked in the Territories.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

A tank has been sunk at Macleod, immediately adjoining the well, and being kept full of water, is available for the use of the fire engine.

Next year I hope to enlarge the house over the well sufficiently to make it cover the tank and fire-engine.

A water works system is being adopted at Lethbridge, and I hope we will get our water supply from that source. At present we have only a water cart.

At Calgary we have a well and windmill, with a limited supply of water, and a large tank in engine-house, which is kept full for fire purposes. We have also hydrants at the corners of the square, connected with the town water system. The water will be turned on in a few days.

At Maple Creek we have deepened the well, put in a tank and erected a house over both, in which an engine will be placed at an early date. The water is only fit for horses, and all water for cooking, &c., is drawn from a well three-quarters of a mile away.

At Fort Saskatchewan we draw water from the river, and have a well with a limited supply; next year we hope to have a tank adjacent, with house over both, and the fire-engine, which, on the completion of the Calgary water works, will be sent from there.

At Battleford we have a well, with a limited supply of water and a good tank for fire purposes, both under one roof, which also covers the fire-engine. The horses have to go to the river for water.

At Prince Albert we have the same conveniences for fire purposes.

At Medicine Hat we have a well, but no tank or engine.

At Regina we have four large tanks and the creek; also an engine, water tower, 70 feet high is about completed, from which we expect to get sufficient pressure for fire purposes. These, with Babcocks, and an efficient distribution of fire pails, represents our artificial fire protection. Our chief protection is, however, the watchfulness which the discipline of the Force ensures.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

I will again call your attention to the advisability of connecting the Government systems at Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle with Regina, and the necessity of extending the telegraph line at Macleod to St. Mary's. The extension of the Alberta Railway and Coal Co.'s system to Coutts on the boundary line, south east of Lethbridge, will be of immense assistance to us in intercepting horse thieves and Indian desperadoes.

A telephone line has been built by Police labour from the railway at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat to the barracks at both places, and a good many more telephone lines, if constructed, would greatly add to our utility.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Our equipment is generally good and sufficient, with the exception of a very few stores, which are now being supplied. We are ready to turn out in force for a considerable period at any time we are called upon.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This year we have given even more than the usual attention to the suppression of prairie fires, and parties were specially sent out in some of the districts which had suffered in former years, with instructions to look sharp after all parties starting fires, and in all districts the outposts were particularly instructed in this direction. The result has been most satisfactory, with the exception of the Calgary district, where the immediate vicinity of the town has been devasted by fire and most of the valuable winter pasture destroyed (see Superintendent McIllree's report), although the Police did all they could to put the fires out, and used every endeavour to bring the guilty parties to justice; but the unwillingness of witnesses, who are not directly interested in the loss, to give evidence, renders it difficult to get convictions when the parties starting fires are neighbours.

Several of the worst fires, however, have been started by the railway engines, and I believe these cases will be brought before the courts. I am afraid that the extension of railways through the ranching country, unless special precautions are taken, will in dry seasons, be found to be the complete ruin of the ranches.

The only precaution of any use is for the railway companies to plough a wide fire break, at least 200 feet on each side of the track, and during the fall to employ extra section men to burn between the breaks.

In many of the settled districts the municipalities are putting their statute labour on ploughing the road allowances. This is a capital safeguard, but should be kept free of weeds, and wider strips should be ploughed than is the custom to ensure safety.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

During the past summer an officer was stationed in the vicinity of Saskatoon, whose duty it was to travel up and down the railroad in course of construction, act as a magistrate if required, and look after the detachments of Police detailed to preserve order, and more particularly to keep liquor away from the construction. I am pleased to report that there was no trouble whatever on the works, and the contract was accomplished without any delay from strikes, &c.

On the completion of this railroad the officer and men were withdrawn, and an officer and the necessary parties were placed on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway construction, where they remained until the work shut down for the winter. The result was most satisfactory, as there were neither disturbances nor strikes to delay the work. Towards the close however, the labourers and others working for some of the sub-contractors had great trouble in effecting a settlement, and I regret to say that some of these poor fellows were very badly used. In some cases the sub-contractors had nothing to levy on—I believe the contractors did the best they could for these unfortunates—but in most of the cases the apparent defects in the present Masters and Servants Act, viz: that a labourer cannot collect back wages after he once leaves his employer, prevented an equitable settlement. On this subject, I would refer you to Superintendent McIllree's report, which fully explains the position.

To the Alberta Coal and Railroad Company, during the construction of their road from Lethbridge to the boundary line at Coutt's, we gave every assistance, with most satisfactory results, for while whiskey was introduced among the men, and outrage and even murder occurred south of the line during the construction, on our side law and order prevailed.

The condition of matters on the other lines of railroad in the Territories was such that we were not called upon for any active interference.

RANCHERS.

The season has again been favourable for ranchers, and although last winter was a severe one, and the calf crop light in the early spring, it has greatly improved during the summer. Sheep have done remarkably well whenever experienced shepherds have been employed; and sheep-men, under these conditions, have problably done better than other ranchers.

Anthrax has greatly decreased, and there has been little or no other disease among cattle. A great many fat cattle have again been shipped direct to England from off the ranches. The opinion I expressed last year, that the exportation of the best and most level cattle would pay handsomely, has again been proved by the profits realized by the Cochrane Company and by several other breeders who have only shipped carefully selected stock.

A little more attention has been paid to bulls lately, and a large number of worthless brutes have been disposed of; but there are still many very indifferent specimens on the prairies, which, ranging at will, destroy the efforts of the few to improve their cattle.

A large number of the steers mentioned in my last report as having been imported here from Ontario to fatten have already returned East as fat and store cattle, and I am informed the result was generally satisfactory. This alone speaks volumes for the North-West ranges, as the transportation both ways of these steers must have amounted to over $20. each.

Horses are not improving as rapidly as they should, and this year I was only able to buy 100 suitable for Police purposes in the Territory. Indiscriminate breeding and a desire to raise 16-hand horses out of 14-hand mares is generally the cause, coupled with some very indifferent stallions with hereditary weaknesses. There has been very little disease among ranche horses, and glanders and other contagious diseases throughout the country have been promptly stamped out.

Immense quantities of hay have been put up all over, much of it, however, a good deal damaged by wet weather. Up to date no hay has been required, the weather having been wonderfully mild with a total absence of snow.

Wolves have been very destructive in some parts, and I would recommend that a bounty be offered for all wolves destroyed.

The practice of weaning calves before the fall is greatly increasing on the best ranches.

A good many cattle are reported to have been killed by our Indians, but after careful enquiry I most emphatically deny that they have been killed to the extent claimed. Some have undoubtedly been killed by our own Indians generally when ranging on their reserves, and more have, I think, been killed by American Indians, referred to under head of "Indians", but by far the largest number have died natural deaths, or have been killed by wolves. Indians will eat a dead animal no matter what the cause of death may be, and if they are found eating beef off their reserves they are invariably accused of killing it.

SETTLERS.

The crops, except in Macleod and Maple Creek districts, which are not farming districts naturally, and will only be generally successful in raising crops after irrigation has been introduced, have been very good indeed; and in some places notably so, as in the Edmonton, Prince Albert and Moosomin districts, where they have been splendid.

Except at Macleod, Maple Creek and Battleford, there has been a reduction in the price of oats in consequence, as local markets re gulate the price in a great measure. The same cause has obtained the settlers at Edmonton and Prince Albert a better price for good wheat than has been given on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the local markets at both places being strengthened by the presence of mills and the demand for flour for the northern fur-posts.

Most of the German settlers south-east of Dunmore have left for other more favoured parts of the Territories; but the Icelandic colony at Medicine River—a tributary of the Red Deer—holds its own, although many of the heads of families have left to seek work. They are poor farmers but may get along better when they get more stock.

The Icelanders near Langenburg, on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, are doing uncommonly well, and have large numbers of cattle. They are very industrious, and I noticed the women all knitting, even while driving their cattle.

The Mormons have had poor crops this year, but have imported more cattle. I think the dry season has, at least for the present, checked their advent.

A considerable influx of settlers has gone towards Edmonton, and many Ontario and other farmers will move in next year.

There has also been a considerable amount of immigration going on round Yorkton and the end of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, and a good deal of land has been taken up round Calgary.

There should be very little destitution this year among the half-breeds, although the extension of the railroad will cut off some of their freighting. Many of them are seeking the fishing lakes in the north for winter quarters.

The erection of a $6,000 bridge at Prince Albert last winter greatly helped the half-breeds in that vicinity, as most of the money went to them for material and work. Such relief is very beneficial, and tends to elevate, not pamper, the distressed; and money expended this winter in getting out material for bridges at Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert and Batoche, even if the bridges could not be built next year, would be well applied.

The making of railroad ties and timbers in country adjacent to the Calgary and Edmonton and the Calgary and Macleod Railway will greatly assist many prospective settlers in tiding over the winter; and I think everything points next year to a considerable influx of permanent settlers.

GAME.

Prairie chickens are very numerous this year in most parts of the Territories, and rabbits are greatly on the increase, followed by the usual increase in the number of lynx; and I think black-tailed deer are more numerous than usual. The absence of snow so far this winter will be the salvation of the deer, as it is difficult to find them without snow, and if it only keeps off a short time longer deer will largely increase next season.

Moose are more plentiful than usual, which is due, I am informed, to a migration out of the Peace River country. Bears are also very numerous, and absence of snow is in their favour also. Muskrats in the north are also increasing in number, and there is the usual supply of wolves and foxes.

Fish are greatly decreasing in number all over the Territories, and I would refer you to both Superintendent McIllree' and Inspector Bégin's able reports on this subject.

As far as I can learn there is no fish protection in the North-West Territories, and unless something is done at once fish will shortly be hard to find.

The lakes in the north, in view of the railroad extension, are now being fished with a view of exporting, and will undoubtedly be depleted.

The income paid to an efficient staff of inspectors would be a trifle compared to the value of the enormous food supply that would be secured to the country at large by their appointment.

TREES.

Early in the spring a number of trees were purchased and planted at this Post, but I regret to say that although every care was taken very few of them succeeded. A large number of trees were also sent to us by the Director of the Dominion

Experimental Farms for our different posts, and these were also carefully planted and looked after. All the Norway maples did very well indeed, but very few of the larches and other trees lived.

Next year, however, we will try again, with, I hope, better success. I think the land at Regina was heavy, and next year we propose to mix some sand with the soil.

In the spring of 1889 a quantity of native maple seed was planted, with the result that we will have some 500 hardy young trees fit for setting out next spring.

A number of transplanted native maples, taken from a ravine in the vicinity, have done fairly well.

In addition to the many duties the Force has been called upon to perform, early in autumn I instructed officers commanding divisions to make a close census of their districts, with a view of ascertaining the number of men and horses which, in the event of a call to arms, would be available. I append a tabular statement, which also includes the available transport.

The Mounted Police are not included in this statement.

APPROXIMATE Return of Men, Horses, &c., available for Military service in the North-West Territories Mounted Police Districts.

District of.	Men, 18 to 60 Years.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	TRANSPORT.		Carts.	Buck-boards.	Remarks.
					Heavy.	Light.			
Regina, including Eastern Assiniboia	3,365	4,475	10	1,900	2,500	.....	.....	.....	Including 75 half-breeds. 200 carts and other vehicles.
Prince Albert	1,500	1,000	.....	1,000	700	.....	.....	.....	
Saskatchewan and Edmonton	591	1,075	15	184	311	31	275	120	Horses include Indian ponies which are stout, hardy little animals.
Battleford	100	290	6	40	90	.....	152	45	
Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	777	2,150	10	80	212	60	.....	75	This includes 200 men employed on C. P. R. & Alberta Ry. Oxen and ox waggons belong to German settlement, probably will be moved to Edmonton next summer.
Macleod	655	3,364	24	48	396	112	.....	.....	12 carts and other vehicles. Men include a floating population of 20.
Lethbridge	700	300	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	Includes men employed in the Galt mines.
Calgary	3,000	2,600	Few.	.....	900	550	.....	.....	Includes men employed on railways and ranches.

GENERAL.

The force, during the summer months, has been under strength; but I think that with the active co-operation of all ranks the Police duties have been well performed all over our largely extended territory.

There have been very few serious crimes in the country, and prompt arrests and speedy conviction has generally followed.

The behaviour of the rank and file during the past year has been all that I could ask; and, with a few exceptions, the officers have evinced, by their energy and by the alacrity with which they have endeavoured to carry out my instructions, that they are deeply interested in their work.

There are now very few applicants for discharge, and I feel confident that with discharges granted on thirty days' notice between the 1st October and the 1st February the one great cause of grumbling would disappear.

Alterations in the strength of the force by General Orders, from 1st December, 1889, to 30th November, 1890 :—

Men—	
Enlisted	153
Re-enlisted without actually leaving	167
do after having actually left	23
Rejoined from desertion	3
Discharged by purchase	38
do as invalids	7
do time expired	197
Deserted	21
Dismissed	13
Died	8
Horses—	
Re-mounts	92
Cast and sold, including five sold at Calgary, 19th November, 1890	95
Died	26
Destroyed	5

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HERCHMER.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1890.
CALGARY, 30th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th November.

On the 30th December, 1889, I took over the command of the Macleod District from Superintendent Steele, going on leave, and retained the same until relieved by Superintendent Cotton on the 5th March, 1890. During this time I had an excellent opportunity of looking closely into the working of this important command, and found everything well organized, and all duties and details faithfully carried out.

Owing to the extraordinary severity of the winter and great quantity of snow there was considerable difficulty experienced in supplying the outposts: Still, this duty was successfully accomplished by Inspector Bégin who was then Acting Quartermaster.

I have visited and inspected the following places during the year: Battleford and outposts, "C" Division, under Superintendent Antrobus; Prince Albert and outposts, "F" Division, under Superintendent Perry; Lethbridge and outposts, "K" Division, under Superintendent Deane; Macleod and outposts, "D" and "H" Divisions, under Inspector Wood and Superintendent Macdonell, respectively, with Superintendent Steele in command; Maple Creek and outposts, "A Division", under Superintendent Jarvis. I also inspected "E Division" and outposts, under Superintendent McIllree.

Having already made special reports on these visits and inspections, it will not be necessary to say more than that I have found everywhere the work being well carried on, although there is a general cry of being shorthanded, which I think is actually the case in most of the divisions.

In the month of May, I was re-called when *en route* to Battleford, for the purpose of reporting at Banff to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, which duty I performed. His Royal Highness expressed himself as much pleased with the services performed for him by the Mounted Police.

In October I accompanied Colonel Fane, one of the English Delegates, through the ranching part of this section of country, and I think he was pleased with what he saw of the ranches.

The patrol system is still giving general satisfaction, and an almost entire stop has been put to horse stealing.

There is no doubt however that there has been a good deal of cattle killing, but this is a most difficult matter to prevent. The Indians are, of course accused, but in my opinion unjustly in the majority of cases. However, I think the Indians should be kept closer on their reserves, and passes not granted during winter and early spring. During these seasons cattle are more easily got at, and there is a great temptation to a hungry Indian, with game scarce.

I still am of opinion that more flying patrols should be employed, as law-breakers endeavour to keep themselves regularly posted as to the movements of the regular patrols.

As I have repeatedly reported I do not consider the Winchester carbine suitable for our requirements, and every year I am more strongly convinced that we should be furnished with a better weapon. A great number of our carbines are worn out, and should be replaced, and I should like to see by a stronger weapon. I can find no fault with the revolver.

Our clothing and supplies have been excellent.

A number of new waggons will be required, principally heavy ones.

The Force is well horsed; still there will be a number required to replace these becoming worn out.

It seems difficult to get the class of horse we require. In the past the difficulty was to get them large enough; now it seems to be the other way.

I am still of opinion that the change in uniform, as recommended by me in my last annual report, would be advantageous to the Force, viz., an issue of tweed riding breeches in lieu of a pair of uniform ones; also, that a felt hat be adopted for prairie work. The duck cap supplied affords no protection from the sun. A great number of the men wear felt hats, their private property, but there is no uniformity in style, which is very objectionable.

I would also again suggest that iron cots and regular barrack furniture be supplied, as it is impossible to keep the barrack-rooms as they should be with rough wooden bed boards and trestles, such as we are obliged to use.

Better fire protection is urgently required at the majority of the Posts.

It is needless to say that the existing liquor law is most unsatisfactory. In my opinion there should either be strict prohibition or else a high license system.

Prairie fires are becoming a very serious matter. Unless a much stricter ordinance is passed, the more the railway system increases the greater will be the loss from fires, not that I consider the railroads the only cause of fire; still, they are blameable for a great proportion.

Alberta still suffers from the want of bridges over its numerous streams and rivers.

Any majesterial work performed by me will be found in the return sent in by Superintendent McIllree.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER.

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. COTTON, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT, 1890.

North-West Mounted Police,
Prince Albert, 8th December, 1890.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1890. As I only took over command of this division from Superintendent A. Bowen Perry on the 19th September last, I would inform you that the report is compiled from the records left in this office by this officer.

INDIANS.

During the year the Indian reserves in this district were visited frequently by patrols, and in no instance was any cause of complaint found, the Indians being quiet and contented.

I would respectfully refer you to Superintendent Perry's report of last year, calling attention to the Sioux Indians living across the river at this town, and would recommend that they be placed on a reserve.

HALF-BREEDS.

The half-breeds are not in as bad a condition as in former years. Last winter we gave them employment cutting cord-wood and getting logs out for us. This is a much better system than issuing rations without demanding work for them.

This winter I think we will be asked for some assistance, as the crops were a partial failure, on account of the incessant rain which we had during the past summer. I would suggest that any half-breeds making application for relief be employed getting out logs, with which we could erect outposts both at Batoche and Duck Lake. They could also haul the stone for the foundations. By this means valuable assistance would be rendered to the breeds, who, before the advent of the railway, managed to eke out an existence by freighting. This means is now entirely cut off. From the present outlook I consider that it will be advisable to make a further advance of grain in the spring. The advance would require to be on a larger scale than last year.

I copy the following from report of Superintendent Perry, dated 27th May, 1890: "Inspector Huot reports that the half-breeds are dissatisfied with the quantity of seed grain issued to them. This is due to the fact that only a small amount was expended by the Government and had to be divided over the whole district. However, none of those that actually came to Prince Albert for seed grain were refused."

If an advance is granted, I would suggest that it be issued at different points, such as Prince Albert, Batoche and Duck Lake. This, I believe, would be better than the system of issuing all at one point, as some deserving people living in outlying districts were unaware that such an advance was going to be made.

This matter, I think, deserves consideration.

CRIME.

There has been no serious offence committed in this district during the past year; vagrancy has been the most common. This, of course, was to be expected. on account of the railway opening up the district.

There have been some breaches of the North-West liquor law by parties selling intoxicating liquor. In nearly all cases fines were imposed and paid.

LIQUOR LAW.

I cannot change my previously expressed opinion on this law, but can say that fewer breaches of this Act come to my knowledge at Prince Albert than in any other parts of the Territories.

Under this head, I last year said: "The liquor laws, as the prohibitory clauses of the North-West Act are often called, have given rise to considerable discussion. In the early days prohibition was a necessity. It was an important factor in maintaining peace among the Indians. The half-breed element also benefited by it.

"The construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway proceeded quietly, and the total absence of all serious crime—notwithstanding the sudden influx of thousands of rough navvies—was remarked with astonishment. This was again and again borne testimony to by prominent railway men who had experience in other countries. Even with the efficient police surveillance maintained, such happy results could not, I think, have come about, but for the prohibitory laws existing; that these laws were sometimes broken, even in those days, is an undeniable fact. Such, however, was the exception, not the rule.

"Looking back over the history of the Territories it cannot be said prohibition was a failure or that it did not bring with it many good results.

"Now, however, the situation is changed; towns and settlements have sprung up all over the Territories. The white population in discussing these changes has ventilated the subject freely and fully in the Territorial press. As a Police force we have nothing to do with the different moral interpretations put on the Act.

"It must suffice for us to bear testimony to the fact that a prohibitory law does not give universal satisfaction.

"This question might also be considered: Is it possible to enforce the law as it now stands on the Statute Book? With regard to the Act in its present form, I make the following quotation from my report of last year. It still applies with equal force: The large number of appeal cases—that is, appeals from magistrates to the Supreme Court—has, I think, brought out many points worthy of consideration, with a view of bringing about some desirable amendments to the Act. Take this point, for instance: one of the learned judges before whom appeals were heard holds that any one bringing in liquor under the Lieutenant-Governor's permit may transfer such liquor to other residents of the Territories who are not themselves in possession of a permit; and further, that people so receiving liquor are not liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment. My last desire is to criticise in the slightest degree the legality of such judgments. I may, however, add that if this is the correct reading of the Act it will hereafter certainly handicap the Police in their efforts to suppress illegal liquor traffic.

"I was unquestionably right in this surmise, It is now, in almost every case, necessary to proceed against alleged offenders for having illegally sold liquor—not having it illegally in possession. The sale of liquor is hard to prove, as experience has amply shown.

"I think no part of any fine for infringement of prohibitory clauses should be paid to members of the Police force.

"In carrying an Act of this nature into effect constables and other should, even to the most sceptical of critics, be above suspicion.

PATROLS AND PARTIES.

The district has been thoroughly patrolled during the year. This you will observe from the changes made in the patrol map.

The most important trips during the year were the following :—

Inspector Norman and party to Green Lake, in accordance with instructions received from you, for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of the half-breeds at that place.

He left here on the 3rd December, 1889, returning to Prince Albert on the 20th of same month. There being very little snow, and the lakes not being entirely fro-

zen over, the journey was made very difficult. Circuitous routes had to be taken in some instances. The report of Inspector Norman on this duty was forwarded to you.

On the 14th June, Inspector Norman, with 5 men and 5 horses, left for Montreal Lake to enquire into two alleged murders which were reported as having taken place there, viz. :

1st. That a white man named McAuley had shot at and killed an Indian, and wounded another, at the south end of Montreal Lake.

2nd. Infanticide by an Indian woman.

In the first case it would seem that some shooting did take place, but without any fatal results. It was the evident intention of some Indians to obtain possession of McAuley's gun, and he, McAuley, fired in self-defence. Inspector Norman warned McAuley to be very careful in the use of fire-arms, and only where life was endangered would he be justified in taking the action he did.

In the alleged case of infanticide it was learned the the child was prematurely born and had never breathed.

It had been buried, and it was supposed that the dogs had rooted it up and mutilated the body, and this fact gave rise to the talk. Mr. Turner of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Red Deer Lake, who forwarded the first information, also informed Inspector Norman that he had seen all the parties concerned in the matter, and that the rumour which had been circulated was entirely without foundation. Mr. Turner's statement on this case together with Inspector Norman's report, were forwarded to you. I need hardly give a detail of the hardships which this party encountered, but must say that the trip was a very difficult one, the road being full of stumps, fallen timber and muskeg. The party was obliged to make corduroy roads across the muskegs to enable them to reach their destination. In many cases the horses got badly mired, and this involved the unloading and unhitching of the waggons.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARMENT.

On the 25th October Inspector Norman and one constable left for Regina to escort the Indian Treaty payment annuities.

He handed over the box addressed to Battleford to an escort of "C" Division, which met him at Saskatoon, and the other two boxes were handed over to Sergeant Mountain, at Duck Lake. Sergeant Mountain accompanied the Indian Agent paying treaty at Attakakoops, Sandy Lake, Snake Plains, and Muskeg Lake Indian reserves, and Corporal Oliver acted as escort for Mr. McKenzie paying Indians at Fort à la Corne. Everything passed off very quietly.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am happy to state that, with one exception, we have been entirely free from prairie fires in this distriet.

The fire I refer to occurred in the vicinity of Duck Lake. There was very little damage done. The cause was enquired into, but nothing could be found out as to how it first started.

The absence of prairie fires is entirely due to the very wet season.

ANTHRAX AND FEVER.

During the year anthrax and fever have been very prevalent amongst horses and cattle in this district.

The dampness of the season made the grass very rank, which, the veterinary authorities state, caused the anthrax.

Fever is sometimes prevalent here in the autumn. The cause of it appears to be unknown.

MUSKETRY.

The annual target practice was held, and showed a marked improvement on former years. Sergeant Bailey made the highest score with the carbine, viz., 299

points out of a possible 360. I would recommend that Superintendent Perry's suggestion of last year be adopted, viz., that some encouragement be given for shooting, such as badges or cash prizes. This would very materially increase the interest taken in shooting, and consequently improve the shooting collectively.

A team of this division was entered in the Dominion Rifle League matches and did better than was expected. They succeeded in getting twenty-fifth place in all Canada. Constable Carmichael, who made the highest aggregate score in the team, won the League badge.

A number of our men also competed at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association, and succeeded in carrying off some of the prizes. The Clark trophy cup was won, for one year, by Constable Carmichael.

GAME.

In this district feathered game, such as geese, duck, prairie chicken, &c., are still very plentiful.

I understand that the close season for these birds now extends up to the 1st September. If I am correctly informed on this head, the change is certainly a beneficial one. In the first place, to avoid illegal killing of game it is an advantage (with the idea of preventing indiscriminate slaughter) to open the season for all birds on the same day.

Deer are still to be found in the timbered portions of the district; also bears.

Small fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, otter, fox, lynx, musk-rat, &c., are still fairly plentiful, and supply the means of a livelihood to many industrious half-breeds and Indians.

FISHERIES.

The fish of the district are: whitefish, lake trout, sturgeon and other smaller varieties. These fish are fairly plentiful. Many Half-breeds and Indians journey to the northern lakes to lay in a winter supply. The Hudson's Bay Company and other large traders catch great quantities for food for their train dogs. Since the winter of 1886 several white men have engaged in the business of fishing in lakes north of the town for sale. One man has exported by train as far as Qu'Appelle, 250 miles distant. I am informed upwards of eight tons of whitefish and lake trout were thus exported last winter.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

During the year the following additions were made at this Post, viz., a tank-house for fire purposes.

Although this building is erected according to specifications received from Public Works Department, in my opinion it will not fully meet the requirements of the Post in case of a severe fire, the building being, I consider, too small.

From the logs cut last winter by the half-breeds a recreation room is in course of erection. The building is 56 ft. long, 26 ft. wide and 14 ft. to the eaves. This building will fill a long-felt want when completed. I need hardly say that several articles of furniture will be required for this building, which I find impossible to procure out of the grant made.

If possible, I would recommend that 200 or 300 books be supplied. I would further suggest that this building be sealed and tarpapered inside, and weatherboarded outside, during the coming year, so that it would correspond with the other buildings in the Post.

An hospital is very much required at this Post. During an epidemic of Influenza last spring there was not sufficient accommodation for patients in the small room now used for hospital purposes. I would strongly recommend that a hospital be erected without delay. This was reported on by both Superintendent Perry and Dr. Bain last year, so it is unnecessary for me to enter into details in the matter.

You are aware that the only hospital accommodation we have at present is a barrack-room. By temporary divisions or partitions this single room is converted

into a ward for patients, surgery and hospital store. As a recent inspection was made by the Senior Surgeon, I am quite sure he will deal with this subject clearly and ably from a professional point of view.

All the buildings in this Post will require to be painted next year.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kits of the division are not in all cases complete, owing to some of the requisite articles not being in store.

The supply of fur coats falls considerably short of the demand, at least twenty more should be supplied the division without delay.

The dyed sheepskin coats are warm and comfortable, though of course a poor substitute for the old pattern buffalo. I take the following from my report of last year: "I would again renew my previously made recommendation in favour of a prairie suit of some neutral colour. A loose Norfolk jacket (lots of pockets), made of light soft cord, with riding breeches of same material, would, I think, answer our purpose admirably."

I trust that helmets and forage caps will soon be discarded. The forage cap furnishes no protection whatever in any weather. A helmet is just about as useless as it is perplexing and annoying. In support of this, it is a well known fact that when men are travelling on the prairie they invariably pack their helmets in the waggons. I think the forage caps could be replaced by soft felt hats such as the American troops use.

BRIDGES.

The bridges in the district are always kept in good repair.

RANCHING.

Ranching in this district appears to be carried on with great success. Although the winter is long and severe the supply of hay is always plentiful and cheap and thus it is easy to keep the cattle during the winter without much outlay.

CROPS.

The crops have turned out very good. On the low-lying land wheat was slightly affected by the early frost. The oats being supplied to us under contract, are exceptionally good. The price of good wheat is about 80cents per bushel, this in local market.

FERRIES.

The ferries in this district are always kept in good running order.

TELEPHONE.

I would strongly recommend that telephonic communication be established between this Post and the Canadian Pacific Railway's telegraph office. This would mean a great convenience to me if carried out. The cost would not be very great, as the Government telegraph line is not working at present, and I have no doubt that we could secure sufficient wire and poles to carry out this project if asked for.

WINCHESTER CARBINES.

Many of these require resighting. This can be done by sending small numbers to Regina from time to time where the Armourer Sergeant can overhaul each carefully.

DISCHARGES.

I earnestly trust that some plan may soon be authorized and adopted by which all non-commissioned officers and constables will have, on giving, say, six or seven weeks' notice, the unconditional right of purchasing their discharge.

The knowledge that a man could at any time obtain his discharge by purchase would, I fully believe, reduce materially the number of applications now made under the present system. I pointed this out in my report of last year.

DESERTIONS.

No desertions have occurred from this division during the year.

RATIONS.

The rations are of very fair quality and in accordance with the contract. I think, however, that a superior brand of tea and coffee should be supplied, even if the cost were slightly more than current contract prices.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Fuel used at this Post is all wood and is of excellent quality.

Light. The coal oil supplied, though doubtless in accordance with the contract, is of inferior quality. I would recommend that some really good brand be called for in all future contracts. The additional expense would not be great, would add much to comfort, and reduce the chances of accidental fires.

HORSES.

During the year 14 horses (remounts) were transferred to the Division, 17 horses were cast and sold, and 4 horses died. The report of the Veterinary Staff Sergeant is forwarded herewith.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in very good order; some articles, will however, be required during the coming year.

SAVINGS BANKS

The sum of $2.855 was deposited in the Savings Bank during the year, being an increase of $189 over last year.

IRON BEDS.

A supply of iron beds for barrack rooms is urgently required. This would add to the men's comfort and unquestionably improve the general appearance of the rooms.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good. It is my painful duty to record two deaths, viz.: Regl. No. 320, Staff Sergeant Breadon, J., who died at Toronto on 1st January. This non-commissioned officer was on six months' leave of absence, on account of ill health. Reg.. No. 487, Sergt. Montgomery,. A.E.G., who met with an accident on the 7th August while on mounted drill parade which proved fatal on the 10th August.

Both these non-commissioned officers had long and faithful service which well deserves an official acknowledgment.

STORES.

The stores of this division are correct and in good order. The estimates for next year's supplies are forwarded herewith.

I cannot speak too highly of the valuable assistance rendered me by Quartermaster Sergeant Parker and the efficient manner in which he does his work.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division during the year was exceptionally good. The heaviest sentence inflicted being three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and this only in one instance.

ENGAGEMENTS AND RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Two recruits were engaged at this post during the year, one man rejoined after being away for over two years, and 11 men rejoined on completion of their term of service.

DISCHARGES.

During the year, 9 men took their discharges on completion of their term of enlistment, and 2 were permitted to purchase.

TRANSPORT.

The heavy transport is in very good order. I have asked for in my estimate the following: 2 platform spring and 2 half spring waggons, 1 double buckboard, 2 light sleighs and 6 jumpers.

The only platform waggon which we have here has considerably deteriorated from fair wear and tear, and the 2 half spring waggons are both unserviceable.

The light sleigns will be required for this winter's work, also the jumpers for patrol.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

Great assistance was rendered to the railway company and frequent patrols were made along the line. The railway navvies threatened to strike on more than one occasion, but on the appearance of our men all hard feeling subsided.

MAGISTRATES' MANUAL.

The Honourable Mr. Justice McGuire has prepared and published a "Hand-book for Magistrates."

This work is very complete and is, in my judgment, by long odds, the best work of the kind yet produced. It is able, clear and concise, and should be in the hands of every police officer and territorial justice of the peace.

I would earnestly recommend that copies be procured forthwith and issued throughout the force.

A revised and complete edition of the North-West Ordinances is also required.

OFFICERS.

The duty officers posted to this division are Inspectors Norman and Huot. Both have taken a deep interest in their official duties and afforded me thorough and efficient support.

Accompanying this are the reports of Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple. Estimates for stores, hospital and veterinary supplies, and return of criminal and other cases tried in this district during the year 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,

Superintendent Commanding "F" Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. H. McILLREE, COMMANDING "E" DIVISION, 1890.

"E" Division, N. W. M. Police,
Calgary, December, 1890.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report covering period from 1st December. 1889, to 30th November, 1890.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Since my last report the general state of the district I consider to be highly prosperous. Settlers continue to come in until now it is difficult to get Government land to any extent. Last winter for some months the weather was severe, snow deep and in some portions of the district stock suffered. In spring there were some severe storms, which were very destructive to new-born calves and colts. The season was favourable for ploughing and sowing, and enough rain fell in earlier months to ensure good crops. There were heavy rains during haying and harvesting times, which somewhat interfered which the saving of crops; but, on the whole, I believe, farmers are well satisfied with the result of their season's work.

Calgary continues to go ahead rapidly. During the past few months a system of waterworks has been introduced. The pipes are down and water is expected to be laid on in a short time. At the present time a very effecient sewerage system is being inaugurated. New stone buildings are gowing up and the town is extending its area. Many fine residences are being erected. An hospital has been lately opened which was much needed. A woollen mill, which was started as a private venture, has been taken over by a company and promises to be a success. The blankets and tweeds made are of very fine quality, being of pure wool throughout. A new sawmill has been started on Sheep Creek, and is a great boon to settlers in the southern part of district, who before had to haul all their lumber from Calgary.

The coal mine has been worked more or less at Canmore, though no great quantity of coal has been got out as yet. This coal has been tested on the Pacific on one at least of Her Majesty's ships and I understand the test resulted favourably. Mines at Anthracite have not been worked. Some coal has been taken out of mine on South Fork of Sheep Creek, and lately a new shaft has been sunk on the opposite side of the river to the old one and a very fine seam of coal has been struck. Some coal has been taken out of the mine on High River. Blackfoot Indians work a mine on their reserve, and supply the Agency and Industrial School.

The whole district is very rich in coal. There are several places where small shafts have been sunk, and coal tested and found to be of good quality. At Banff many improvements have been made about the Park, roads improved and new ones opened, notably a road up Tunnel Mountain, by which visitors can reach the top of the mountain by driving the greater part of the way. New regulations have been issued for the government of the Park which entail considerable additional work on the detachment of police stationed there to ensure their enforcement. The country north of Calgary is settling up very rapidly. There is no grist mill as yet in this district, which I think is to be deplored, as there is no inducement for farmers to grow wheat. There is no doubt that good wheat can be grown here.

One of the great events of the year, as far as this district is concerned was the turning of the first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. This ceremony was performed by the Hon. the Minister of the Interior on the 21st July last. Since then the road has been built, with the exception of some surfacing, to the crossing of Red Deer River, a distance of about ninety-two miles and the graders have been at

work a considerable distance north of that point. During the winter the permanent bridges will be built across the Red Deer and Bow Rivers. Ties are to be taken out at various points north of Calgary also at Devil's Lake in the National Park, and up at the headwaters of High River. Different routes have been surveyed for the southern extension of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway from Calgary to Macleod, and I understand work is to be begun on that portion early next year. The C. and E. starts from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway about one mile and a half east from the business centre of Calgary. Stations and water-tanks have been built on the completed portion of line. There has been little trouble with the men working on construction. I am sorry to say some of the contractors had heavy losses amongst their horses through an outbreak of typhoid fever. We have received every facility from the contractors and officials of the C. and E. Railway to enable us to preserve order on the works during the season.

Crime.

I am happy to be able to report that there has been a marked absence of serious offences during the past year. The two chief crimes are horse-stealing and cattle-killing, both difficult matters to cope with. Early last spring horses began to disappear from Calgary and vicinity. It was found that they were being run off by a gang of young men and held for ransom. Every means was taken to stop this evil, and a great deal of horse flesh was used up. I was quite aware who were in the business, but we failed to catch the leader. The gang was shielded and aided by different people, but at length it got too hot for them and the chief offender left the country. Most of the horses run off were recovered, but at great loss of money to the owners of the stock. Three cases of horse-stealing were proved, and the offenders sent to the penitentiary. In a fourth case the criminal was caught at Macleod and convicted. Some cases of cattle-killing have been reported, and I am sorry to say we have not been able to work up a case. In a couple of cases, where a great deal of evidence had been traced out and submitted to skilled legal advice, it was not considered advisable to bring the cases to trial. The chief losses have been in the vicinity of the Sarcee Reserve. No doubt, from what the settlers report, the Indians kill cattle, but I think white men are also in the business.

A detachment is shortly to be established about the Forks of Fish Creek, and with the aid of a couple of Indian scouts I trust we will be able to effectually protect that section of the country. In a late issue of the Calgary *Herald* appeared an article enumerating several instances of cattle-killing where settlers had seen the remains of killed cattle. Only one of these cases had been reported. If settlers would promptly report such matters it would give us some chance to run down the offenders.

For horse-stealing and cattle-killing cases, one or more good detectives are wanted badly. An Indian or white man engaged in these unlawful practices can tell a policeman and his horse as far as they can see them.

Another crime that is difficult to stop is selling liquor to Indians. It is practised principally by Half-breeds and a low class of white men. They buy a bottle or two of liquor and water it, thereby increasing their stock considerably, and then sell it as chance offers. One half-breed is at present undergoing a term for this offence, and two more men were tried, but evidence was too contradictory to convict, it being a case where there was strong evidence of hard swearing. Convictions for infractions of the liquor law were few; only cases where straight selling could be proved were brought to trial.

There have not been so many cases of settlers' houses being broken into as last year. In one case where it happened the offender was convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Seventy-four prisoners have been confined in the guard-room of this Post during the past year. Of these, thirty-four did various terms of imprisonment here and five went to the penitentiary in Manitoba. One lunatic was handed over from the Northern District and sent to the asylum. Of the seventy-four prisoners confined,

nine were Indians, four half-breeds, one negro, two Chinamen, and the balance white men, with exception of one woman. Most of the charges were not of a very serious nature, as can be seen in my return of cases tried. I would again suggest that a stock and hide inspection for this district is much needed. For the safety of all stock owners, all horses and cattle shipped from or driven out of the district should be examined. I think this should be compulsory, and penalties attached, as I have very good reason to believe that in the past a good many head of stock have been shipped out of the country without the consent of the rightful owners.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

Outposts have been maintained during the past year at Morley, Canmore, Banff, Anthracite, North Fork of Sheep Creek, Pekisko, Industrial School and Gleichen, and one is about to be established at the Forks of Fish Creek. Members from the outposts patrol in different directions daily, visit settlers, inspect stock, &c. A report is received at headquarters of divisions from each outpost weekly, showing each day's duty performed. Patrol slips, signed by settlers visited, accompany these these reports, also returns showing mileage done by each horse at outpost. The detachment at Scarlett's was not kept up this year, as men were stationed at different points along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. These outposts are, as far as I can judge, appreciated by the settlers, and the Indians are in a great measure kept off the stock ranges.

At Gleichen, in addition to visiting settlements and settlers, the Blackfoot Reserve is frequently visited, and movements of the Indians watched and reported on.

At Banff considerable increase of duties has been entailed by the new regulations for government of Park. Mounted men have to visit daily all the principal points in the Park, and a dismounted man has to be on duty in the village. From Calgary numerous parties have been out during the year. Short patrols have gone out for the day in every direction, visiting settlers. Longer trips for a few days have been numerous, taking in larger extents of country, and parties on special duties have been all over the district. Under "General Work" I will report more fully on duties performed by members of outposts. The total mileage performed by the horses of the division amounts to 199,400 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort trom here took treaty money for payment of Indians in Edmonton district as far as Red Deer Crossing, and handed it over to party from "G" Division.

Treaty money for the Sarcees was taken to their reserve under escort, and the Police remained during the payments.

An escort attended treaty payments at Blackfoot Reserve. The members of the detachment at Gleichen have aided the Agent at Blackfoot Reserve whenever called upon to do so.

At the request of the Indian Commissioner, Indians have been kept away from the vicinity of Calgary as much as possible. If they decline to go, I find arresting one or two as vagrants has a very speedy effect in getting rid of them.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

During the construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, dating from last year, members of the Force have been stationed with grading outfits, track-laying and surfacing gangs. The party with the graders began their duties a few miles from Calgary and accompanied the work to Blind Man's River. The track-layers and surfacers had also men attached, and for the latter part of the season an officer was out constantly on the works. The party with the grading outfits camped at some central point, and visited all camps regularly, keeping a sharp look out for whiskey smugglers and all suspicious characters. Little trouble was experienced in keeping order. The usual cases of deserting employment have occurred. Quite a

number of such offenders were arrested. Some returned to work; others were fined or otherwise punished. One or two small strikes occurred, but in no case was any violence offered or damage done by the strikers. The work has now practically closed and most of the men are paid off and have left.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &c.

Last winter, there being so much snow and such severe weather, very little drill, either mounted or dismounted, could be attempted. Every man in barracks was however, put through a course of setting-up drill, manual and firing exercises, by using the mess-room as a drill hall. As soon as the spring opened the patrol and outpost duties became so heavy that it was found impossible to have drills. Most of the men, however, are well up in individual drill, and only require working together to perfect. Target practice, both mounted, dismounted, and revolver, has been carried out during the summer and fall, and nearly every member of the division has been through a full course, as laid down in our Regulations.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is very good, as it needs must be when standard of height for enlistment is placed at 5ft. 8in., and a severe medical examination has to be undergone. Nearly all my men are fine specimens of manhood and capable of doing any amount of work.

RECRUITS.

A few men apply for enlistment at this post but unfortunately most of them fail to pass their medical examination, many not being up to the required standard of height or measurements, and others not constitutionally sound. A few however have been accepted.

HEALTH.

Until the 2nd of October the health of the division was excellent. On the above date Constable Bennett was admitted into hospital, and on the 3rd October his sickness was determined to be fever. Since that date there have been nine more cases amongst the men and one amongst the prisoners, making eleven cases in all. I regret to report that one death occurred, No. 2.503, Constable F. St. L. Maguire. He was admitted into hospital on the 16th October and died near midnight of 26th of same month. After entering hospital he told Assistant-Surgeon Aylen that he had been feeling very unwell for about ten days previously, but he had fought against it as long as he could, and it was no doubt in a great measure to this delay in placing himself under treatment that the poor fellow lost his life. He had only been a member of the force a few weeks, having been enlisted here on the 13th August. His remains were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery. I know no reason for this outbreak of fever. Assistant-Surgeon Aylen, who inspects the sanitary arrangements of the barracks every week, states that there was nothing in the condition of the barracks to cause or to help such an outbreak. Senior Surgeon Jukes, who was here, also told me it had nothing to do with the sanitary condition of the barracks. There had been a good deal of rain last season, with intervals of very warm weather, and after such seasons this fever, now known as typho-malarial, appears to be more prevalent than in dry years. I have been in this country a good many years, and every fall there is more or less of this fever. It used to be very prevalent at old Fort Walsh, in the Cypress Hills, where there were large swamps on both sides of us. In later years we used to go under canvas on the high ground until cold weather set in, and I remember of no cases in the years we camped out. It appears to be chiefly prevalent in October and November, and dies out when cold weather sets in. If treated when first symptoms appear, and the patient is put to bed and kept there, with careful nursing, this fever does not result in a large percentage of deaths; but it pulls a man down terribly, and leaves him

very weak. At present four men are still in hospital, two of them in the convalescent ward; the other two are doing well. There have also been a number of cases in the town and through the Territories.

Assistant-Surgeon Aylen has had a very trying and anxious period since this fever set in, as besides the men in hospital he has had three cases amongst children of officers and men. All his patients speak in the highest terms of his skill and the unremitting attention he has bestowed on them. He has been ably seconded by Staff Sergeant Wallace, Hospital Steward of this division; by Staff Sergeant Macnamara, who has been attached from "A" to assist in the nursing of the patients and by Constable Draycott, Hospital Orderly. I regret to have to report the death of Interpreter William Gladstone, which occurred on the 12th August last. Though not a member of the force, he had been attached to us so long that his loss was deeply felt. He came here from Macleod in the fall of 1882. He was a splendid Blackfoot Interpreter, honest and hard-working, and we all regretted his sad death extremely. He took cold when out on a trip, had rheumatism badly, and towards the end of his illness fits came on, and he died in one of these.

In Assistant-Surgeon Aylens' report, forwarded with mine, will be found a full explanation of the epidemic, and a detailed statement of patients treated, and the method of treatment. Outside of the fever cases, the only other noticeable point was the outbreak of "la grippe," which began about the end of December of last year, and for a while caused us to be pretty short-handed, as few escaped, but, as a rule, individual cases lasted but a few days.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations are all of very good quality, and I have received no complaints about them. Since my last report, coal oil has been discarded in favour of electric lights. Every building in barracks is lit by this means, there being 100 lights in operation. It is a vast improvement, and minimizes the chances of fire to a great extent. The lights at first were not very good, but have improved very much of late, and are now good. It is of great benefit in the stables, doing away entirely with the necessity of carrying about lanterns. So far as I am personally concerned, the introduction of the electric light system into the barracks has taken a great load off my mind, as I was always in dread of fire, as no matter how careful men are a lamp is liable to explode.

KIT, CLOTHING, &C.

The kit supplied is of good quality, and I have had no complaints regarding quality of any article. The only trouble has been to get enough to keep up the issues when due. It results in a great deal of extra work when articles of kit are only supplied in small quantities. Instead of being able to give a man his full issue, it has been necessary to issue, say, a single pair of breeches to sixty or seventy men several times during the year. This results in a lot of extra work in entering these issues, and when next issue is made every man's clothing account has to be looked up, to see what he has had already. The consequence is, that in some cases mistakes are made; and a man, perhaps through an entry not having been made, receives an over issue, and the officer commanding is called upon most likely to pay the cost of the article, when I do not consider he is altogether to blame in the matter; if a sufficient supply of kit was furnished the full issue could be made when due, the entries made in clothing book, the man sign for them, and the business be done for the year. I should strongly advise, if it can be possible to do so, that all issues should fall due at the same time every year, which I should think could be managed without much difficulty. We are still very much in want of a more suitable headdress for wear on the prairie. No man can wear the forage cap in hot weather with comfort, and the "fore-and-afters" do not afford enough protection. We still have various kinds of winter coats, no one pattern having been yet adapted to replace the buffalo coat. The division is badly off for winter coats. Many of those in use should be condemned as unserviceable.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is still armed with the Winchester, 1876 pattern. They are rapidly wearing out. Many of them do not shoot as well as they should, and the sights are not true. The revolvers are good, and in a good state of repair. The Winchester ammunition was found, at target practice, to be generally reliable, though in some cases boxes of it occurred that were bad.

DESERTIONS.

There has only been one desertion during the past twelve months. Regl. No. 2309, Constable J. Goodwin, deserted on the 12th October, 1890. He was employed in the blacksmith's shop, and it is supposed was induced, and certainly aided, to desert by a comrade, who was anxious to fill the place vacated by him.

SAVINGS BANK.

The number of men who at present deposit money is small. Many of the men who have taken their discharge had accounts, and also some who have been transferred to other divisions. The amount at present shown in our book on deposit is $1,334.46.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The headquarters of the division, as well as most of its outposts, have been inspected by yourself on different occasions. The Assistant Commissioner makes an inspection every Saturday. I make frequent inspections myself, and the orderly officer inspects every part of the post daily. Officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of outposts make a weekly inspection, and report result to headquarters. Outposts are visited at intervals by an officer. The herd is visited every few days by an officer or the Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles are in good serviceable condition. The saddler is in charge of saddle-room and looks over all saddles in rotation, making necessary repairs. He is also sent to principal outposts occasionally, to make what repairs are required to saddles and harness. The harness is mostly in a good, serviceable state. Some of the sets of heavy harness are pretty well worn. We have some very good four-in-hand sets. A couple of sets of light wheel harness are required for use in light work. We have a good supply of stable and riding head collars.

FORAGE.

The contractor failed to deliver the greater part of the hay contracted for, owing to losses by fire and deep snow, and a good deal of trouble was experienced in keeping a sufficient supply on hand. The season had been very dry, and hay was scarce, which, coupled with the severe winter and the almost impossibility of locomotion for a couple of months, caused the price of hay to rise very much. However, the contrat was taken over by other parties, and we received sufficient to keep us going until the new hay came in. Oats were of good quality. The hay on contract for present season is mostly delivered, and some taken over. It is of much better quality than last year. The Sarcee Indians delivered 25 tons. Oats are being delivered on the new contract at a considerably lower figure than last year.

STABLES.

The stables are in good state of repair, with the exception of the doors, which are old, too heavy and fit very badly. I have your authority to put in new doors at once, which will add greatly to the warmth of the buildings. It would add greatly to the appearance and warmth of the stables if they could be lined inside. No matter how often the cracks between the logs are filled with mud the horses pull it out, and it is simply labour lost.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The division is very complete in its equipment. Any articles required to replace those worn out are applied for in my annual estimates. The pack saddles asked for last year have been supplied.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

There has been little building or repairs done here the past year. The ventilation required in the hospital has been put in. In the new barrack building the plaster has cracked considerably in many places and pieces of it have fallen down. The walls and roof of mess-room, kitchen and scullery require to be cleaned and calsomined, being much disfigured by smoke from the furnaces. The wash-room has been completed and is in use. The old box drain has been taken up and a new drain of 6 in. earthenware pipes laid down, emptying into the Elbow River. By your authority I am fixing up one of the old barrack rooms as a recreation room. A new floor has been put down, the walls lined inside, the roof raised as high as possible in a dome shape, and a couple of extra windows put in. This work is being done by our own workmen, and when completed will make a very comfortable building. A billiard table will be put up, and as far as our means will allow different games will be furnished. The guard-room was completed, but has not been used, as an addition is required. Part of the roof of the waggon shed, left unpainted last year, has been finished, as well as the roof and gables of the artificer's shop.

Some repairs have been done to officer's quarters at Banff, to render them more comfortable, and the barrack building has been thoroughly mudded and also whitewashed. I believe it is the intention to move the detachment buildings at Banff next season to a more central locality in the Park.

At Gleichen the detachment is in new and much more suitable quarters. A new stable has been built, a well dug and buildings fenced round, and the whole rented for a term of years.

The furnaces at Calgary were overhauled during last summer, and now work more satisfactorily than they did; but the one under mess-room and kitchen still smokes badly at times.

Bed-boards and trestles are still in use. It is a pity that we are not furnished with iron cots, which would be vastly more comfortable, and add greatly to the appearance of the rooms.

The accommodation for officers at this Post is very limited, and until lately I was the only division officer living in barracks. The rooms previously occupied by the Sergeant-Major have had some small repairs done to them and the junior Inspector lives there. The other officers still live out of barracks. It would be far preferable if sufficient quarters could be built in barracks to accommodate them.

The Quartermaster's store has been improved, by making some alterations in the office and issue-room and putting up additional shelving. A new latrine is an absolute necessity and should be built at once.

TELEPHONES.

The barracks are connected with the central office of telephone system in Calgary, and we have a private wire from the orderly room to the town station. At Banff the officer's quarters are connected with the telephone system of the Park.

TRANSPORT.

Of the three platform spring waggons in use, the two at Calgary have done good service.

Of the light transport, one waggon is practically useless, the wheels being almost past repair and two others, bought here in 1886, are unsafe, and constantly wanting repairs. The buckboards are all in good shape. A couple more could be used to advantage here. The heavy waggons are, for the most part, serviceable, and

in a good state of repair. All transport is examined every day and needed repairs executed as soon as possible. All transport is painted once a year, and kept out of the sun, in a waggon shed.

HORSES.

The muster roll of my division shows ninety-nine horses. Of these, one was lost from the herd on the 28th July last, and has not been recovered. About a dozen will require to be cast, they not being fit, for different reasons, for our work. Thirty-four re-mounts were purchased by you in this district during the year. Of these, twenty-seven were shipped to Regina. I received thirteen remounts in all. Ten were purchased, two received in exchange and one sent from Macleod. The remounts have done very well. They are not as large a class of horse as have been previously purchased, but, being young, will still grow. Seven of them were only taken over on the 21st October, but are now very quiet and tractable, and work very well together. Eight horses have been cast and sold, and realized the sum of $635. Of the ones I have mentioned as being unfit for work some were cast and ordered to be sold but I was unable to get the price placed on them. Horses after a spell of work, are put out on herd and given a chance to recuperate. Two deaths occurred during the past year. One horse was drowned in the Bow River and the other threw his rider in the National Park, and bolting through the timber was staked.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

No new lines have been built during the past year. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway have not put up any line as yet.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The appliances for use in case of fire at present are the same as last year—a hand fire-engine, Babcocks, water barrels and buckets. The tank, of a capacity of 3,500 gallons, is always kept filled with water. Men in barracks are told off to different stations in case of fire and boards giving the detail are placed in conspicuous places. The pipes from the waterworks system in Calgary have been brought into barracks, and the hydrants are placed but the water has not as yet been turned on.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water used in barracks is drawn by means of a water cart from the Elbow River. As soon as the water works are started and the "Domestics" are placed in position in the barracks all water will be supplied from them. I believe it is the present intention to turn all the sewerage of Calgary into the Bow River at a point above the barracks, and the horses will then have to be watered at the Elbow or from troughs in the barracks. Pipes are laid to the lavatory in the barrack building, also the kitchen and scullery.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads are good throughout the district, and improvements have been made as far as funds available would allow. Rivers were high until late this fall, and Sheep Creek has as usual been a great source of danger and annoyance to the travelling public. A bridge is very urgently needed over this stream, and another on High River at the old crossing. One is being built across High River, but much lower down than the crossing of the Macleod trail.

FERRIES.

Ferries have been running at Morley, Milford and Blackfoot Crossing, all on the Bow River, and on High River at the Crossing. When not carried away by floods they have been working, and are a convenience to travellers, though costly.

CROPS.

Since early spring crop reports have been sent in monthly. The reports did not embrace the whole district, but only those areas immediately about the different outposts and within a radius of about ten miles from Calgary. It is difficult to form a very close estimate of the amount of land broken and under cultivation, but I should judge the amount to be approximately about 20,000 acres. Considerable fall ploughing was done last year. There was a heavy fall of snow during the winter, and the ground was in good condition for working and seeding in the spring. Rain fell in sufficient quantities to keep crops growing vigourously, until in some instances the grain was going to straw too much. A very hot spell occurred, which damaged some of the grain in certain dry sections. However, generally the crops were very good, and the yield, I understand, has been very satisfactory. From the middle of August, a good deal of rain fell, which interfered considerably with harvesting. Hay was a much heavier crop than last year, but owing to so much rain a good deal of it was more or less injured, at least in colour. The principal grain grown is oats. Some barley is grown and a little wheat. Flax has been tried and has done well. Peas were a fair crop. Roots, with the exception of potatoes, are not grown largely. Timothy appears to do well on suitable ground. A car of exhibits of agricultural products was sent east and attracted universal and favourable attention. Garden vegetables do uncommonly well here, and specimens exhibited would be hard to beat anywhere. Hail storms damaged crops in a few cases. Of course, in a new country a good deal of the land under cultivation is freshly broken, the ploughing and seeding and all work in many cases is performed by comparatively inexperienced persons, and the best results are not attained. There is no doubt about the soil being rich and very productive, and with improved farming, and the best kind of seeds and roots suitable to the country, the yield per acre will increase materially.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The general state of prohibition in this district is as unsatisfactory as ever, both to the general public and to ourselves, who are supposed to enforce the provisions of the statute on the subject. Saloons are plentiful and the business of selling liquor is a profitable one, and, instead of decreasing, the illicit traffic is increasing. Years ago this prohibitory law was a necessity, and fulfilled what it was expected to do, namely, rescued the native population from the state of degradation they were in, from being able to obtain unlimited supplies of alcohol in trade for robes. Since then the country has changed wonderfully. White people have swarmed into the country, and they expect to be allowed to judge for themselves by a majority of voices whether they shall have a prohibitory law or the contrary. In consequence, the present regulations are, I may say, universally unpopular. Every method is taken to evade the law, and men of responsible standing who would not think of breaking any other laws made for the government of the Territories, will go into the whiskey business without the slightest compunction, and no one appears to think any the worse of them for it. I have before me a return showing stubs of permits found in saloons, hotels, &c., in Calgary. They number 127. Well, what do these represent? They each entitle the holder to import into the North-West Territories a certain quantity of spirits or beer. Any one can hold these permits, notwithstanding that "not transferable" is printed plainly across their face. The consequence is, that every saloon or hotel keeper has a sheaf of these permits. Some of them were issued to men who are now dead, some have left the country, and many date years back, but still they are sufficent to hold liquor on. What is the use of us searching saloons, &c., under this system. It is simply waste of time, in my opinion. It is no use to endeavour to convict a man for having liquor in his possession. If it is not an abnormaly large quantity he can go and get all the permits he requires from friends to cover the liquor. The only chance for a conviction is when a straight case can be proved of selling intoxicants. If the law is to be enforced, the first question to be determined is whether a permit can be used in this way, and how long a permit holds good.

Within the last couple of months the number of permits issued for this district has materially lessened, and those whose permits were found in other people's possession were notified that no more permits would be issued them unless they could account satisfactorily for their former permit. This has resulted favourably, but there are still a lot of these stubs unclaimed, or belonging to people who do not care whether they get another permit or not, so that our hands are completely tied. If we could get rid of these we might be able to make it interesting to vendors of whiskey; I would suggest that a person applying for a permit be obliged to send the stub of his former permit with his application for a fresh one. Large quantities of so-called 4 per cent beer are imported into the Territories. This beer is sold as a rule, at 25 cts. per glass, and 50 cts to 75 cts. a bottle. Anyone knowing the price of say Schlitze's lager beer in Winnipeg can calculate the profit per bottle. This beer is all brought in under Inland Revenue stamps placed on the packages in Winnipeg. It is at any time extremely difficult to enforce the provisions of any law that has not the sympathy of the general public to uphold it, and this is the case in our endeavours to suppress the illicit liquor traffic. The mass of the people are against it, and there is no help to be got in any way. Before the different points were raised on which convictions were quashed we often got help from persons interested in getting half the fine; but now, when the prospect of convictions being upheld is so uncertain, no one will give us any information, for the simple reason that they can make nothing out of it. We get abuse from the papers for not suppressing the evil, yet those who write the articles know perfectly well what we have to contend against. No large quantities of liquor have been seized during the past year. There are very large quantities of freight coming into Calgary in the course of a year, and it is an impossibility for one man on town duty to examine it thoroughly. The examination of freight is very repugnant to those to whom it is consigned, and leads to numerous complaints. To do the business thoroughly, every package must be opened and most of the contents taken out. It is not an easy matter to leave things just as they were, and if anything has been pilfered in transit, of course we get blamed for it.

Intoxicants, as I mention elsewhere, are sold to Indians, and I consider that the law should be very stringent on this point, I should advise that there shonld be no option of a fine in such a case; simply imprisonment, and plenty of it.

SETTLERS.

Numbers of settlers have come into the country during the past season, how many I am unable to say, but the country is filling up wonderfully fast. I have notes of thirty carloads of settlers' effects coming in, and there are doubtless many more of which I did not get count. As far as I have been able to judge from personal observations and reports from outposts, the majority of the settlers who have come in have sufficient means to keep them going until they can get returns from their outlay. A good many settlers have gone north, and the country is settling up very rapidly between Calgary and Red Deer. Farmer delegates from Ontario visited the North-West, also delegates from the old country and I believe they were all favourably impressed with the sections of the country they visited.

GAME.

I am sorry to say the supply of game is rapidly diminishing. I am not aware what amendments have been made to the game ordinance during the last session of the Assembly, but something ought to be done to check the indiscriminate slaughter and sale of the indigenous game birds and the destruction of eggs and helpless young of the migratory birds. At present the ordinance does not apply to Indians; why I cannot say, as they receive regular rations. They roam about the country, take wild fowl eggs by the thousand, slaughter the young ducks as soon as they are out of the shell, and there is no chance for an increase. The past season was favourable for the breeding of prairie chickens, and except in districts visited by hail the coveys were fairly strong in numbers. I found them, however, hardly fit to shoot on

the 1st September, the opening day; they required another fornight to mature. By reason of several dry seasons most of the sloughs and small lakes have been dry and the supply of wild fowl has been limited in consequence. Under the old ordinance close time for plover and snipe began the 1st May. I think it might well be extended to the 15th May. Most of the best birds such as golden plover, &c., pass up to their far northern breeding grounds between the 1st and 15th May each year. There is no large game worth mentioning in this district, except a few deer in the foothills and sheep in some parts of the Rockies. Bears have been quite numerous this year. Any game that may come out of the mountains into the foothills between Morley and the Crow's Nest Pass is mostly accounted for by the Stoney Indians, who are constantly travelling up and down along the Mountains.

There is no special legislation for the protection of fish in the Territories. There is considerable poaching done by white men, Indians and half-breeds, by means of nets and fish traps, and most of the rivers and streams are becoming depopulated. At the request of the Comptroller, I submitted to him a report on the fish of the district, and my ideas as to the means to be taken to keep up the supply, which report he stated he would lay before the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was anxious to take the necessary steps to protect the fishing interests in the North West.

INDIANS.

The Indians in this district comprise the Blackfeet, Stonies and Sarcees, and a few wandering non-treaty Crees.

The Blackfoot Reserve is situated about sixty miles east from Calgary, on the Bow River, and is divided into the upper and lower camps, with the agency buildings between the two camps. I regret to have to record the death of Crowfoot, the head chief. His death is much to be deplored. He was a man of very superior intelligence, and always used his great influence to keep his people friendly to the whites. He was one of the few Indians I have met who thoroughly realised that the white race was the dominant race and always counselled his people for their good. The Blackfeet own about 1,037 horses. Potatoes are their principal crop; the yield was pretty good. Oats were damaged by frost and did not do well. The Indians live in log shacks. There is a coal mine on the reserve, and coal is taken out and hauled by the Indians to different points, they supplying St. Joseph's Industrial School, near the mouth of High River.

These Indians have been very well behaved; horse-stealing has nearly died out, and the few that have come within the clutches of the law were only for minor offences. We employ two at Gleichen as scouts, and they do their work fairly satisfactorily.

The Sarcees occupy a reserve about eight miles south-west from Calgary on Fish Creek. They own about 150 horses. They had 116½ acres under cultivation, which yielded 222 bushels of oats and 1,330 bushels of potatoes. They also put up 50 tons of hay and supplied us with 25 tons, for which they received $10 per ton. The Sarcee Reserve is surrounded on every side by settlers, and, as cattle are numerous, and stray on the reserve, the temptation is great to kill some of them. Authority has been received by me to hire two Sarcees as scouts. A Police detachment is to be stationed at the forks of Fish Creek, and I trust we will be able to stop any further cattle-killing. I think it will become a necessity before many years to move these Indians to some other reserve. I have never been able to clearly determine where these Sarcees came from. They speak a totally different language from any other Indians in the North-West, and the language is one that very few white men or Indians of other tribes have been able to acquire.

The Stonies have their reserve on the Bow River, near the entrance to the Bow River Pass, the Canadian Pacific Railway running through the reserve.

They own 300 horses, and have some cattle; 285 acres were broken last season, and crops amounted to 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 350 bushels turnips, 140 bushels carrots and 30 of onions. They also put up 170 tons of hay. The reserve is too near the mountains to grow grain with any certainty, which is to be deplored, as these

Indians are good workers, and if in a good farming country they would raise large crops. They are splendid mountain hunters, and kill large numbers of sheep, goats, bear and other game, and realise considerable amounts of money by the sale of pelts and heads for mounting. They are well advanced in civilization, and under the guidance of the Rev. John McDougall, who has laboured amongst them for many years, have embraced the Christian religion, attend church, and many of them have their morning and evening family prayers in their houses, and observe the Sabbath religiously. All the Indians in the district have been quiet during the past year. They remain on their reserves, as a rule, except the Stonies, who are in the mountains a great deal hunting. They give most trouble in the spring, when they are inclined to scatter over the country, after the inactivity of the winter, and after treaty payments, when they leave their reserves to go to Calgary to trade. The "Messiah" craze that is agitating the Indian so largely south of the line does not appear to have reached our Indians—at least, I have not seen or heard any sign of it.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are always more or less half-breeds in the district. A few reside permanently here, but most are employed in freighting between here and points north. When the Calgary and Edmonton Railway is built, and their occupation as freighters is gone, I fail to see how they will manage to exist, unless they change their habits very much. They are apparently averse to settling down in one place and making their livelihood from the soil.

FIRES.

Fires have been destructive this fall as usual. Along the new line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway fires have been frequent. Each contractor was obliged to plough fire-breaks along the extent of his contract, but these breaks proved quite useless. The non-commissioned officers in charge of the party of Police with the contractors reports as follows: "The country between Calgary and the Rosebud Creek is mostly burned, a distance of about 40 miles; little loss has been sustained by settlers, their hay being well protected. The engines on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway are mainly responsible for these fires, the fire-guards along the track being insufficient and badly ploughed, the sod in some places not being turned, and grass between furrows not being burned off. From the Rosebud to Wolf Creek there were not many fires, owing to the precautions taken by the detachment on the work, and that at the Crossing of the Red Deer, who were constantly on the move watching travellers and contractors. In many instances freighters and others who had left their fires burning when leaving camp were turned back and compelled to put them out. A fire occurred in the vicinity of Cree Hill through the negligence of two settlers, but with the assistance of the railway men the fire was got under control. The offenders were brought before a magistrate at Red Deer, convicted and fined. Copies of the fire ordinance were posted up in every contractor's camp, and in numerous public places throughout the district. The contractors along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway gave us every assistance to aid in extinguishing fires, turning out their men and horses, ploughing breaks &c. Along the Canadian Pacific Railway, the engines started several fires near Gleichen, which the detachment stationed there put out after many hours work. West of Calgary an engine of the Canadian Pacific Railway started a fire east of Cochrane, which burned quite a large extent of country. Corporal Watson, from Morley, was on the spot, and turning out the settlers eventually got the fire out. On the 13th November the engine of No. 1. Express on the Canadian Pacific Railway started three fires between Calgary and Cochrane. The first was started about Keith, ten miles west of Calgary. It was blowing a gale of wind and the fire burnt down to near Calgary, destroying a lot of grazing country. Men sent out from here, aided in putting out the fire. On 19th November a fire started near Jumping Pond, and a party from the barracks fought the fire until midmight, when it was got under. One settler lost his hay, and the men sent from here helped to save several settlers' places. A gale of wind was blowing

next morning, and from some smouldering spark this fire started again. Every available man was sent out, and remained out until late that night. From the high wind it was almost impossible to control the fire, and the energies of the men were directed to saving settlers' houses and hay, which, in several instances, they succeeded in doing. Most of the country from Jumping Pond to Calgary, between the Bow and Elbow Rivers, was burnt, and a large extent of winter range destroyed. An officer was sent to endeavour to trace the origin of this fire, with the following result. A woman driving along Jumping Pond passed two men on horseback, and looking round a short time after she had passed them she saw the prairie on fire. She could not give any description of the men or horses, and we have not been able to trace them. The supposition is that one or both of these men were smoking, and a match thrown down or a spark from a pipe started the fire. We may trace them yet; plenty of the settlers who suffered from the fire are interested in helping us. A fire occurred previously on the west side of the Jumping Pond, which was put out by Corporal Watson and a party of settlers before doing much damage. A half-breed who was suspected of starting the fire was arrested and tried, but was acquitted. A fire was started in the timber on the Kananaskis by a man employed by a company getting out logs, which was put out by the recent snow. Evidence is being collected to bring this case to trial. There have been no fires in the southern country. Most of the fires occurring are caused undoubtedly by engines on the railways, and it is a matter of vital importance that some legislation be enacted to check this evil. In a short space of time, besides the Canadian Pacific Railway running east and west, a railway will be in operation north and south, and if the present state of affairs continues the whole country will be burnt up every year; and apart from the temporary loss of pasturage, there is the permanent loss from the grass roots being burnt out from constant fires. The only apparent remedy is to force railway companies to maintain efficient fire-guard by ploughing a certain number of furrows on each side of their tracks and burning off the grass between the furrows. This no doubt means considerable labour and expense every year, but until it is done large portions of country are bound to be burned over every season.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been carried on during the past year—beer, tobacco of different kinds, cheese, biscuits and a few other articles being sold. We sold to make a profit at first, which profit was turned over to the messes to lessen the cost of extra messing. For the last few months articles have been sold at as near cost price as possible, which just allows of a small margin for working expenses. Beer is very expensive in Calgary, as it all has to come from Winnipeg or further east. The summer freight is 85 cents per 100 lbs., counting keg or barrel, and in winter it has to come in heated cars, which makes the freight still higher. It appears a great pity that beer cannot be brewed in the Territories. Barley can now be grown to any extent, and it would, if breweries were established, keep a great deal of money in the country that now goes out of it.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

Under this heading I beg to refer simply to extra pay to artizans. One of the most important things to be accomplished in a mounted corps is to have the horses properly shod. To do this requires skilled labour, and skilled labour requires good pay. We have not, as a rule, as good workmen as we ought to have, and in consequence the horses' feet suffer. A great many reasons are brought forward to account for the number of horses that go lame. In most instances I think it is owing to bad shoeing. The head blacksmiths receive, as a rule, about $1.05 a day, and of course rations, free kit, &c. It is a trade that pays well outside, and special inducements will have to be held out to get good men to join. The only other artizan that is a permanency is the carpenter, and after some length of service they draw about the same rate of pay as the head blacksmiths.

RANCHES AND RANCHERS.

The winter of 1889-90 was severe for some months, with very deep snow, and in consequence stock suffered more or less; but except in a few localities, not very severely. However, the cattle came out in spring pretty poor, and a good many cows died in calving. Some severe storms took place in spring, which went hard with young stock, so that the increase has not been generally as large as in some other years. Vegetation was very luxurious the past season, and cattle have gone into the present winter in good shape.

The following are the principal owners of stock in the district:—

Name.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
J. Robinson	275	550	.....
Hull Bros	.....	1,200	900
D. McDougall	275	500	.....
J. McDougall	73	200	.....
Leeson & Scott	.....	615	.....
Mount Royal Ranche	.....	600	.....
W. D. Kerfoot	53	500	.....
W. Bell-Irving	91	150	.....
J. McKinnell	.....	240	.....
Brealey Bros	.....	220	.....
Shea & Madden	.....	200	.....
W. Cowan	.....	200	.....
Merino Ranche	.....	.....	5,000
Quorn do	1,212	5,000	.....
Heald & Eustace	.....	300	.....
J. Fisher	107	160	.....
J. Quirk	37	700	.....
McHugh Bros	333	1,155	.....
Canadian Pacific Cattle Company	83	112	.....
Johnston Bros	.....	.....	1,500
High River Horse Ranche	913	.....	.....
W. Iken	102	.....	.....
C. F. I. Knox	122	130	.....
C. C. Ranche	.....	900	.....
W. Skrine	.....	500	.....
E. A. Cross	144	550	.....
H. B. Alexander	.....	1,400	.....
North-West Cattle Coy	761	9,661	.....
Sanson & Harford	50	2,800	.....
Ross & Podgers	.....	300	.....
F. Brown	.....	175	.....
J. J. Sullivan	.....	250	.....
I. Lynch	.....	250	.....
Ings Bros	.....	400	.....
J. Emerson	.....	750	.....
Bow River Horse Ranche	505	.....	.....
Scarlett Bros	.....	250	.....

Beside the large owners of stock I have enumerated there are numberless smaller ones. I have had as reliable a census of stock taken as I could, and there are only a few restricted parts where a house-to-house count was not taken. As far as my information points, there are in the district comprising the following boundaries: South to Mosquito Creek, west to the Rockies, east to Crowfoot Creek, and north to about Little Red Deer, the following stock: 13,500 horses, 43,000 cattle and 18,000 sheep. Of course, I have not made any attempt to count the stock, I simply took the owners' figures. Of the 5,000 cattle on the Quorn Ranche, about 4,000 are steers. They have been mostly shipped here from the east as two-year olds, and when fit for beef are re-shipped east. This company has also a number of very fine mares, imported from Ireland, and some magnificent stallions, twelve in number. The North-West Cattle Company have a very fine herd of cattle, with numerous valuable bulls, Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus, and they

imported this year about 51 head of Highland cattle. They have also a magnificent band of brood mares, and a number of young stock, of very superior quality. A great many of the smaller ranchers have fine stock both in cattle and horses, but space will not allow of my enumerating each separately. Of diseases amongst stock, there has not been anything very serious. There has been some black leg or anthrax amongst young stock, and some disease like strangles amongst two-year olds, and yearling colts. Quite a few cattle have been poisoned by eating a plant known as "larks-spur." This plant grows as a rule near water, and is always abundant in a wet season. I know of catte killed by eating this plant in different places near or in the foothills. One rancher lost twelve cows, and of course it is only those ranchers who have small herds and constantly see them that can tell how many cattle they lose from this cause. No cure has been found yet. It would be a great boon to the country if the matter were investigated by some scientists, and the antidote to this poison, if any, made public.

Of movements of stock by the Canadian Pacific Railway I have kept notes with the following results, and though I may not have been notified of every shipment, I got most of them. There were shipped east from different stations in the district 531 horses, 3,155 cattle and 1,822 sheep. Some of these horses went as far as Montreal, but most of them to Manitoba. The cattle were mostly beef animals, and were shipped chiefly to England and Montreal, some of them having been driven up from the Macleod District.

There were shipped west 66 horses, 352 cattle and 225 sheep. From the east were received 250 horses, 1,421 cattle and 140 pigs. Amongst the horses were many valuable stallions and mares for breeding purposes, and the cattle comprised many valuable animals, amongst them being 51 heads of Highland cattle for the North-West Cattle Company, and 824 head of young steers for the Quorn Ranche. From the west, 152 horses and 70 cattle were brought in, making totals as follows: 6,151 head of stock exported and 2,033 head imported. There is no attempt made at stall, feeding cattle at present, and all the beef cattle shipped, as well as those used in the district for beef, are grass-fed. The meat is excellent, and the animals attain heavy weights.

GENERAL WORK.

At headquarters of the division, when other duties allow, daily patrols were sent out visiting settlers within a day's travel of Calgary, and patrols were frequently sent out for three or four days at a time to more remote points.

Special parties have been out on numerous occasions after persons wanted for different crimes, searching for lost stock, enquiring into different matters in dispute between settlers, tracing origin of fires, helping to extinguish fires, making arrests and serving summonses. Different Ministers of the Crown and other distinguished visitors have been driven through the country. Court orderlies were furnished during the sittings of the Supreme Court, and jurors' guard furnished. Escorts were provided to accompany convicts to the penitentiary and lunatics to the asylum in Manitoba. A search party was sent out last winter to look for a survey party, who were supposed to be in distress.

Coroners are attended when required. One or more men are on duty in the town of Calgary, who meet the trains, examine freight, search saloons for illicit liquor, &c. Any help required by the civic authorities has been furnished. Patrols were sent to race meetings. Magisterial duties have been performed. A skeleton of a man was found on Pine Creek; a party was sent out with the coronor. A verdict of death from exposure was rendered. The remains were not identified, and were buried where found by our men.

It is quite impossible to enumerate all our duties performed. More or less people come daily for advice or with complaints, and in many instances it entails sending a man out on duty to settle the matter.

There are usually a number of prisoners in the guard room either awaiting trial or undergoing imprisonment, and this entails guards over the working prisoners, others to exercise non-working prisoners, and a standing guard.

At Gleichen all trains are met, the Blackfoot Reserve visited, all settlers visited once a week within a radius of about thirty miles, prairie fires looked after and general Police duties carried out. At Industrial school, in addition to visiting all settlers, the detachment has to help to maintain order amongst the pupils and remove Indians who come to the school to try and make trouble by inducing pupils to leave it. Both this detachment and Gleichen also collected crop bulletins.

At Pekisko the detachment has a large area of country to patrol; visiting all settlers, keeping a look out for horse-thieves and removing all Indians found on the ranges.

At Sheep Creek patrolling is the principal duty. Crop bulletins were collected, and all Indians found travelling about sent back to their reserves.

At Morley a great amount of patrolling was done, crop reports collected, fires worked at and traced up, different persons arrested and brought to trial, and all stock examined. Quite a number of strays were recovered by this detachment and returned to their owners.

At Canmore the detachment meets all trains, keeps a lookout for illicit liquor, visits the coal mines and attends to the general duties of keeping order in the settlement. At Anthracite the duties performed are about the same.

At Banff a mounted patrol visits all the principal points in the Park, and more remote points occasionally. A dismounted patrol does duty in the village. All trains are met, and when occasion requires men are sent up and down the Canadian Pacific Railway on duty. This outpost sees that the regulations for the government of the National Park are carried out.

No detachment has been kept regularly at Laggan, a man being sent there or further West as occasion requires.

On 25th May His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught stopped at Calgary for a short time on his way from India. Both mounted and dismounted guards of honour were furnished, and a couple of four-horse teams, in which the royal party drove about the town for a short time.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has visited the district, and was supplied with what transport he required.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is one subject about which many complaints have been received by me from settlers, namely, cattle straying about the country and destroying crops. Some people who have enclosed land turn their cattle adrift to rustle, and often numbers of range cattle get up into the settled country. The consequence is, that any feed, on the road allowances is soon eaten up and the cattle break into the grain fields. In some instances settlers have lost largely from this cause, and it appears that some suitable pound law should be established to check this evil. Quite a large portion of this district is let on lease to stock men; still, there also is a large area thrown open to settlement, and it appears only just to settlers who make the greater part of their living by raising grain that they should be protected from the inroads of wandering stock. Regarding the Fence Ordinance, I believe some amendments were passed during the past session. There are many hundreds of miles of barbed-wire fence about the district, some in a bad state of repair, wire hanging loose or on the ground, and no top rails. Nothing makes a more ugly wound or one harder to heal than this barbed-wire.

As the Gambling Ordinance has been declared to be *ultra vires*, and we are not able to act under the Dominion statute regarding gambling and gaming houses, it appears that the North-West Ordinance should be amended so that we could act and I might add that there is plenty of scope for action in this respect in Calgary.

With regard to the ordinance respecting masters and servants, it has been ruled here that a person laying an information for non-payment of wages—section 4—must be still in employment of master when he lays the information, as it states—" and upon proof, order such complainant to be discharged from his employment," the ruling being that complainant must still be in the employment; otherwise you

cannot order his discharge from such employment. As it generally happens that the complainant has been discharged, or else left to come and make complaint that he cannot get his wages, we are able to give relief in but few cases. I think this section should be amended, particularly before railway operations begin again next season. There have been many very flagrant cases of non-payment of wages amongst the smaller contractors on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway this past season, and it is a difficult matter for the men to get redress. It would simplify matters immensely if the Construction Company were to pay all the men on the work.

There is a necessity for some law in the North-West to govern the sale of poisons. At present, as far as I am able to judge, any one can buy poison, and I do not think that chemists as a rule keep any record of poisons they sell.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The conduct of the members of my division has been remarkably good. There have been a few cases of drunkenness, but when I state that the whole number has been less than a dozen, a very small percentage for a place like this, where intoxicants are so easily obtained, I have had very few other serious cases of breaches of discipline to deal with, and I have much pleasure in stating that I have had the hearty co-operation of all members of my division in carrying out the work performed during the past year.

I beg to forward the following reports and statements:—

Assistant Surgeon Aylen's report.

Statement of cases tried in districts (cases tried under municipal laws in Calgary not included).

Statement of mileage performed by horses. (*Not Printed*).

I have already forwarded the Police map for this district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. McILLREE,
Superintendent Commanding "E" Division.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. GAGNON, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION, 1890.

REGINA, 17th December, 1890.

The Commissioner N. W. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

Early in the year all the outposts under my control, with exception of a small detachment in the town of Regina, were transferred to "B" Division, relieving my command, of duties that could be better performed by trained men of a regular division.

A few patrols have been sent out during the year from Depot Division to Long Lake, Grassy Marsh, Wood Mountain, Qu'Appelle, Balgonie, and occasionally to the Indian Reserves in the immediate vicinity.

Detachments detailed from Depot have also followed the workingmen on the Regina, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway until the construction reached the limits of "F" Division district. These different duties were performed in the usual satisfactory manner.

The officers and non-commissioned officers employed at Regina in instructing recruits in their various duties cannot be too much praised for the creditable manner in which they discharge such duties; and I may here bring to notice the extraordinary aptitude shown by recruits in learning whatever drills they are put to. Very few men take more than four or five weeks to learn riding fairly well, besides being taught foot and arm drill, guard-mounting, constables' duties, &c. Of course they are not, in such a short time, made perfect in every exercise, but they are well enough instructed to join with credit any of the regular divisions.

The liquor laws have been enforced as usual, and certain quantities of illicit importations destroyed; as also several infractions of the law have been brought before the magistrates and dealt with.

The necessary precautions have been taken to prevent prairie fires, and men turned out whenever needed: this with good results, no damage of any consequence having been caused to property by such fires.

The Indians of the surrounding agencies are working well, and despite the extraordinary rumours coming from the United States, have not, so far, shown any tendency to excitement.

The officials of the Indian Department have been assisted whenever they wanted escorts to protect the transport of monies to the different agencies and to make the annuity payments.

Guards of honour have been supplied from Depôt at the opening and closing of the North-West Legislative Assembly.

The discipline has been rigidly kept in the Division and only two desertions occurred during the year.

As most of the men's time was taken for drills of all descriptions, the target practice had to be done voluntarily in extra hours, and consequently could not be completed; 87 men, however, fired, averaging very good scores at all ranges, with the exception of at 400 and 500 yards, where our rifles may be deficient.

The health of the members of the Division has been remarkably good; no death has occurred during the year.

The saddlery in use of the Division is in good order, as also the harness.

The transport will shortly require renewing, as many of the waggons cannot stand much longer usage.

Remounts purchased during this year have given satisfaction.

The strength of the Division was on the 30th November:—

Officers	14
Non-commissioned officers and constables	131
Special constables	6
Guides and interpreters	1
Horses	74

The alterations in Depôt during the year have been as follows:—

Gain.

	Officers.	Men.
By Engagement	...	146
Re-engagement	...	30
Transfer from other divisions	3	55
From desertion	...	2

Loss.

Resigned		1	....
Transferred to other divisions		5	238
Discharged	Expiration of service	...	14
	By purchase	...	6
	Invalided	...	7
	Unfit for service	...	2
	By order	..	2
Dismissed		...	5
Deserted		...	2

HORSES.

Gain.

By Purchase	19
Transfer	9
Found in Montana, U.S	1

Loss.

Cast and sold	17
Died and destroyed	3
Transferred	66

Enclosed please find return of musketry (not printed); also return of cases tried at the barracks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. GAGNON, *Superintendent,*
Commanding Depot Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION, 1890.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my annual report of "K" Division of the North-West Mounted Police from the 1st December, 1889, to the 30th November, 1890.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Lethbridge has advanced towards prosperity by giant strides during the past eight or nine months.

Early in the year the construction of a narrow gauge railway, from here to Great Falls, in Montana, became an assured fact, and ever since then business has slowly but steadily improved and increased.

The daily output of coal from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's mines is upwards of 1,000 tons, and the supply is by no means equal to the demand from the south alone.

The company have, however, three new shafts in course of construction, and in the not distant future the daily output is likely to rise to 1,500 tons.

Speaking generally, this will give employment to about 1,500 men in the company's service, and the monthly pay-roll will rise in proportion.

The pay-list for the month ending 31st October totalled about $47,000, and it is expected that that for November will amount to $55,000.

The company have made extensive improvements and enlargements in their shops and buildings generally and this has circulated a large amount of money. $110,000 is an approximate estimate of the sum expended on buildings and new shafts during the year.

On the north side of the railway track, where, during last February and March, we carried out our target practice, there is now a network of rails leading to the different shafts, and to the rear of the butts has sprung up a thriving little village, which will ere long grow into a town, and which, with its own stores, &c., will be independent of "Coalopolis" proper.

The company here offer a neat little house standing in an acre of ground to their miners, at monthly rental, which will, in five years' time constitute the tenant the owner of the property.

They ask only six per cent. interest on their outlay, so that the offer is very advantageous to a steady man, who is content to settle down and divest himself of the spirit of unrest and love of change which seems to beset most western folks.

Sir Alexander Galt has given $10,000 to found an hospital here which is now under construction at a contract figure of $17,000.

An unpretentious but substantial brick school building, costing about $10,000, is almost completed, and a contract has been let and foundations are in progress for a $16,000 opera house, which will afford chambers to the various benevolent societies and others who may desire the accommodation.

A convent school house is also in course of erection, and is expected to be ready for habitation by about the middle of January.

It is credibly estimated that, apart from the company's works before mentioned, building operations to the tune of $90,000 have been undertaken and commenced in Lethbridge during the past year.

Houses to rent are in great demand; real estate is gradually increasing in value and property owners are jubilant—not over anxious to sell withal, as the town cannot fail to go ahead.

Lethbridge will shortly be incorporated, and next year will probably see the introduction of electric light an water works.

Work is plentiful for those who can and will work, and of Lethbridge to-day it can be said without any stretch of imagination, that there "content sits blushing on the cheek of toil."

CRIME.

Crime has been conspicuous by its absence. The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year:—

Offences against the person	20
Malicious injury to property	6
Larceny	9
Horses, lost, strayed or stolen	51
Illicit liquor traffic	14
Supplying liquor to Indians	7
Miscellaneous	47

Of the twenty offences against the person conviction resulted in sixteen cases and four were dismissed. These were all cases of common assault most of them following the miners pay days.

Of the six complaints of malicious injuries to property three were the outcome of intoxicants, and the offenders were duly convicted.

The other cases were those of cattle-killing by Indians. In two of them too long a time had elapsed between the commission of the offence and our being notified to admit of our obtaining any clew to the perpetrators, and in the other the circumstances were as follows:—

On the 18th September a man named Donaldson reported that on the previous day at or near a place called Iron Springs he heard a shot fired. In going in the direction thereof he found a steer belonging to the Circle Ranch (Conrad Bros., U.S.A.) which had been shot in the side and was dying. Riding up to the top of a little butte he saw two Indians riding away at speed, but his horse was too tired to follow. A number of Indians had been on pass in that neighbourhood hunting antelope, but I think all the Bloods had left before this happened. Sergeant Major Jarvis searched the country within a radius of about six or seven miles of Iron Springs, but could find no trace of the steer or of any Indians having been there since the snow storm of the 10th and 11th September. He returned and reported to that effect. He found that Indians had been using for firewood part of the material of Mr. Harris' corral near Iron Springs, but not since the snow storm.

Mr. Donaldson was then induced to go out with a party of police and pointed out the steer lying dead on the Belly River, about seven miles from here as the crow flies, but about seventeen miles distant by road following the river. Much valuable time had thus been lost—the actual place being nowhere near Iron Springs. Donaldson said that on passing Iron Springs on the 17th inst. he saw two squaws sitting there and evidently waiting for some one.

I ascertained from the agent of the Blackfoot Reserve that three Indians and two squaws arrived in camp there on the 18th from the south, and there is little doubt, in my mind, that these were the culprits. I asked Mr. Begg to let the Indians know that a reward of $25 would be paid for the conviction of the person who fired the shot, but without result.

Eight of the nine cases of larceny were disposed of by the courts, conviction resulting in four cases and dismissal in four. In the other case a settler had in his stable a long lost cow and calf belonging to another man who insisted that the former had stolen her. The prosecutor's own evidence, however, broke down as to the larceny, and the matter was settled by the cow and calf being handed over to the original owner.

The facts of one of the dismissed cases are as follows:—A cowboy from the other side, on a visit to Lethbridge and its neighbourhood, reported that on the previous night he had been robbed in a certain saloon of a gold watch valued at $260.

A man who was in the saloon at the time was found to have the watch in his possession and claimed that he had given "chips" to the value thereof in exchange. The complainant denied this and the case came up for trial. The accused presently produced a bill of sale of the watch, the signature to which the prosecutor acknowledged to be his own, although he had no recollection of having signed such a document.

It was, morally speaking, a clear case of robbery, for which the complainant was largely responsible. A big man, with blustering manner, he went rather more than half drunk into the saloon and insisted on taking a hand at poker, with the result mentioned. This is not the only case of the kind that has occurred, but it is fairly representative of the situation, which cannot be amended until we have the power to close up the gambling dens.

Five horses are reported to have been stolen during the year; in one of these cases an Indian lost his horse and after some months saw the animal in the herd of a white man who said he had bought the mare two years previously from a half-breed whose name he did not know. He would not give up the mare which was too closely herded for the Indian to take away without causing a breach of the peace, and the Indian had not the means to replevin.

Such cases as these are not uncommon, and are hard upon the Indian owners, who cannot understand why the police cannot remedy their wrongs. A suit of replevin would cost at least three times the value of the animal and could not be undertaken without the support of the Indian Department.

In this, as in other like cases which have come to my notice, I am impressed with the truth of the Indians stories.

Of the four other horses, we have not succeeded in recovering one. Three of the four were police horses, and were stolen from a police camp on the Red River near the boundary in a most impudent manner. On the 9th July we had a small escort of three men and three horses with some Indian scouts and an interpreter attached to a camp of graders about three miles north of the line. In the same camp were surveyors and engineers and their respective outfits, the horses of which were all picketed as ours were. The grading contractors' horses (Egan Brothers) were not tethered, but were watched by a night herder. About 11 p.m. a mounted man rode up to the night herder. Said he was looking for lost horses, and enquired as to the ownership of the numerous horses which he saw scattered out. Having ascertained that such and such horses belonged to so and so and the "three over there" belonged to the police, the man rode off. Early next morning our horses were found to be missing, their picket ropes having been cut with a sharp knife. The other horses in camp were all right.

I think we have evidence enough to convict one Al. Dowser of this offence when we can catch him, but for this we are dependent on the United States officials, who have promised to do all they can. It was a piece of revenge on his part for our having previously seized a whiskey outfit in which he was interested.

Forty-six horses have been reported lost or strayed during the year and of these 42 have been recovered and returned to their owners.

On the 5th August I received a notice from Sheriff Hamilton, of Cascade County, Montana, respecting one Mac Macdonald who had stolen a horse and saddle from the Hotter Lumber Company. The man was arrested here on the 16th September and held for extradition. The saddle was recovered about the same time but the horse was at large and was only found and brought in on the 27th November.

I am sorry to say that Macdonald escaped from the guard room here on Sunday the 30th November at about 6 p.m. when it was quite dark. He was practically allowed to walk out of the open door by Constable Skehan who was on guard at the

time pursuant to arrangement as I think. (Constable Skehan has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to be dismissed the service at the expiration thereof.)

Macdonald had previously broken out of a penitentiary on the other side and very strict methods had been adopted in his case. Except by the wilful connivance of his guard it was almost impossible for him to get away. Once outside the guard room he was free, for it was too dark to distinguish anything's at 10 yards' distance. He has not been retaken as yet.

Fourteen cases of breach of the liquor law have been reported and were all brought to trial. One case was dismissed, but conviction followed in the other 13.

Nine of these have been appealed and remain to be heard. In some of the cases which were charges of selling intoxicants there was no pretence at defence, and the evidence was so clear that one learned counsel declined to have anything to do with them. Defendants, however, stood to gain time by appealing and so far the appeals have answered their purpose.

There is little more to be said on the subject of the liquor law than I said last year, but I may mention a remark made to me a short time ago by a leading temperance advocate in Lethbridge, which was as follows:—

"It may seem a funny thing for me to say as a temperance man, but I am convinced that a high license system would be the best thing for this country—I see that prohibition never can be prohibition."

In a sermon preached on the 30th November last in the Presbyterian Church here, the Minister, who is a strong temperance advocate said:—

"The town is soon to be incorporated and I believe we ought to have at least two or three first class hotels. If it is necessary for liquor to be sold, let these men pay a high license and sell it, and close up the saloons. Bear in mind that I am an out-and-out prohibitionist if prohibition can be obtained, but as it is now it is a terrific failure. Therefore, I say, if liquor must be sold, it ought to be sold legally, for no hotel where liquor is now sold contrary to the law can be respectable. Close the saloons up and let the men who keep them go to work at some respectable business."

The Police do not expect to get much assistance in enforcing the liquor law from prohibitionists, temperance advocates or any one else, but I must say I think it is rather "rubbing it in" when they join in the chorus of abuse which every informer more or less incurs. Here is a case in point: Not long since a constable in plain clothes, with a companion, started out on what he subsequently said in court was "a speculation of his own." He went to some of the hotels and saloons in town and bought whiskey. He then laid information against the various persons concerned, who, having no manner of defence, were necessarily convicted.

An attempt was made in certain quarters to hold up the constable to obloquy on the ground that he had obtained the liquor under the guise of friendship. As a matter of fact, in the first place he entered, he neither knew nor was known by the proprietor who sold him the liquor, and even laid an information against the wrong man, so little did he know of either partner in the business. He and his companion walked into the place and asked for whiskey—they drank some and took some away in a soda water bottle—and it was sold to them without any disguise whatever.

I did not enquire into the man's motives for the step he took, for aught I know they may have been as conscientious as those of any temperance advocate in the town, and yet the temperance faction could not refrain from calling him names.

If a constable, whether from a conscientious or from a dollar-and-cent-point of view chooses to lay himself open to the odium which he knows he will incur he is simply doing his duty: the Parliament of Canada has provided that the man who lays the information shall have half the fine, and I think he earns it.—

Incorporation will enable one great nuisance to be suppressed here, viz.: gambling. Gambling is carried on openly and with impunity. The Dominion Statute does not apply now because Lethbridge is not a town, and the North-West Ordinance is *ultra vires*, on all of which points the professional gamblers are duly posted.

Incorporation will also enable the town to provide for the "social evil," and it is to be hoped that the authorities will not allow themselves to be urged by fanatics into going too far.

As I say elsewhere, I have devoted a great deal of time and trouble to checking the prostitution of Indian women, but the evil cannot be abated altogether, the next best thing to abating it is to have it under control.

On the morning of the 4th June a pack horse patrol from the camp at Milk River Ridge were moving along the boundary when they came across a fresh trail at the Red River near the line and followed it for 35 miles in a northerly direction to the neighbourhood of Verdigris Lake.

The trail ran for a long way along a track made by the surveyors of the Canada and Great Falls Railway, and was very hard to follow, but the two constables (Costello and Manson) kept it. Near the lake was a Police camp to whom they turned over the pursuit, which was immediately resumed upon fresh horses. The patrol ere long came up with two whiskey smugglers, named Lee Percel and Al. Dowser, having three horses, a waggon and eight five-gallon kegs of whiskey. By dint of considerable manœuvering and patience they at last saw the two men getting ready for a start.

They had previously taken the precaution of hiding the whiskey at some little distance from their camp, and now proceeded to reconvey the kegs to the waggon. The lay of the country did not allow the patrol to get very close, but when they saw each of the men with a horse carrying two kegs in a sack thrown over the horse's back. they dashed forward.

The liquor men saw them at once, cut the kegs adrift, jumped on to the horses and rode off, and as they were rather well mounted the patrol could not overtake them. So seized the waggon, the remaining horse and the whiskey. The last was destroyed by Inspector Moodie soon after.

Dowser managed to get back to the other side of the line and to revenge himself by stealing three Police horses as previously mentioned, but Percel was arrested a few days afterwards at Whoop-up, and by the time he returns thereto will have been a ward of the Government for six months in default of payment of a fine of $300. The conviction was taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant on a point of law, but the judge declined to interfere therewith.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

There have been seven offences reported of supplying liquor to Indians. In six of them the offenders were convicted and in the seventh the court did not agree, so the question was referred to the judge as to the course to be followed. It appears that no provision is made for a new trial in such case, and in accordance with the judge's directions the prisoner has been discharged.

There are men in the neighbourhood who make a business of selling intoxicants to Indians; the principal offender does not appear himself, but seems to have no difficult in finding salesmen.

In a recent case, Regina *vs.* Farrar, Sergt.-Major Jarvis was riding in the river bottom one Sunday afternoon and saw some Indians drunk. He reported the matter to me and, as he talks the Blackfoot language pretty well, I told him to see about it. He went in the evening and was making enquiries as to where the liquor came from when one of the women volunteered to go and buy some beer if he would give her the money. She bought eight bottles of hop beer accordingly and Jarvis took them from her and brought them to the barracks, desiring the Indians to come up in the morning. When they did come up one of the men was found to be under the influence of liquor from another lot of beer purchased by the Indians from the prisoner late at night. Two bottles of hop beer as a rule will discompose an Indian where a white man would hardly show the effects of a dozen.

This case has been taken by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court at Regina and the judgment will be of great value for future reference, as every possible objection has been taken to the conviction which human ingenuity could devise, and writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* have been issued returnable on the 22nd January next at Regina.

I should have said that conviction in this case was followed be a penalty of six months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of $300.

Supplying intoxicants to Indians is an offence which requires to be rigorously dealt with in the interests of the public peace. It is probable that when agents understand that they have a personal liability, notwithstanding that their employer may pay any fine for them, they will be less willing to become the tools of an unscrupulous man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the miscellaneous cases reported, 32 where charges of drunk and disorderly conduct, which were all disposed of by the courts. The other 15 cases comprised sundry minor offences, of which two were dismissed and thirteen were convicted. In this last category there is one exception, namely, an unnatural crime in which a half-breed was concerned and which was punished by the judge with a term in the penitentiary.

I think the small numbers of miscellaneous offences during the year speaks more forcibly than words of the order which characterizes the town generally.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

I have had a variety of Indian scouts during the past summer and there is very little to show as the result of their labours. Those that I have now are the best of the lot. I find that it answers better to engage them for short periods only.

INDIANS.

The Indians have behaved very well on the whole in this District. I am glad that it has been decided not to grant any more passes for the Little Bow Country, as we shall be better able to keep that section clear of them. As a rule when they leave their reserve in this direction they come here and report themselves, show their passes if they have any, and tell a plausible tale if they have not.

Unless they have some work or means of livelihood we do not let them stay near town, although they know as well as we do that we have no right to interfere with them.

The principal trouble with them is in connection with their women. For instance, an Indian comes here with his family and says he has got work—probably just enough to swear by in connection with the slaughter house or something of the kind. He than establishes his women kind in the river bottom and thither go all sorts and conditions of men, not unfrequently provided with whiskey which answers their purpose better than the cash value thereof.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

In consequence of the Canada and Great Falls Railway being under construction, the patrol duty has been very heavy during the past season.

The number of men on outpost duty has varied according to requirements, but the several camps were for the most part situated as follows :—

	Miles.	N.C.O.	Constables.	Horses.
Milk River Ridge	55	1	6	11
Writing-on-Stone	25	1	6	7
Pendant d'Oreille	36	1	4	7
Forty-Mile Lake	40	...	3	3
Construction Camp	...	1	1	...
Little Bow	20	1	2	4
St. Mary's	20	1	4	8

In addition to the above, occasional flying patrols worked at intervals in different directions from Lethbridge.

The above numbers do not, of course, include the four horse teamsters and their off men who were kept busy from week's end to week's end hauling rations, forage, &c., to the different camps; nor does it include a haying party of six men who were employed in going to the different camps and putting up hay for them.

I had not men to spare for an intermediate camp between this and Milk River Ridge, and teamsters had to regulate their journeys by the water supply.

A camp was attached to the railway construction party as soon as it crossed the line and moved northwards with it. From first to last there was not a symptom of trouble of any sort. Mr. Donald Grant, the contractor, said, on the south of the line, his construction party was followed by the worst assortment of camp followers he had ever seen, but they gradually fell off before the line was reached. Some saloons were started on the United States side of the line but the sheriffs of Cascade County and Benton broke them up under a State law which forbade their existence within two miles of a railway under construction.

The country was thoroughly well scoured during the summer, the trails shown on the south side of the boundary in the Police map were the routes that were taken at different times in search of our stolen horses.

There has not been a single charge of breach of Customs laws within our jurisdiction. A Customs office was established at Coutts, where the railway crosses the boundary, so our responsibility was confined to the open prairie.

The men of the standing camps have done a good deal of work besides their patrolling, &c.

At Milk River Ridge they have dug and cribbed a good well, 14 feet by 4 feet; they have built a good strong horse corral, 36 x 24 feet, four rails high, the posts and rails having been hauled from Pendant d'Oreille, over 66 miles from where they were cut; a good shelter at one end of this corral has been put up to accommodate 18 horses. A new hay corral has been put up measuring 72 x 48 feet, and about 150 yards of road graded over the ridge; 53 tons of hay have been cut and stacked.

At Writing-on-Stone there have been built of logs, which were cut about 6 miles up the coulée, a blacksmi'h's shop, 18 x 24 feet, with a mud roof; a lean-to addition to last year's house, 16 x 20 feet, with shingle roof, intended for rooms for an officer and the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment; a coal shed, 10 x 12 feet, with board roof, and a corral, 36 x 24 feet, four rails high, with a shelter at one end.

A good storehouse, 20 by 16 feet, with stone walls and board roof is nearly completed, and will afford store room for oats and a saddle room.

A heavy piece of grading has been done out of the river bottom to the table land about 200 yards long—100 yards of which was rock work.

Twenty-five tons of hay have been cut and stacked.

At Pendant d'Oreille an excellent well, 14 by 4 feet, has been dug and cribbed; a good shelter for extra horses and corral, 36 by 24 feet, have been constructed.

Twenty-three tons of hay have been cut and stacked.

At Coutts, which is the name of the railway station on this side of the boundary, Sweet Grass being the name of the embryo city on the other side, some excellent buildings have been erected by the railway authorities for the use of a detachment there, for the sum of $2,619.16.

The house measures 26 by 28 feet, with lean-to kitchen and mess room, each 12 by 14 feet; shingled roof; sheathed inside with beaded timber—painted two coats. Upstairs there is a large barrack room the full size of the main house. Downstairs an officer's room 16 by 11 feet; a store room 8 by 9 feet; non-commissioned officers' room 10 by 11 feet, and two cells seven feet six inches by five feet.

There is a capacious cellar underneath the building—a platform in front of it, and a lean-to coal shed 12 by 8 feet at the back of the kitchen.

The latrine is sided and shingled. The stable measures 24 by 36 feet; shingled roof, sided and painted; it contains 14 stalls, saddle room and oat room. The doors are at the ends of the stable, and one end opens into a corral measuring 24 by 28 feet. The west side of the stable forms part of one side of a hay corral measuring 70 by 40 feet, the whole being substantially and well built.

The Custom house is a few yards from the Police building.

At St. Mary's detachment, which is the headquarters of our herd, a great deal of work has been done again this year. About 450 cubic yards of earth have been excavated from the side of a hill, in which excavation has been constructed with slabs a strong-roofed horse shed, measuring 75 by 25 feet. This will enable the herd to be driven under shelter whenever necessary.

A considerable amount of grading has also been done to the road down the hill to the river bottom.

There being no hay within miles of this detachment, 25 tons were delivered there bythe barrack contractor.

The detachment at the Little Bow, that is, where the Little Bow runs into the Belly River, is employed almost exclusively in riding the neighbourhood, with a view to keeping Indians in check.

The trail from the Blood Reserve and Lethbridge district generally to the Blackfoot Crossing passes close by and a certain amount of Indian travel is always going on. The travel does not matter so long as the Indians are not allowed to hang about on pretence of hunting, &c. This detachment is not quite as well placed as I could wish, but it is a case of Hobson's choice.

The men should properly be on the north side of the Belly River, but I do not think there should be any necessity for building a standing camp which would cost $1,500 at the lowest computation. During the past autumn I offered to split the present detachment into two and station them on the two principal ranches, provided the proprietors would give the men and horses house and stable room. This offer has not been accepted and I cannot suggest anything more to the point.

Apart from the buildings at Coutts the sum of $400 has been expended upon "K" Division outposts this year.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Department has not required any special assistance from us this year.

ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF CUSTOMS AND AGRICULTURE.

A strict watch has been kept upon the frontier in the interests of the Customs Department.

I have devoted particular attention to the request of the Customs and Agricultural Departments, transmitted in December and January last, that the Police would prevent the intrusion of cattle from the United States on Canadian quarantine grounds, and have endeavoured to carry out this duty in a manner which should not prejudiciably affect the good understanding which continues to exist between the settlers on either side of the line.

On the 13th January, 1890, I wrote to the Secretary of the Montana Stock Association and also informed the ranchers across the border that the Police had received definite instructions to keep the Canadian quarantine ground clear, that the Canadian Government were particularly desirous of having their regulation enforced without unnecessary friction, and solicited the co-operation of each and all to that end.

The United States ranchers generally have co-operated in a most hearty manner, and the best possible feeling exists between them and ourselves. It happens that within the limits of my command there are no ranchers as yet on the Canadian side of the line.

It goes without saying that cattle cannot be educated to respect an imaginary line—they will go to water—and the water they cannot be prevented from seeking is that of the Milk River. During the past year I have, therefore, adopted the Milk River as the natural boundary to the north so far as the cattle are concerned. The Cow camps on the other side have done their best to keep them from intruding, but there have been seasons of bad weather when the cattle could not be held.

The western limit of "K" Division patrolling is the Forks of the Milk River, about twelve miles west of Milk River Ridge Post. A large number of cattle, probably 10,000 head, have been ranging all the summer from the Benton trail on the east far

up the Milk River in the west; if any of them have at any time crossed the river the Police have driven them back. Towards the end of last month complaint was made to me by a settler that a large number of cattle from the other side had destroyed about forty tons of hay, which he and a partner had put up at the head of the Pot Hole River, and I sent out to make enquiries. Sergeant Brymner started from the Ridge Post on the 27th November, with two constables, two saddle horses and a buckboard, and says:—"We went through the Ridge about thirty miles, did not see more than about 200 cattle there, which we drove to the south side of Milk River. On Friday, the 28th, we went back into the Ridge and drove about 200 more cattle to the south side of the north fork of the Milk River, at the place where "D" Division detachment were camped in the summer. We camped there for the night and on the 29th came down the river and drove between 300 and 400 more across. As far as I could see the cattle seem to be further up the river than we are." The same non-commissioned officer's diary, just to hand, shows that on the 7th of the present month he and a constable drove about 200 head from the vicinity of the detachment across the river, and that on the 8th he drove 300 more to the southward.

The cow camps on the other side are willing enough to do what they can, but they cannot possibly hold the cattle, which will unquestionably drift northwards in spite of everything when bad weather sets in.

I have written to the Secretary of the Stock Association, and told him of the complaint made by the settlers here as to loss of hay, and suggested that the owners of the cattle in question should satisfy themselves as to the loss having occurred. I have not had a reply yet, but think that the owners will not object to pay for any actual loss caused by their cattle. It is certain that the cattle will keep the Police busy all the winter.

Then again between Pendant d'Oreille and Writing-on-Stone there are estimated to be about 5,000 head of cattle to the immediate south of the Milk River, and these require to be put across the river, as from time to time they stray over in small numbers.

A recent report said that a round-up party was to start at once to drive the cattle away to the south, but as far as I can hear, there is no place in the south to drive them to. There is no feed further south, or the cattle would not have come north.

A man recently drove here from the Mussell-Shell country, 700 miles distant, to see if he could find a range near the Rockies. He said that he was practically starved out; cattle were worth only $10 a head where he came from. A man, too, has recently come here from Oregon, he says that there cattle sell for $10, and good horses for $40 ahead.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the heavy rains late in the summer the grass sprouted green and prairie fires could not burn. There have been a few lately, but at a great distanee from Lethbridge, and in a country where they would not do much harm.

The railway to Coutts has started some, but the railway and section men are prompt in lending a hand to extinguish them.

A prairie fire from the south-west swept up towards Writing-on-Stone under a very strong wind not long ago. Mr. Toole, brother of the Governor of Montana, has a ranche about eight miles to the south of the boundary, and one of his men rode to warn our camp at Writing-on-Stone—the fire travelled so fast that he had hard work to keep ahead of it. Our men fought the fire from 11 a.m. until 9.30 p.m., and eventually got it under.

An engine driver whose engine had started a fire got badly scared; he had not been able to keep a civil tongue in his head when spoken to about it, and heard that Inspector Moodie was after him, whereupon he hurriedly left for parts unknown.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The discipline of the division will bear comparison with any disciplined force in the world. The non-commissioned officers, who (to use a well-worn phrase) are

the "backbone of the service," set a good example and do their duty well, so that not only are the.e very few offences against discipline, but the general tone of the Division is good. It is always invidious to mention names, but it is only fair to recognize the exemplary manner in which Staff Sergeant Belcher has performed the duties of quartermaster sergeant in a Division where the work is very heavy and demands the closest attention to details.

Of Sergeant-Major Jarvis it is unnecessary to say more than that I should be sorry to lose him as sergeant-major.

I am sorry to have lost Staff Sergeant Ross, whose services will not easily be replaced.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &c.

The Division has been very short handed during the greater part of the year, and with Police work to be done drill was not possible. The work at one time was so hard that the men had not three nights in bed, and I was obliged to mount a night picquet of only two men, to divide the night between them. The non-commissioned officers have also been very much pressed at times.

A certain amount of target practice took place in the early spring, but could not be continued after the field season began. The range and butts are now surrounded by buildings and it will be difficult to find a range within practicable distance. I beg to forward the target practice returns herewith.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the Division is good. The influenza epidemic ran throngh the Barracks at the beginning of the year; for the six months prior to his discharge Constable Baines was in hospital suffering from a troublesome bubo induced by a strain. There have been two cases of broken collar bone and one case only of venereal desease, so the sick list has not been very heavy.

RECRUITS.

The following constables have engaged here this year:

Regl. No.	2467	C. F. Goodman.
do	2468	J. D. McLaughlin.
do	2479	F. C. Brown.
do	2480	Hy. Skehan.

RATIONS.

The rations are sufficient and good, but the coal oil is very bad. The contractor, however, says that he provides the quality called for by his contract.

KITS, CLOTHING, &c.

The issue, or rather non-issue, of fur coats causes some dissatisfaction. A fur coat is a *sine qua non* in this country. Men whose terms of engagement entitled them to a fur coat have been supplied.

The want of fur robes for teamsters who are sometimes obliged to be on the the road in very severe weather has been already brought to your notice.

HORSES.

We have lost two horses by death during the year: Regl. No. 282, while on herd at St. Mary's, fell down a cut bank owing I think to a land slip, and No. 272, while being ridden at herd on the 23rd November, shattered the ossufraginous bone of the near fore leg, and had to be destroyed. He must have struck the bone with his other foot while turning.

We have a number of horses which it is no economy to keep any longer. In June last three were sold in Lethbridge for good prices.

Ten have been purchased during the year : two have been transferred from "H" Division and one to "A" Division. The horses have travelled 166,394 miles during the year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have received three and a half sets of harness, and shall require for next year one set of four-in-hand and one set of lead harness. At the close of this year we shall probably have two sets to condemn : they are very old, and have been used by the haying party.

STABLES.

All the outposts are well provided with stable room and shelter, so that it will be quite exceptional for any horse to have to stand out in bad weather.

FORAGE.

Our oats are cheaper than they have been for a long time.

Hay, however, is dearer than ever. The long drought in this section during the early part of the summer destroyed all hopes of hay in the neighbourhood, and the various tenders submitted for a total of 300 tons ran from $23.75 to $25 per ton. $21 would have been a fair price, considering all things. The hay could have been cut in the ridge about 45 miles distant; the hauling would have been through a pretty rough country, but still there would have been money in it at $21. There were indications of a "ring" in the matter, so the local tenders were rejected and arrangements made with a settler at Pincher Creek, 60 miles away, to put in 200 tons at $22—that is, 175 tons here, and 25 tons at the St. Mary's outpost.

It is the best bunch grass hay I have seen. Sixty miles is a long haul. Mr. Bruneau had not the means of transport himself, and had to pay $17 per ton for the hauling of the hay from his meadows and stacking it here.

The Alberta Railway and Coal Company paid, I think, $16 per ton, but their hay was cut on their own land. They, too, purchase by weight; we, by measurement, which is a much more convenient method for us. Again, the hay men do not like to have the trouble of building stacks on Police principles, and they protest that it is worth $5 a ton more to put up hay for the Police than to sell it by weight and dump it anywhere on the ground.

Since July we have had in addition to the men on outpost duty, a haying party of six men and eight or nine horses cutting and putting up hay at the various Milk River outposts. They put up altogether rather more than 100 tons, so that a fair number of horses can be wintered at the outposts, where they always do well.

TRANSPORT.

We shall require one, if not two, Schuttler waggons next year; but otherwise we are well provided. During the winter the transport will be thoroughly overhauled, repaired and painted.

ARMS.

The Winchester's carbines generally are in poor condition. They are all old. The revolvers are in serviceable order.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is good.

DESERTIONS.

Three desertions have taken place during the year. Constable D. Leith deserted from the Little Bow on the 25th April, and was apprehended at Dunmore on the following day. Constable W. S. Young deserted from Writing-on-Stone on the 25th July, and crossed the United States boundary. Constable F. C. Brown deserted from Milk River Ridge on the 28th September, and also went into the States. Constable Young had previously deserted from Medicine Hat in February, 1888.

INSPECTIONS.

The Post here has been frequently inspected by yourself during the year, and the Assistant Commissioner is inspecting the outposts now.

BARRACKS.

The new barrack buildings at Coutts are mentioned under the heading of outposts.

This year we have expended the grant of $500 in sheathing two more of the barrack rooms here, the Sergeants' mess throughout and the Sergeant Major's and Quartermaster Sergeant's rooms with brown paper and wood. Most of the plaster had fallen off, and the rooms were barely habitable. The work was done by our own men, under the supervision of an outside carpenter.

We have also constructed a number of stone ashpits, chiefly by prison labour.

There still remain two barrack rooms which should be sheathed with wood next year. The recreation room requires similar treatment, the plaster being all broken up—and the entire barrack buildings require to be sided—the present siding was so green when it was put on that I believe the clerk of works thinks that new siding is the only remedy.

We are very much in need of an orderly room and office as reported last year. The carpenter's shop is not fit for its present purpose, and would serve fairly well as a paint shop, which is much required.

An oat shed is also required—such as will answer our purpose can be built for $150.

TELEPHONE.

I do not think the time has yet arrived when a telephone is required.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

I have no more to say on this subject than I said in last year's report.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I am happy to say that we have not had even an alarm of fire during the year. Next year, when waterworks are laid on, I presume we shall have some fire protection, at present we have none.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bridge over the Belly River here is now finished, but the hill out of the river bottom on the south side of the river is very steep and a great deal of grading will be required to make it fit for travel. A substantial little bridge, costing about $600, has been built across a part of what is known as the Six Mile Coulée near here, and the approaches thereto have been well graded.

RANCHING.

An unusual number of calves have been branded this year.

The principal ranchers in this district are as follow :—

In the Little Bow Country—C. E. Conrad, 5,000 cattle, 31 horses.

Cypress Cattle Co.—1,200 cattle, 175 horses. These are on the north side of the Belly River, the Little Bow River being between them.

Sir Roderick Cameron is establishing a ranche on the south side about opposite the mouth of the Little Bow, and a short time ago sent thither some Welsh ponies, 2 stallions and 12 mares. It is said Sir Roderick is going to send out 150 Irish mares in the spring.

Round about Lethbridge the following are the principal cattle owners.—Nat. Watwork, to the north of the town, 75 cattle, 175 horses.

At the Eight Mile Lake, about 8 miles north of the town—David Whitney, 200 cattle, 60 horses, William Fixley, 60 horses.

To the south of the town at Whoop-up, seven miles, there are David Akers, 6 cattle, 2 horses; J. McNabb, 34 cattle, 2 horses; "Scotty" Ross, 75 cattle, 8 horses. About eight miles up the river is W. Huckvale, 400 cattle, 15 horses.

Following the St. Mary's River, from where it empties itself into the Belly River, about two miles up, is situated, George Howk, 10 cattle, 12 horses; and within two miles further on we come to E. Hasson, 11 cattle, 200 horses, and J. Russell, 17 cattle, 6 horses.

On the Pot Hole River, which runs into the St. Mary's at Hasson's Place, and about twelve miles from its month, is situated James Pearce, 500 cattle, 75 horses.

There is a very large extent of county to the south-east which is quite bare of settlers.

CANTEEN.

I had almost forgotten to mention a very successful little canteen which we have here, and which has more than fulfilled my expectations in the manner in which it has checked desultory drinking. Many men now have their glass of good wholesome beer at regular hours, at less than half the price which they would be called upon to pay in town, and do not require to go into town to drink at the saloons. The canteen is open at intervals during the day, and the manager will not supply beer to any man who he thinks has had enough.

We also keep in stock a few groceries, &c. which we mainly buy of local merchants at their wholesale prices and sell at their retail prices to the men. The merchants are paid every month—the men get the benefit of the trifling credit they require until pay day, and every one is satisfied. There is a representative committee of non-commissioned officers and men which has regular meetings to examine the accounts, &c., and all matters affecting the canteen are supervised and approved by myself.

The profits go back to the men in the shape of musical instruments, games and contributions to the non-commissioned officers' and men's messes.

TREES.

Last autumn we transplanted from the river bottoms into barracks between 60 and 70 trees, varying from three to about six years old, cottonwood and willows principally. For each we prepared a hole three feet each way, thoroughly saturated it with water and planted the tree in the same soil in which it had been growing. A layer of prairie soil was laid on the top and just beneath this a six inch layer of good rotten manure.

In the spring the trees were cut back to about two thirds of their height and the laterals to the first or second eye. They were weil watered all the summer and not one failed to respond.

Less than half a dozen turned out to be weakly and these I have replaced this fall. The others put out a fair amount of new growth and I am in hopes they will succeed. Father Vantighern encourages me by saying that he has had trees die on his hands in the third year after just such care and nursing, but I think it may be accepted as a fact that if our trees fail no one else need waste time and trouble in trying the experiment on the table land. The value of a good many hundred dollars in labour has been expended on these trees and private persons could not afford the outlay.

A consignment of young trees and evergreens arrived from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa in the spring, and of these we planted 58 ashes, elms and maples and 62 evergreens.

They were planted with great care in the most sheltered parts of the barracks and were regularly watered, but I had no means of screening the evergreens from the sun. About a dozen cedars and two or three Norway spruces are holding on to dear life, but the others gave up the struggle.

I think the elms, ashes and maples will do well.

We have just planted 76 more cottonwoods in different parts of the barracks.
I beg to enclose a return of criminal cases disposed of in this district.
Return of distances travelled by the horses of the Division. (*Not Printed.*)
Distribution state of the Division during the summer months.
The medical and veterinary officers' reports with their respective estimates are forwarded separately.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Superintendent Commanding.

The Commissioner, N.-W.M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX "F."

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING MACLEOD DISTRICT, 1890.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE DISTRICT OFFICE,
FORT MACLEOD, 20th November, 1890.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this district for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

On the 2nd of January I left on leave of absence and did not resume command until the 15th of May. During my absence the district was commanded by the Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Superintendent Cotton.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

To properly appreciate the orderly state of this district, it is necessary to take into consideration all the influences that militate against a settled state of order and which are to be found in their most developed state in a western frontier town. The propinquity of the International boundary and the sanctuary so long afforded by the North-West Territories (prior to the new extradition treaty) to a large number of individuals to whom residence on United States territory was fraught with more danger than convenience, and whose immigration is by no means tended to raise the moral tone of any district selected by them as a place of residence. The neighbourhood of two large Indian Reserves, numbering altogether over twenty-six hundred (2,600) Indians. The temptation to a certain class to smuggle illicit whisky of the worst description into the Territories. The existence of a few individuals who for the sake of a dollar or two will supply the Indians with all the intoxicants they desire, and a floating population off the ranches, who frequently make up for their solitary life on the ranges by making the most of every opportunity for conviviality when they come to town. Yet in spite of these drawbacks, it is a notable fact that no Eastern town of the same population can boast of a much more orderly record and in no place in the Dominion is life and property more respected.

Owing to its situation and the almost constant westerly wind this district is wonderfully healthy. Macleod though an unincorporated town of less than four hundred inhabitants has this fall gone to the expense of draining some portions of the street where heretofore after heavy rain, unsightly pools used to remain for a considerable time. The town itself is slowly increasing, several dwelling houses have been built during the year and the erection of a large two-storey school house has filled a long felt want. Pincher Creek is also increasing and the inhabitants have added several substantial buildings during the year. A good many new settlers have taken up homesteads and put up buildings, especially towards the southern portion of the district.

CRIME.

The docket of crime for the past year is large, but none of the offences are of a very serious criminal nature. A large proportion are Indian cases, most of which are the "common drunk." There is no doubt that Indians were able in spite of the stringent prohibitory law, to procure intoxicants, and although a strict watch was maintained and an occasional individual arrested and punished, the evil did not

decrease. The real culprits in this nefarious traffic are what is termed "squaw-men" (men living with squaws) and others who are married to half-breed women. These women readily act as agents, and speaking the language and being closely connected with the various tribes, their houses soon become a rendezvous for idle and dissolute Indians and half-breeds, and being themselves in that debateable land between savagery and civilization, possibly do not realize the heinousness and danger to the community in ministering to an Indian's craving for fire-water. By employing Indians as detectives I have succeeded in almost entirely breaking up this infamous trade, for though it is difficult at all times to secure a conviction, yet the expense, notoriety and annoyance of being arrested and having to employ counsel for their defence has had a most beneficial effect.

In September two men tried to run in a cargo of whisky from Montana. The Police were thoroughly advised of their coming and had taken measures to ensure their capture, but an Indian boy while hunting horses came accidentally on their camp and seeing the kegs, rode off and informed some Bloods who seized the liquor. Two chiefs arrived in time to secure two of the kegs and made prisoners of the white men who they carried before Mr. Pocklington their Agent, who in turn transferred them to the Police. The Indians got away with the balance of the liquor, the result being that several paid the penalty of a small orgy by a term in the guard-room.

The crimes that are common in older and more settled countries are happily rare or unheard of here: murder, robbery with violence or from the person, arson, embezzlement, forgery, trespass, perjury, riot and rape, and in their place we have to contend with cattle-killing, horse-stealing, smuggling, breaches of the Indian Act and infringement of the liquor laws peculiar to a prohibition country.

On the 11th of May and four days prior to my return from the Eastern Provinces, a daring burglary was committed by a man named Maclean aided by outside parties, in the Orderly Room. A small iron express safe containing upwards of $1,700 was carried off, broken open, the contents abstracted and the safe thrown into the river. Maclean was followed into Montana by Inspector Macpherson and there arrested on our representations by the American authorities, and subsequently extradited and brought back to this Post. He was tried before Mr. Justice Macleod, and on pleading guilty, was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary at Stony Mountain. One Robert Carter was held as an accomplice, and in spite of strong circumstantial evidence and although Maclean was placed in the witness box and gave a minute account of every detail of the robbery, charging Carter as the instigator and abettor, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." During his confinement pending his trial, Carter was regularly searched and everything taken from him, yet almost immediately after the case was concluded he produced a roll of notes that was suspiciously like the amount his share of the robbery would have amounted to, and as this money was damp and earthy it looked strongly as if it had been "cached" pending the result of the trial. One Bertrand, who was arrested in Montana with Maclean and extradited as an accomplice was also acquitted.

Undoubtedly more convictions would be obtained where the Police either lay information or act as prosecutors, especially in liquor cases or in cases of selling intoxicants to Indians, were we authorized to employ counsel as we are in the case of persons accused of setting fire to the prairie; but where a constable has to oppose only plain facts to the persuasive eloquence and trained acumen of an able advocate, the odds are naturally against him. When officers of the Mounted Police are acting as Magistrates, it behoves them to be careful not to show the least partizanship to their own men, and in this they are scrupulous to a degree.

The amendment to the Summary Convictions Act last Session of Parliament should be of great advantage, but it has not yet been tested here, no appeals having been heard in this district since the amendment was passed. Prior to its coming into force, legal quibbles were taken advantage of and appeals made on the slightest foundation.

PATROLS AND OUTPORTS.

The following detachments were supplied from this Post during the year:

——	Officers.	S. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts.	Indians.	Houses.
Stand Off	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8
St. Mary's	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	9
Kootenai	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Big Bend	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Leavings	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Kipp	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Lee's Creek	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Milk River	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Porcupine Hills	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Pincher Creek	1	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	12
Pot Hole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town Detachment	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Flying Patrols	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	1
Total	2	1	6	5	35	2	6	48

I am happy to state, that I have not received a single complaint from outside parties of misbehaviour or neglect of duty on the part of either non-commissioned officer or man on detachment, on the contrary, the settlers are unanimous in according them every praise for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

Inspector White-Fraser, of "H" Division, has been stationed at Pincher Creek in charge of the detachment in that district, including Pincher Creek, Kootenai, Big Bend and Porcupine Hills. On the 21st October, this officer left for England on three months leave of absence and was relieved temporarily by Inspector Morris. Inspector Macpherson is in charge of the Southern Division, consisting of St. Mary's, Stand Off, Lees Creek, Milk River and Pot Hole. These officers are constantly travelling around the detachments under their command, inspecting them, receiving reports from the non-commissioned officers in charge and advising them in case anything unusual occurs. In addition to this, they constantly make patrols into different parts of their districts, and by keeping up a friendly intercourse with the settlers, are enabled to cement the high respect that has ever been shown throughout this district for the Police.

Two flying patrols consisting of two or three Indians under Sergt. Cotter or Scout Denny have rendered valuable assistance maintaining a vigilant scouting party both by night and day on the look out for cattle-killing or horse-stealing. They have proved most useful too in searching for lost horses.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by S. Sergt. Hilliard in charge of the Stand Off detachment. There is a lot of hard and often irksome work to be performed on this outpost as it is close to the Blood Agency and constant arrests have to be made and vigilant watch kept at all times. I can say that S. Sergt. Hilliard has at all times performed his duties cheerfully and to my entire satisfaction and has gained the respect of both white settlers and Indians.

Praise is due to all the non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments who have without exception done their duty without fear or favor and have kept the detachment buildings in a highly satisfactory state.

Inspectors White-Fraser and Macpherson have by their vigilance saved me from great anxiety. The former officer has acted as Justice of the Peace, and from personal knowledge and the universal expressions of good will has proved the esteem in which he is held by all classes with whom he has come in contact.

Inspector Macpherson, in addition to maintaining a careful watch over the outposts under his command, has made two or three trips across the line with satisfactory results. During a somewhat prolonged absence when securing the extradition of Maclean and Bertrand, he was relieved by Inspector Morris.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On the 21st July I received a letter from Mr. Springett, the Agent at the Peigan Agency, stating that the chief's treaty medal was in possession of an Indian named "Crow Shoes" and he wished to recover it. I immediately sent out a party to obtain it and they returned the next day accompanied by "Crow Shoes" and a large following to talk the matter over. I pointed out firmly that I could not discuss the matter with them and that the medal must be given up at once. It was reluctantly handed over and sent to Mr. Springett.

On the 6th October two escorts under the command of Inspector Matthews and Sergt. Major Hetherington, respectively, left for Kipp to meet an escort of "K" Division and receive the treaty money for the Bloods and Peigans. Inspector Matthews and party proceeded to the Blood Agency and remained there till the payments were completed. Sergt. Major Hetherington doing the same thing at the Peigan Agency. Everything passed off quietly.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

On the 29th of August an escort under Sergt. Waite of "H" Division, composed of seven constables, one special constable as packer in charge of the pack train, eleven horses and eleven pack animals started to escort the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, Mr. Parmalee, Deputy Commissioner, and Capt. Young, Inspector, through the Crow's Nest Pass into British Columbia. On the 18th September I received a telegram from the Hon. the Minister saying that they had arrived safely at Revelstoke "With good and careful management, no mishap." The Hon. the Minister was pleased to express himself well pleased with the efficient manner the escort had performed its duties. Sergt. Waite and party returned on the 4th October. The distance travelled was over 600 miles.

The non-commissioned officers in charge of the Southern frontier outposts have reported regularly to the Collector of Customs all arrivals and departures in and out, including lists of property, and from what has been expressed to me by officials of the Department, this assistance has been fully appreciated.

Asst. Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has made all necessary inspections of cattle under the quarantine regulations.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

I have much pleasure in reporting a marked improvement in the conduct of the men under my command since last year. I attribute this to a certain extent to the weeding out of a few objectionable characters, three or four of whom deserted in the early part of the year, and one or two others who took their discharge at the expiration of their term of service. These men were a standing bad example to recruits, and their departure was at once felt for the better. Another reason is that the men have now a comfortable recreation room, supplied with illustrated and daily papers, in which they can spend their evenings. There is a great want of a library of well bound books of standard authors and books of reference. No force that I know of numbers among its ranks so many intelligent and well educated men, there being hardly a profession that is not represented amongst the rank and file, and with a few good books of reference these men could not only keep touch of what they have already studied, to their future benefit, but could materially assist in the education of those of their comrades who have been less fortunate and are willing to take advantage of the opportunity. Previous additions to our library have consisted as a rule of a few volumes of paper covered novels which have become mutilated and destroyed in a very short time.

As reported elsewhere, the strength of both Divisions has been very much reduced, and this has thrown additional work on others, so that it has been impossible to grant the men many privileges in the way of relaxation, and though I have made an effort to allow them time to play in one or two cricket matches it has always increased the burdens of those left in the barracks. They have invariably done their duty cheerfully and well. I hope before long to see both Divisions made up to their full strength, so that the men can have the proper amount of rest and be granted an occasional day for sport or pastime.

There have been no cases of insubordination, and all ranks have been prompt and obedient to those in authority over them.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Owing to both Divisions being so much under their nominal strength, I have not had the men available to put them through a proper course of mounted and dismounted drill. During the early spring while the Assistant-Commissioner was in command most of the non-commissioned officers and men went through a course of setting up drill.

The annual target practice like the annual drill has had to a great extent to be sacrificed; however it is still being carried out, and those who have completed their course have made very fair averages.

I would suggest that the present system of target practice be changed and that before a recruit be passed at the Depot, he shall not only be thoroughly posted in judging distance and position drill, but that during his first course he be made to fire at least five hundred rounds at the various ranges under careful instruction. By this means he will have become as proficient as it is possible for him to be, and he will have gained confidence both in himself and his weapon. If this were carried out I am convinced it would result not only in better marksmen but in a saving of ammunition as when once the art of marksmanship has been acquired, a very few rounds at intervals will be sufficient to let a man keep up what he has once learned, for shooting like swimming or any other art once thoroughly acquired will never be forgotten. Unless a man has a special aptitude for it this can only be done by being thoroughly ingrafted at first, otherwise my experience has taught me that the annual practice is but lost labour. By the time a man has fired his ten rounds at each range and corrected his errors as far as he can, his practice for the season is over and he recommences next year no better off. In this opinion I am sustained by some of the best shots in Canada with whom I have often discussed so important a matter. This applies with equal force to revolver practice.

Inspectors Morris and Matthews have performed the duties of musketry instructors to my entire satisfaction.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of both Divisions is very good, the average height being 5 feet 9·5 inches and the chest measurement 38·5 inches.

The men are mostly young and active and of splendid constitutions and well able to perform the arduous duties entailed on them.

As a whole the men in this command are as fine a lot of men as any officer could desire to have under him.

I would suggest, however, that the age clause be strictly carried out, especially for this district, and that the men sent here are if possible those who have seen somewhat of the world. The Western men they come in contact with are rough and ready and hold inexperienced youths in great contempt.

RECRUITS.

Three men were recruited at this post, two of whom were sent to Regina, the remaining one, Constable Hamilton, is doing duty in "D" Division as a teamster.

HEALTH.

For state of health of this command, see report of Staff Sergeant Braithwaite in medical charge herewith.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery of both Divisions is in good condition, but twenty more double cinch saddles are required for "D" Division. The new stirrups sent up are covered with galvanized iron and do not match those on the saddles at present supplied to the Division.

Both Divisions are well supplied with double and four-in-hand harness, but two sets of single harness are badly needed.

Some new horse blankets are required to replace those worn out.

All our requirements are requisitioned and estimated for.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The provisions have been supplied on contract and have been, with very occasional exceptions, of invariable good quality. The contractors have at all times shown themselves ready to do everything in their power to make everything satisfactory to us.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I would suggest that if possible a larger supply be sent up each spring at as early a date as possible, and a sufficient quantity be kept on hand to meet any demands likely to be made on the store.

The clothing received is of fair quality, with the exception of one or two articles.

I would suggest that in lieu of three tunics issued to each man during his five years service, the number be reduced to two, one on his engagement and one on his third year's issue, and its place be supplied with a good serviceable cowboy hat. These hats can be procured in the United States at a low rate; in fact, one house in Helena offers to supply them at $48 a dozen in lots of 200, and I know from experience that they are better and more serviceable than any that can be procured in Canada at $6 each. I would also strongly recommend that the men be supplied with a neat, serviceable prairie uniform, consisting of a dark brown or grey cord Norfolk jacket with pockets, a pair of breeches of the same material made like modern hunting breeches, tight at the knee, with plenty of room above so that they do not drag when a man mounts. This, with a cowboy hat, would afford the men a comfortable and appropriate dress and would ensure their always presenting a neat, workmanlike appearance.

I would suggest that the present serge be abolished. No man however tidy can keep one clean and tidy for three months. The slightest stain shows on them and they easily get baggy and out of shape; the result is that a man is either taxed a good deal annually in purchasing new ones or loses his neat soldierlike appearance.

All the men of this command have provided themselves with a uniform pattern of cowboy hat, and have derived great benefit from them while patrolling during the warm weather.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

This command is fully supplied with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver.

I would again suggest the importance of substituting another weapon for the Winchester carbine now in use, and would recommend that the one chosen by the Imperial Service be the one selected. There is no doubt that such an arm would only be decided on after the most mature consideration and the advice of the most qualified experts.

I beg to recommend that the plan of carrying the revolver on the left side be changed. The left side is most inconvenient for a mounted man who must either

carry it so far forward that it points directly over his thigh, and if shifted into a safer position further back it is out of reach. Very slight alteration in the present holsters would effect this change.

Inspectors Morris and Matthews in charge of the annual target practice report the ammunition as fairly satisfactory.

Our artillery branch consists of two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns and two bronze mortars which are in serviceable condition. There is plenty of ammunition for these in the magazine. We have no ammunition waggons, nor are they in my opinion needed.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men entitled to good conduct pay during the year have received it in accordance with existing orders.

DEFERRED PAY.

I would suggest that instead of adding a man's good conduct pay to the amount handed to him every month, it be held over as deferred pay, so that at the expiration of his term of service there would be, in spite of himself, quite a sum of money coming to him. This would also have a satisfactory effect in putting a stop to desertions. $15 a month is quite sufficient for a constable's needs in this country, and as a rule the balance, if spent at all, is practically thrown away.

INSPECTIONS.

The Post, stores and command were inspected on the following dates: By yourself on 5th February, 17th June, 29th July and 10th November; by the Comptroller on 29th July. The hospital and medical stores by Senior Surgeon Jukes on the 1st September.

The outposts were inspected regularly by the officers placed directly in charge and by myself on several occasions during the year, and by other officers detailed at uncertain times, and on every occasion have been found in a most satisfactory condition.

The officer or non commissioned officer in medical charge inspects the sanitary condition of the Barracks and guard room weekly and reports result in writing.

I personally inspect the Barracks thoroughly once a week, visiting the men's rooms and messes, guard room, stables and artisans shops, and seldom have had any occasion to find fault. I have also made visits at uncertain times with an equally satisfactory result.

The orderly officer inspects the Barracks, hospital, messes and stables daily, and is also present at the issue of rations and forage.

Officers commanding Divisions inspect their saddlery and harness weekly, and the kits as often as possible.

The herd is visited frequently during the week by the orderly officer and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. There is a muster parade of horses as often as it is necessary, when the brands, shoeing &c., are carefully inspected by the Commanding Officer, accompanied by all the officers present.

DESERTIONS.

I am pleased to report that only five desertions have taken place from the two Divisions under my command. Of these two have since been arrested. Constable Purdy, of "H" Division, attempted to desert in March but was captured before he got to the International boundary, brought back and sentenced by Inspecting Superintendent Cotton to nine months' hard labour. One of the principal reasons for so good a showing is, as before stated, the departure of several objectionable characters who bred discontent wherever they went. The men, too, as a whole, have been far more contented. Letters received by members of the command from men who have deserted and are working in Montana do not paint things there as all *couleur de rose.* From reliable information I learn that were it not for the heavy punishment awaiting them several deserters would willingly give themselves up.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

During the year the following amounts have been deposited through the Department in the different banks :—

"D" Division	$2,319 53
"H" Division	1,971 00
Total	$4,290 53

HORSES.

The actual strength of horses of this command is as follows :—

"D" Division, saddle	50
"D" Division, team	37
"D" Division, pack animals	15
"H" Division, saddle	50
"H" Division, team	43
Total	195

With the exception of a very few horses, that I would recommend should be cast, the horses of both Divisions are in excellent condition.

The total mileage of the horses travelled by both Divisions on duty is 406,445 miles.

	Miles.
"D" Division	203,814
"H" Division	202,631

The horses purchased this year for this command have, with one exception, proved a serviceable lot and are well adapted for the requirements of the service.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, who has recently been appointed a Veterinary Surgeon for this district by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, under Sec. 1, Chap. 18 of the Revised Ordinances of the North-West Territories, has been most attentive to his duties, and at all times ready to proceed at a moment's notice wherever called. This officer is also in medical charge of the horses of "K" Division, and is frequently called on by that Division.

GARDENS.

Our garden at this Post was not altogether a success this year as being new ground it suffered from the drought, however, the fresh vegetables raised in it were a great boon to all ranks.

With the exception of Pincher Creek every outpost is now supplied with a garden, all of which have been ploughed up and prepared this fall ready for spading over and planting in the spring.

TRANSPORT.

All the transport has been thoroughly painted and overhauled this year and is in a fair state of repair. Of heavy and medium transport I have sufficient for our requirements, but am in want of two light double buckboards.

FORAGE.

The oat contract for the year 1890-91 was awarded to a Manitoba firm, who have already delivered quite a quantity, which seems to be of fair quality.

A full supply of hay was put up at the Post at an average price of $13.60 per ton, and is well stacked and of as good quality as can be procured in the district, all of it being hauled from the neighbourhood of Pincher Creek. Hay was put up at all the outposts, the total amount being 195 tons, at an average price of $11.35.

Hay issued at this post is weighed out at each stable hour.

Supt. Macdonell, assisted by Inspector Matthews and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, have acted as a permanent board on all the hay delivered at this Post, and have carefully examined every load received. The duty has been particularly unpleasant this year owing to the large quantity of hay which had to be refused, both at this Post and on detachment, on account of being affected by the wet.

Supt. Macdonell, with Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton and the Inspector in command of whatever district the detachment was situated in (Inspectors White-Fraser or Macpherson), composed the board on hay delivered to outposts, measuring each stack as soon as it had stood the requisite time. Each load delivered to the detachments was carefully examined by either the non-commissioned officer in charge or a constable appointed by him for that purpose.

STABLES.

There is at present stable accommodation, including infirmary stable, for 115 horses.

"H" Division stable has been completely renovated and refitted similar to the new stable erected last year for "D" Division. A large saddle room has been added so that both stables are as compact as possible.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is very good. "D" Division has only ten carbine buckets and "H" none at all but these are never used at this Post, the method of carrying the carbine when mounted being to strap it on the horn of the saddle, a practice open to almost as many objections as the bucket, as it is very much in the way in close order and presents a serious obstacle in mounting a restive horse. I would suggest that some more satisfactory means of carrying this arm be devised and the way it is often carried by the cowboys from the other side, slung alongside the horse, butt to the front with the muzzle in a short bucket, seems open to less objection than any other. The scouts in General Strange's column during the late rebellion, carried their carbines in this cowboy fashion and found it much better than any other plan.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is in good condition, but I would again strongly recommend that more suitable furniture be procured, such as iron cots, tables and benches with iron legs, and coal boxes on small truck wheels so that they could be easily drawn out of the way when the rooms are being scrubbed out or swept. Under the present condition it is impossible to give a barrack room a smart appearance.

FUEL.

With the exception of two hundred tons, the coal this year is being supplied from the Sheran mine and is satisfactory. Pincher Creek has been supplied from Christie's mine. Big Bend and Kootenai are receiving their supply from Rouleau's mine at Kootenai, hauled by our own teams.

TELEPHONES.

There is no Government telephone at this post.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The only telegraph line in this District is that of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company (Galt line) which connects Macleod with Lethbridge and from there to all points east and west.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The appliances for use in case of fire consist of fire engine, hose reel, with 500 feet of hose, Babcocks, hand grenades, fire pails, axes and ladders. Babcocks are

kept in the guard-room, recreation-room and hospital, and fire pails in the principal buildings, fire axes and hand grenades are hung in the most accessible spots. Each building is supplied with roof ladders and others to reach from the ground to the eaves. Every available coal oil barrel is utilized, filled with water during the summer months and placed in some convenient situation. A large tank with a capacity of 3,750 gallons has been sunk close to the pump house for the use of the fire engine, and a powerful double cylinder pump put into the well. Our present length of hose is too short to reach the hospital, and 300 additional feet is urgently required.

The new detachment buildings are supplied with Babcocks and fire pails.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for the horses is supplied from the well in the centre of the barrack square, but as this is unsuitable for drinking purposes, all water for domestic use is hauled from a spring about a quarter of a mile from barracks.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I would suggest that some definite action be taken in the matter of the preservation of important and well-established trails, such as the mail routes to Pincher Creek and Lethbridge, the trail to the International boundary *viâ* St. Mary's, and the trail to the Blackfoot Crossing, also the old "Mill trail" through the Porcupine Hills. As the law is at present interpreted, any settler on whose land a trail runs, provided it is not on a surveyed road allowance, can fence across it. As the road concessions are parallel lines that take no consideration of fords, cut-banks or mountains, it is obvious that they cannot be of the slightest use in a country intersected with deep rivers that can only be safely crossed at a limited number of fords miles apart. The regular established trails sprang up with the first signs of settlement, and were selected as the most convenient and practicable routes to certain important points. Now, if a river can only be forded in one place, the settler on whose homestead it is is master of the situation, and if inclined to be churlish, can fence across and close all travel. Already the old trail to Pincher Creek has been closed in this way, and several minor trails are altogether blocked.

The great drawback to travel in this district is the want of bridges, especially across the Old Man's River at Macleod, over the Kootenai at Stand Off, and over the Belly at St. Mary's, the main trail to the United States, also over the Kootenai at the Kootenai detachment, which is the only means of communication with the Kootenai Lake country, now much used on account of the recent discoveries of coal oil. These rivers, though fordable during the greater part of the year, become deep and dangerous torrents as soon as the snow melts in the mountains, and every year there is more or less loss either of human life or valuable stock.

FERRIES.

There are two ferries in this district, one at Kipp and one at Macleod, both crossing the Old Man's River. The one at Kipp has been improved this year, but the other is seldom in working order when most needed.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Owing to the permit system and the protection thus afforded, the prosecutions under the North-West Territories Act have been few, especially as the sympathy of the majority of all classes is with those who sell liquor or otherwise evade what they consider an objectionable law, and this is always strongly evinced at every effort on the part of the Police to enforce them. None of the saloon-keepers have any trouble in borrowing a permit to cover any liquor they may have in the house at the time it is searched, and although His Honour the Lieutenant Governor may refuse the owners of such permits the privilege again, it will only result in some still more ingenious device to evade the law, and the only remedy seems either a high license which would effectively close all but the most respectable places of entertainment, or rigorous prohibition which would leave no loop-hole of escape.

There has been a marked falling off this year in the efforts to smuggle into the Territories the decoctions (called whiskey) from Montana.

SETTLERS AND CROPS.

The prospects of ranchers and settlers for the coming year, as far as stock is concerned, are most excellent. The loss from the severity of last winter is less than was anticipated, and the calf and colt crop at both spring and fall round-up exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The pasture had been above the average this year, and cattle should winter in good heart. Horses are always less affected by winter than horned stock, and many ranchers have found good markets for their increase. The estimated increase of stock varies from 25 to 50 per cent. The total number of horses in this district is 7,729, and of cattle 73,822.

The crop of cereals has been an almost complete failure owing to the continual drought in July and August. As a matter of fact nearly every farmer had to cut his grain green for fodder, while the few that threshed out their grain hardly recovered the seed. The root crop is light, but what there is of it is of good quality.

The universal opinion of agriculturists in this district is that soil and climate are well adapted for raising crops, and if a system of irrigation could be introduced, this country would be a farmer's paradise.

I append a comparative table of acreage showing an increase of 30 per cent. of tilled land.

The following extracts are taken from the reports of the non-commissioned officers in charge of the various outposts:—

Stand Off.

"The crops in this section of the country are very poor this year, none of the farmers allowing their grain to ripen. It has all been cut green for feed. The potato crop is only half as good as last year, and in some places the farmers will not get as much as they planted. The increase of cattle is about 2,000 and of horses about 100. The prospect of farming is very poor unless some system of irrigation is introduced by which means good crops could be raised."

Big Bend.

"Owing to this being the first season that an attempt has been made to raise a crop in this vicinity, I am unable to compare with previous seasons, but I learn that the soil is well adapted for oats and wheat. The increase in stock averages 30 per cent. for horses and slightly higher for cattle. Several new settlers have located on Fish Creek, and speak highly of their selections, and think it a most suitable country both for farming and grazing."

Kootenai.

"The crops this year have been a total failure, only one man having any which appears any good. Potatoes are about half a crop, but for quality cannot be surpassed. The excessive drought this season has discouraged some of the new settlers, but on the whole they are confident of success next year. The country is well adapted for stock raising, especially horses. Horses have increased 25 and cattle 20 per cent. over last year. There is a general wish that owners of horses suffering from distemper be compelled to keep them up and prevent the contagion spreading to other bands."

St. Mary's.

"The only farming of any account has been done by the Mormons on Snake Creek, the settlers on St. Mary's River and Boundary Creek going in more for stock-raising. One hundred and eighteen acres have been put under cultivation, but

owing to the drought the grain crop has been a failure. Most of the settlers agree that with irrigation this would be a splendid grain-producing country. The increase of stock has been about 40 per cent."

Leavings.

"Owing to settlers using their crops green they cannot compare the yield of this year with that of last. Ranchemen reckon the increase of stock at 25 per cent. Farming is good, but they want a mill within easy reach."

Lee's Creek and Mormon Settlement.

"Owing to the drought the return of the grain crop has been practically nil. The average yield has only been eight bushels to the acre. The root crop is exceptionally good. The settlers here think farming in this country can be made a success with irrigation. To get water on the land will require the expenditure of a considerable amount of money and labour, yet the Mormons are willing to put the work through if they get the privilege. The increase of stock has been 50 per cent. Hay is plentiful and each settler has put up about thirty tons. It is the intention of the Mormons next year to build a saw mill which will be a great help to the settlers in the neighbourhood. A post office is much needed as the amount of mail matter is considerable, and a mail route between here and either Macleod or Lethbridge is an absolute necessity. A cheese factory has just been completed, but will not be put into operation till next season.

"I understand from the settlers here that a number of their friends in Utah are desirous of emigrating to this country, and are only waiting a favourable report from those already here."

Pincher Creek.

"The general opinion here concerning farming is that mixed farming alone is good and pays, but no dependence can be placed on any one class of farming alone. Average grain crops this year about twenty bushels to the acre. Roots and potatoes extremely good. Increase of stock from 50 to 66 per cent. The prevalent idea is that if irrigation were introduced into this country, it could not be beaten as a farming country. Fall wheat has been tried successfully in small quantities."

Porcupine Hills.

"The grain crop has been fairly good, and the settlers are most hopeful as to future of the country."

Table of Comparative Acreage of Crops in Macleod District, 1889–90.

District.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Other Roots		Soil.	Subsoil.	Township.	Range.
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Lees' Creek	138	117	509¾	287	18¼	14¼	38¼	28½	24¾	15	Black loam	Clay	2-3	25
Kootenai	3	.....	40	20	2	.....	5	1	....	.....	do	Clay and gravel.	4-5	27-28
Stand Off	14	.....	66	42	8	5	6½	4	6	4½	Sandy loam	Gravel	6	25
St. Mary's	14	1	85	3	3	.....	9½	1	6	.....	Black and sandy loam	Clay and gravel.	2-3	24-25
Leavings	38	42	539	486	14	12	22½	21	14¼	16¾	do	do	12-13-14-15-16	27-28-29-30
Pincher Creek, S. Fork	5	3	405	398	6	6	8½	6½	7½	2½	Sandy loam	Clay	1-2	6-7
do N. do	.....	.....	48	39	12	6	12¾	12¾	10	6	Sandy l'm & limestone wash	do	7	1-2
do S. & E.	.....	.....	182	157	10	10	4	4	7	7	Sandy loam	do	8-9	1
do North	7½	4½	226	146	20½	6	15¾	14	13	12½	Sandy and clay loam	do	5-6-7	29-30
do West	6	.....	277	208	18	25	8	7	5	5	Sandy loam	do	5-6	1
Big Bend	5	.....	23	.. .	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Black loam	Sandy clay	1-2	27-29
Porcupine Hills	23	13	383	285	4	8	26	34½	29½	19	Sandy on bottom, blk. loam in hills.	Clay and gravel.	9-10	29-30
Kipp	100¾	67	1,051	801	13	10	131¼	74½	59	31	Sandy loam	Clay	9-19-24	23-33
Total	354¼	247½	3,834¾	2,872	128¾	102¼	288	208¾	182	119¼				

Census of Macleod District, November, 1890.

District.	Population.				Religion.								Nationality.												No. of Acres under Cultivation.	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	No. of Acres broken this Year.
	Over 21 Years.		Under 21 Years.																											
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Ch. of England.	Roman Catholic.	Methodists.	Presbyterian.	Mormon.	Lutheran.	Pagan.	Doubtful.	English.	Canadian.	Scotch.	Irish.	American.	Danes.	Swedes.	French.	German.	Australian.	Chinese.	Half-breeds.	Indians.						
Lee's Creek	55	48	68	75	4	....	....	....	242	....	....	....	28	....	17	....	187	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	729	383	2,858	60	60	283
Kootenai	28	3	....	5	14	4	5	5	....	....	....	8	2	14	5	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59	467	12,829	4	....	58
Stand Off	15	9	2	2	21	1	....	5	....	1	....	....	15	7	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	187	32	345	9	....	56
St. Mary's	41	25	39	27	39	3	....	8	77	5	....	....	35	3	1	7	61	16	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	124	457	656	40	....	155
Leavings	68	6	10	5	21	8	10	25	2	6	....	17	18	38	5	8	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	860	1,575	30,217	34	....	149
Pincher Creek, S. N. Fork	29	12	16	10	36	12	4	....	....	....	....	15	18	24	....	9	4	....	....	....	....	....	10	2		465	670	1,209	63	....	44
do N. do	22	7	11	4	20	....	....	13	....	....	....	10	23	7	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	2		76	230	314	16	....	2
do East	19	8	20	10	21	29	....	4	....	2	....	1	8	28	2	2	6	....	....	1	....	....	8	2		311	308	671	40	140	10
do South	20	13	13	11	30	6	....	3	....	....	....	18	13	23	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18		70	340	2,557	2	....	7
do North	51	22	11	9	30	25	22	....	3	12	....	4	11	52	....	9	5	....	....	....	10	....	6	....		313½	253	925	22	....	49
do West	57	30	39	21	30	69	20	17	....	....	....	11	23	76	....	....	19	....	....	....	2	....	1	27		475	620	2,520	55	804	105
Big Bend	10	4	3	5	8	2	....	....	12	....	....	....	3	5	....	2	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		20	122	874	3	....	15
Porcupine Hills	38	10	10	9	7	5	27	28	....	....	....	....	5	41	7	1	12	....	....	....	....	1	....	....		376	653	13,346	31	....	24
Kipp	51	23	10	11	23	9	9	37	....	6	....	11	6	47	6	26	2	....	....	2	6	....	....	....		1,842¼	429	4,311	55	....	258¾
	504	220	252	204	304	173	97	145	336	32	....	95	208	365	50	67	343	21	18	4	19	1	1	59	24	5,907¾	6,539	73,632	434	1,004	1,215¾
Blood Indian Reserve	338	599	421	345	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,703	222	1,535	....	....	....	29
Piegan do	146	255	254	259	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	914	183¼	605	190	....	....	24½
Total	988	1,074	927	808	304	173	97	145	336	32	....	95	208	365	50	67	343	21	18	4	19	1	1	59	2,641	6,313	8,679	73,822	434	1,004	1,269¼

Game of all kinds, except black-tailed deer, has been more than usually plentiful; antelope are abundant, nor is there any perceptible diminution in feathered game. As several of the large ranches have established packs of powerful deer hounds, the wolves and coyotes are in some portions of the district being gradually exterminated or driven back into the mountains; but on the north side of the Old Man's River they are both increasing and growing bolder. There is a general feeling amongst the settlers that the time has come for the Territorial Government to offer a bounty for scalps—the loss of young stock alone in the Leavings district being estimated at 20 per cent.

Fish are very abundant, and the running water contains innumerable speckled, salmon and bull trout, grayling, pike, goldeye and suckers. The lakes are well stocked with trout and whitefish. The trout spawn in running water during May and June and in the lakes somewhat later. I would suggest that the Indians be prohibited from setting traps in running water, and, if possible, some proviso be added against waste of fish, as parties are in the habit of fishing for the amusement of seeing how many they can catch, and as in these prolific streams they soon land more than they have any occasion for, the cull of the catch is thrown away.

As predicted in my last annual report, the Indians in this district have required very careful watching, but have been on the whole better behaved than during any year previous. The Piegans are always exceptionally good, and, I think, may be congratulated, by saying that they have given infinitely less trouble than could have been expected from a similar number of white people. Cattle-killing offers an irresistable temptation for young bucks wandering about—nor is it altogether to be wondered at. With thousands of cattle feeding on every side and all over the reserves the facilities offered by a dark night and a lonely spot, and perhaps the additional zest of the danger of detection, added to the proximity of shelter within easy ride across the border. From time immemorable stealing horses and waging internecine war with neighbouring tribes has been their daily round of life. Buffalo in thousands supplied their simple needs. It is surely expecting too much for civilization to uproot nature in one or two generations, especially when its teachings are diametrically opposite to the only rule they ever knew—the rule of might—when to steal the most horses and take the most scalps was to be the greater hero. Our moral standard of right and wrong is being gradually absorbed by these children of nature, and though the commencement of their education has comparatively but begun, and the period of tuition must naturally be long, still every day makes the task easier and the reclamation more complete. This year there has been no "Sun Dance," either with the Bloods or Piegans, and I am convinced, as the result of vigilant search and diligent enquiry, that cattle-killing and horse-stealing is decreasing year by year.

The great cry of the settlers has been that Indians should be kept on their reserves, unless granted passes by their Agents for substantial reasons, and orders to this effect have been issued by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. The only material check an Agent has over an Indian is to stop his rations if not present to draw them, but if an Indian is employed during his absence in assisting in killing a fat beast, he can afford to laugh at the stoppage of a few pounds of beef. I have but little doubt that the squaw-men are at the bottom of a good deal of this killing. As a rule many of them have no fixed employment, and it is an easy matter for them to incite an Indian to kill a beast and then share the spoil.

The Police in this district have given the Indian Agents every assistance in their power, and I am happy to report that both Departments are in perfect accord. Mr. Pocklington, Agent on the Blood Reserve, and Mr. Springett, Agent on the Peigan Reserve, have, on all occasions, rendered the Police every assistance. I have to acknowledge the courteous assistance at all times afforded me by the American Indian Agents.

The missionaries of every creed are indefatigable in their efforts to convert and improve them, and, without doubt, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the results of their labours, especially among the children who attend their schools and ministrations.

On the 13th of March, "The Dog" and two days later "Big Rib," two Blood Indians, surrendered themselves. These Indians had been convicted for horse-stealing more than two years previously and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and when *en route* for Stony Mountain in charge of the Sheriff, made a daring escape from Dunmore. On the 22nd March they were again sent to Stony Mountain and handed over to the authorities to complete their sentence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the heavy snow of last winter and the very gradual way it was absorbed in the spring, the ground was too wet for prairie fires to do much damage before the young grass was well under way, and the heavy rains in the early fall prevented fires of any consequence. Whenever a fire got headway the Police were there as soon as possible, and in nearly every case succeeded in arresting and securing the punishment of the parties who started it. Of course it is sometimes impossible to prevent fires getting away from control; a sudden and unexpected gust of wind scatters the ashes and in spite of every precaution the fire is started. The rigorous punishment that invariably follows every case of detection has had a most salutary effect on members of hay camps and others camping out. The strong feeling on the part of the public against any one carelessly or wilfully starting prairie fires has also militated against the prevalence of them.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The officers of the Force who have acted in this capacity at this post are Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood. As there have been a great many cases heard, this work has naturally taken up a good deal of time and their assistance has relieved me to a great extent of work which would interfere with the other work of the District. W. Cox Allen, Esquire, J. P., has kindly come to our aid on one or two occasions, where the defendants were brought up on charges the nature of which might be supposed to have such direct connection with the Force that an officer in it could not properly sit on them.

Inspector White-Fraser has done a good deal of work as a Justice of the Peace at Pincher Creek. Messrs. Morden and Garnet have always been ready to act when required and thus saved Inspector White-Fraser from the necessity of sending in for one of the magistrates from here.

PRISON ACCOMMODATION.

I would suggest that during the coming year our accommodation for prisoners be enlarged. The guard room contains sixteen cells, divided into two corridors which are utilized as far as possible in keeping white prisoners and Indians separate. During the year we have on several occasions had more prisoners than cells and have been put to great shifts in consequence. I would recommend that this post be provided with two additional buildings, one for the accommodation of female prisoners and one in which our men can be confined if it is necessary to punish them with imprisonment. Three women, who under ordinary circumstances would have received terms of imprisonment varying from one to three months had to be liberated on deferred sentence through lack of proper accommodation. One woman who is at present doing twelve months is a source of great trouble and anxiety for the same reason. I consider it very necessary that in order to carry out the strict demands of discipline a guard room proper be provided, so that if it should be unfortunately necessary to give a member of the force cells, it will not be necessary to confine him with the lowest class of criminals. As far as possible I have kept our own prisoners at separate work, but owing to being so short handed this has not always been possible.

BUILDINGS.

The following is a list of buildings erected and improvements made during the past year in this district under the supervision of Inspector Starnes and Staff-Sergeant Davis.

Macleod.

The two large barrack buildings occupied by "D" and "H" Divisions have had the battens taken off and sided with rustic siding, a porch has been built to each of the front, wash-room and kitchen doors and the whole primed ready for painting.

A clothing room has been made in the Quartermaster's store, 22 x 29, sheeted inside with ship lap, a ceiling put in, shelves, &c., for clothing put up, and the whole painted.

A refrigerator for meat, 7 x 6, lined with zinc, was also added to the Quartermaster's store.

The whole inside of "H" Division stable was changed. The old floor was removed and replaced by a 3-inch floor down the centre and half way in the stalls, the other half being fillled with clay for the horses fore feet to stand on. The mangers were replaced by better ones. The whole inside was sheeted with ship lap to the ceiling joists. New doors were put in. The upright posts and stringers were replaced by new ones and the solid partitions between the stalls replaced with swing bales.

A saddle room 18 x 31 was added to the side of the stable, sided with rustic siding, sheeted and ceiled inside with 3-inch V. grooved ceiling. Saddle racks, &c., made complete.

The fence around the Barrack square was extended 100 yards south, and a new hay corral built.

New scales were put in.

A brick oven, 11 by 13, was built with a 3-feet foundation of masonry. It is now in use and giving satisfaction.

This oven was covered over with shingled roof and enclosed in sheeting of one inch boards battened over.

A new blacksmith's shop has been commenced and will be completed in a very short time.

Stand Off.

The following buildings were erected for this detachment:

A house, 24 by 30, storey and a half high, containing officers, non-commissioned officer's rooms, mess room, store room, wash room and kitchen and one large barrack room upstairs. The outside is sheeted with rustic siding and inside with V-grooved ceiling. A verandah is built in front. The whole is painted inside and out. A saddle and oat room, 14 by 16, frame building sheeted with siding outside and shiplap inside, fitted with saddle racks, &c.

A stable with 27 stalls, 24 by 72, sided, shingle roofed and painted. Hay corral of board fence painted, attached to the stable. A well has been dug. A frame latrine with shingle roof has been built.

Big Bend.

The house at this detachment was sheeted inside with V-grooved ceiling, panel doors put in to replace batton ones and the whole painted inside and out.

Inspector Starnes has supervised all the work done in this District by the Public Works Department, checked all accounts in connection with this work, and made out vouchers for the payment of the same.

Staff Sergeant Davis, who has been in charge of the detachment buildings in course of construction, deserves great credit for the very able manner that both he and the men under him have carried on the work.

BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

Stand Off.

In addition to the quarters and stables erected this year at Stand Off, it is most important that quarters suitable for a married or single officer be built during the coming year. The principle of an officer residing in the same building with the men

under his command is equally distasteful to the officer and the men, and is liable to be subversive to discipline. I would suggest that a frame building, 28 by 24, with a lean to office, 10 by 10, be put up as soon as possible. The estimated cost of such a building would be $1,018.

Milk River.

I consider it of the utmost importance that permanent quarters for an outpost be erected at Milk River as soon as possible. This is an important position in the chain of frontier detachments and is the connecting link between the outposts of this command and that of "K" Division. It will require a building 30 by 24 with a lean to kitchen and store room, 26 by 14. This proposed building would be divided into a barrack room, 24 by 18, a non-commissioned officer's room, 12 by 12, and a room for the inspecting officer, 12 by 12. The kitchen would be 16 by 14, and the store room 14 by 10. A verandah in front, 6 feet wide. A stable, 36 by 24, to hold 14 horses, would also be necessary. The cost of these two buildings would be about $1,100.

Kootenai.

The present buildings occupied by this detachment are utterly inadequate to their requirements, and are in such a dilapidated condition that it will be necessary to put up new buildings in the spring. This detachment is the nearest to the Kootenai Lake country, and the recent discoveries of oil in that district will in all probability necessitate strengthening it. I recommend the erection of a frame building 24 x 20, with a lean-to kitchen 14 x 10. This would comprise a non-commissioned officers' room 10 x 12; a barrack-room 20 x 10, and a storeroom 8 x 10, in addition to the kitchen. A stable 36 x 24, with stalls for 14 horses, would be required. The total cost of both buildings about $910.

Pincher Creek.

Should the proposed railway come through Pincher Creek it will be necessary to have new buildings that would accommodate an officer, a non-commissioned officer and ten men with stabling for 24 horses. The cost of a building to accommodate a married or single officer, of the same size and style as the one at Stand Off, would cost $1,018.

The barrack building, two-storey, 35 x 26 with a T-shaped addition, 30 x 10, and containing non-commissioned officers' room, guardroom, with three cells, court-room and office, wash-room, mess-room, kitchen and storeroom, while the whole upstairs storey would form a sleeping room for the men. The stable would be 65 x 26, with a T-shaped addition 14 x 24, divided into a saddle-room and oat-room. The total cost of the barracks and stable would be about $2,500. In this as in all the estimates the cost is based on the labour being performed by our own men and the material hauled by Police teams.

Macleod offices.

I would strongly recommend that the present warehouse be converted into offices, including district office and orderly room, and offices for "D" and "H" Divisions. The estimated cost of this change, including a system of heating with hot air, would be $1,376.93.

The cost of converting the present orderly-room into married officers' quarters would be about $393. This Post is in need of additional quarters for married officers, as we have at present to rent a house in the town at a rental of $80 per annum. It will be necessary to put up a building for a canteen, as the room at present in use is in the warehouse before mentioned, and if the proposed alteration in converting this building into offices is carried out another building will be required for a canteen. A suitable building, with plenty of accommodation for men and stores, could be built for $1,150.

The officers' and sergeants' quarters will require siding with rustic siding, in the same manner as the men's barrack-rooms have already been done. The cost, if performed by our own men, would be $1,052; if put up and painted by contract, the additional cost, including paint, would be $625.

Attached you will find a tabulated form giving the total estimated cost of the additions, alterations and improvements required at this Post for the coming year.

CANTEEN.

I have now got a canteen started, and hope before long to have a suitable building for it. I tried one for a short time last year, but abandoned it, on account of the beer being reported by the medical officer to contain pernicious drugs.

The wish of the majority was in favour of establishing it again this year, and as the committee took care to procure a sound and healthy beer I am in hopes that it will turn out satisfactorily, and from its revenues I may be able to provide books, boxing gloves, foils and other healthy means of recreation for the men. For my own part I think it better to provide a place where a man can get a good glass of beer at a fair price, and thus remove the temptation for his frequenting the bars and saloons in town.

Arrangements have been made to have articles required for the men's messes and other small necessaries kept for sale in the canteen.

OFFICERS.

During the past year the officers of the district have performed their duties most satisfactorily. Superintendent Macdonell, commanding "H" Division, and Inspector Wood, commanding "D" Division, have given me the most cordial support. These two officers, in addition to their usual routine duties, heard a large portion of the cases tried here, and have been kept very busy on hay and other Boards, having little spare time.

Inspector Morris gave satisfaction as Musketry Instructor, for which he is well qualified, being himself a first-rate shot. Inspector Matthews has also acted as musketry instructor, in addition to sitting on Boards and other routine duty.

Inspector Starnes has given satisfaction in his department.

Inspector Baker arrived on the 30th May to take over the stores from Inspector Bégin, and has performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster to my satisfaction.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers under my command has in nearly all cases been all I could desire. Those in charge of outposts have been most painstaking and active in the performance of their various duties. The non-commissioned officers in the Post have irksome and tiresome duties to perform, without the variety that is found on detachment. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the greater expense attached to barrack life, the duties have, as a rule, been cheerfully and satisfactorily performed.

Sergeant-Major Stewart has been District Sergeant-Major and deserves the highest credit for the able manner he has at all times carried out his duties.

Staff Sergeant Pattison relieved Staff Sergeant Fane as Quartermaster Sergeant. This non-commissioned officer is doing his work very satisfactorily, his books being neatly and well kept.

Staff Sergeant Braithwaite has taken over medical charge during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Fraser on leave. He is very attentive to the sick. This non-commissioned officer has qualified as an M. D. since being in the Force, and I wish to recommend him to your especial notice.

Staff Sergeant Hayne has performend the duties of Hospital Steward very satisfactorily.

Sergeant Barber, a most deserving non-commissioned officer, was district and orderly room clerk till he took his discharge in June. He was relieved by Corporal

(now Sergeant) Wright, who has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction; books, returns and office routine are as well managed as can be desired. This Post entails more work than any other, on account of the Magistrate's Court, correspondence and interviews.

Corporal Greenacre, in charge of the town patrol, has been painstaking and firm in the execution of his duty, and is much respected by the respectable portion of the citizens.

Owing to the large number of detachments furnished by this command, many of which are in important situations and where it is necessary to place a sergeant in charge, it leaves very few available for duty in barracks; and though to judge from the roll of non-commissioned officers it looks as if we had more than our share, as a matter of fact we have not enough. Staff Sergeant Davis is kept on the roll as a duty sergeant of "H" Division, whereas he is employed on buildings for the Public Works Department.

I would suggest that Constable Randall, of "D" Division, who is in charge of the farriers, should be granted the rank and authority of a non-commissioned officer, and thus prevent the petty jealousies and heart burnings which almost invariably arise when it is necessary to place a junior constable, on account of superior ability, in charge of his seniors in the Force. I would also recommend Constable Higgins for promotion. This man is a first-rate carpenter, and is capable of undertaking and carrying out successfully any work in his trade. He has been a long time in the Force, and as he always has several men under him it would be well to give him the recognised authority of a non-commissioned officer. I think the fact of throwing these trades open to promotion would have a very good effect in encouraging the men employed in them.

On the 5th September, by my directions, Inspectors Wood and Matthews acted as a Board of Examiners on all the non-commissioned officers of this command in their knowledge of orders and regulations, standing, general and local orders. The result was very satisfactory.

MINES.

Active prospecting has been carried on for petroleum with very satisfactory results. Claims have been taken up and a company formed to devlop those on Pine Creek, a branch of the Kootenai River. They are situated in and around Township 3, Range 30, west of the 4th Initial Meredian. The claims of last year's prospecting and location are situated around the Kootenai Lakes, and have been bonded by a gentleman who is organizing a company in Ontario. Both companies intend boring for oil in the spring. Prospectors on the tributaries of the St. Mary's River have found indications of copper. Large quantities of small garnets are found in the bed of all the springs rising in the Porcupine Hill, but, as a rule, too small for trade purposes.

GENERAL WORK.

Owing to the shortness of men it has been impossible to mount a day guard. Corporal Armstrong, who is at present acting as provost non-commissioned officer, comes on duty at *réveille* and is relieved at 6 p.m. by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the night guard. A provost guard, consisting of three constables, mounts every Monday morning and remains on duty for a week. Provost guards are very unsatisfactory, and I hope, as soon as the command is sufficiently reinforced, to return to a day guard. Any available men after the detail has been filled have invariably been put on fatigue, but it has not unfrequently happened that we have been so short of men that four-in-hand teams have had to leave the post without being accompanied by an off-man.

There have been church parades every Sunday for men whose religious denominations were represented in town.

The towns of Macleod and Pincher Creek have been regularly patrolled every night, with very good effect.

May 15.—I took over command of the district from the Assistant Commissioner.

May 18.—Robert Carter brought in from Lethbridge on a charge of burglary.

May 28.—Sergeant Turnbull and party left for the Piegan Reserve with a warrant for Asopkie and Porcupine Woman, wanted for larceny.

May 29.—Scabby Bull and Red Paint, two Blood Indians, arrested and brought in by the Stand Off detachment.

June 1.—An unknown civilian brought into the hospital by a man named Haymes. He expired shortly afterwards.

June 3.—Corporal Browne and party left for the Porcupines to arrest Musk Rat and Porcupine Woman. Inspector White-Fraser visited all the settlers on the South Fork, and was assured by every one that they were quite satisfied with the way the country was patrolled and their interests looked after by the Police.

June 4.—All settlers on the North Fork visited by Inspector White-Fraser, and unanimous approval expressed at the way the Police patrol the country.

June 8.—Corporal Wright and party started to arrest Thomas Fallon for obtaining money under false pretences.

June 9.—Five squaws tried for frequenting wigwams for purposes of prostitution and sentence deferred.

June 10.—Kootenai River country visited by Inspector White-Fraser, who called on all the settlers.

June 11.—Corporal Wright brought in Thomas Fallon, a cow-boy arrested on the round up. Case dismissed, but Fallon held, pending the action of the authorities of the United States, he being wanted for cattle-stealing and breaking gaol in Montana. Sergent Monjeau arrested and brought in Hanrott *alias* Dummy, a vagrant. A cache of forty gallons of whiskey found in the Milk River district by Sergeant Murison.

June 19.—Inspector Macpherson and party left for Fort Benton to bring in prisoners Bertrand and Maclean on extradition from the United States. Corporal Bullock left for Stoney Mountain Asylum with insane prisoner Eliza Dyson.

June 21.—Corporal Cotter sent to the Blood Reserve to record the brands of all horses found on it.

June 24.—John Johnson, arrested on warrant by Sergeant Roby as he was escaping across the line. Inspector White-Fraser reporting this arrest says: "I think that you will agree with me that this was pretty sharp work. The man was seen at the round-up camp of the Old Man's River (South Fork) at 1 p.m. on the 19th. Mr. Garnett rode into Pincher Creek to see me, which he did at 6.30 p.m. The warrant was issued and had to be taken to the round-up camp. The man was gone, and we caught him close to the line in less than twenty-four hours."

June 30.—Staff-Sergeant Hilliard brought in Bob Tail, charged with ill-treating his squaw.

July 3.—Slapped Face, a Blood Indian, brought in by Staff-Sergeant Hilliard for horse stealing.

July 7.—Michael Gomelin arrested for selling intoxicants to the Indians; tried and sentenced to a fine of $200 or three months' hard labour.

July 18.—Goose and Chinaman brought in by the Stand Off detachment for horse-stealing.

July 19.—Inspector Macpherson and party returned with prisoners Bertrand and Maclean. Inspector Macpherson left the same day for Choteau, Montana, for important witnesses.

July 21.—Sergeant Brooke and party left for the Piegan Reserve to recover Treaty medal from Crow Shoes.

July 23.—Owl Child brought in by Constable Alexander for assaulting Blackface.

August 2.—Sergeant Marshall recovered some Indian horses found in the possession of a settler, who stated that he bought them from another Indian.

August 3.—Prisoner Maclean sent to penitentiary under escort.

August 7.—Inspector White-Fraser and party patrolled up the Kootenai Lakes country. Everything quiet.

August 14.—Seizure of 15 gallons of whiskey, disguised as olive oil.

August 21.—Prairie fire at Freeze Out; the man who let it out captured by the Police.

August 27.—Inspector Macpherson left for Blackfoot Agency to try and recover some lost Police horses.

August 29.—Sergeant Waite, pack train and escort for the Honourable the Minister of Customs pulled out.

August 30.—Alfred Pollock arrested for horse-stealing on a telegram from Calgary.

September 3.—Reagan, an insane prisoner, left for Stoney Mountain Asylum in charge of Staff Sergeant Hayne.

September 4.—Gus. Brede and Alf. Stafford brought in prisoners by Staff Sergeant Hilliard and party, seized while trying to run in a cargo of whiskey.

September 4.—Inspector White-Fraser and party tracked a party of Blood Indians who had just killed a cow, and were on the point of securing them when a party of cow-boys, in trying to head the Indians off, gave the alarm, and they escaped, leaving their ponies and camp in the hands of the Police.

September 6.—Moon Calf, Back Fat and Bear's Owl brought in from Stand Off for being drunk. A civilian arrested for being abusive and creating a disturbance.

September 7.—Constable Vaughan, of "H" Division, died of fever at Pincher Creek.

September 20.—Inspector White-Fraser and Dr. Meade started for the Piegan Reserve to exhume the body of a squaw, supposed to be murdered by her husband.

September 22.—Two horses, reported by Inspector White-Fraser as suffering from glanders, inspected by Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton and destroyed.

September 25.—Corporal Greenacre assulted and badly hurt by White Cow, Chief, while trying to arrest him. White Cow, Chief arrested and brought in by the Stand Off detachment.

September 29.—Emute with drunken Indians. One assulted Corporal Greenacre with a heavy rock, but was struck down and severely handled. Three Indians—Running Coyote, Hollow on Top and Crooked Leg-made prisoners.

September 30.—Choquette arrested and locked up for giving liquor to an Indian.

October 1.—Prairie fire at Freeze Out. The man who let it out summoned and fined.

October 4.—Sergeant Waite and party returned from British Columbia.

October 9.—Bertrand, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Boone and Mrs. Robinson arrested on an information charging them with selling intoxicants to Indians. Escort left to take Treaty money to the Blood and Peigan Reserve.

October 8.—Indian Treaty payments.

October 10.—Chin Hae arrested for selling liquor to Indians.

October 11.—Jack and Running Funny, two Indians, arrested for being drunk.

October 12.—Medicine-coming-over the-Hill, a Blood Indian, arrested for having whiskey in his possession.

October 15.—The Owl arrested for larceny and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

October 17.—John Teney arrested for selling intoxicants to Indians.

November 16.—Prairie fire between Belly and Kootenai Rivers. Was soon extinguished by Police and settlers.

November 21.—Prairie fire started nine miles from Pincher Creek. It was put out by Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

TABLE of estimated cost of New Buildings, alterations and repairs at Fort Macleod District, required for Year 1891–92.

Place.	Size of Buildings.	Remarks.	Cost.
			$ cts.
Stand Off—Officers' quarters	24 x 28	Lean-to office, 10 x 10	1,018 00
Milk River—Barracks	30 x 24	do kitchen, 26 x 14	784 65
do Stable	36 x 24		318 31
Kootenai—Barracks	24 x 20	Lean-to kitchen, 14 x 14	593 53
do Stable	36 x 24		316 31
Pincher Creek—Officers' quarters	24 x 28	Lean-to office, 10 x 10	1,018 00
do Barracks	35 x 26—2-story	T shaped addition, 30x14, 1 story	1,438 83
do Stable	65 x 26	do harness-room, 24 x 14	1,041 83
Macleod.			
Changing warehouse into offices		Heated with hot air	1,376 93
Changing orderly room into married officers' quarters			392 92
Canteen	50 x 24		1,156 57
Siding officers' and sergeants' quarters			1,676 49
		Total	11,132 37

APPENDIX "G."

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PERRY COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, 9th January, 1891.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to submit the following report on the Prince Albert District from the 1st of December, 1889, to the 19th of September, 1890, on which date I handed over the command to Superintendent J. Cotton, and proceeded on leave of absence to eastern Canada.

I am unable to more than touch generally on Police operations, as I have not the official records at my disposal.

The general condition of the district during the year continued to be satisfactory. The promise of an abundant yield of grain in early summer was not realized altogether, on account of the heavy rains which prevailed during harvesting time. Even the natural hay crop was secured with difficulty. However, the farming operations were on the whole successful.

During the year the Regina, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway was completed from Regina to Prince Albert. The construction of this road was commenced in July, 1889, and continued with energy until December, when work was suspended for the winter months. It was resumed the following April, and early in September the rails were laid into Prince Albert. Over one thousand men were employed, hailing from all countries, and of all degrees of morality, yet not one serious crime was committed. The Police were constantly all along the line of work; patrols passed from camp to camp frequently; at important points men were permanently stationed; and at Saskatoon and Batoche officers were stationed to ensure watchfulness on the part of all.

But very little liquor was smuggled to the navvies except at Prince Albert. On reaching there a number of the iron-laying gang became drunk and disorderly. The prompt arrest of eight or ten, and the heavy fines imposed by the magistrates, very soon quieted them down.

On several occasions Inspectors Cuthbert and Wilson, who were alternately stationed at Saskatoon, succeeded by judicious management in preventing threatened strikes from assuming serious proportions.

I believe the work performed by the Force was satisfactory to the chief contractors, and much appreciated by them.

The advent of the railway into what was formerly the remote district of Prince Albert will be attended with marked results. This town, the centre of a rich, fertile and almost boundless district, formerly six days by stage from the nearest railway station, and from fifteen to twenty days by freight teams, is now brought to a distance of twelve hours. There is no question of the great advantages which must accrue to this portion of the Territory through its rail communication, but for certain classes it will not be an unmixed blessing.

I speak of the Half-breeds, who, for so many years, have eked out a precarious existence by means of the freighting from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert. Though for a long time unprofitable owing to competition, still it meant to them the bare necessaries of life. A little freighting may still be required from Prince Albert to outlying points, such as Green Lake and Montreal Lake, but it will be inconsiderable. The mass of the Half-breed population must therefore turn their attention to other methods of making a living. They have no alternative: farming must become their occupation in earnest. The English and Scotch Half-breeds have already done so successfully; but very few of French descent have yet made really any attempt.

Some of the latter have sold their holdings at low prices and others wish to do so and move to other parts of the Territory, away from the advancing settlements. Jack Fish Lake, north of Battleford, is spoken of as a likely point for them to go.

As farming is the inevitable pursuit of the French Half-breeds, all who are friendly to them should agree in urging and encouraging them to remain on their present holdings, so that they may at once face their destiny and ultimately obtain the position of a self-supporting people.

They should be treated with patience and aided generously, remembering that it is not easy for white men possessing all the advantages of education and civilization to change their occupation. Can the Half-breed hunter or freighter be expected to be more apt in adapting himself to change? It would be an astonishing thing if they quietly and quickly adapted themselves to the drudgery of a farm on which success is only obtained, by hard, patient and continuous labour.

Every year since the rebellion they have applied for seed grain, which has always been granted more or less liberally. The issue has been of very great benefit to many.

Bad seasons have prevented the loans of seed grain, being repaid in full, but a good percentage has been returned or paid for.

The farming done by the French Half-breeds is of a very crude description. All who have visited their locality are familiar with the little irregularly fenced plots of ground partially cultivated, which they call their farms.

They raise in the most favourable seasons but indifferent crops, and the squalid appearance of their little log houses and stables, their small ponies and stunted cattle bear testimony to their want of knowledge of farming operations.

An effort should be made to increase this knowledge, and herein lies a possible solution of the Half-breed future. A determined and practical attempt should be made to teach the rising generation, to be good farmers by establishing a school for that purpose in their midst. The present generation can only be assisted by loans of seed grain, animals and farming implements. Those who are so destitute as not to be able to take advantage of such loans should be given work, and the helpless and orphan children free relief.

There is a tendency on the part of some to regard the problem of the future of these people as insolvable. Knowing their many sterling qualities I cannot despair, but believe their descendants will be prosperous and desirable citizens of our North-West Territory.

I am speaking on this subject with the experience of five years residence amongst them. I have now left their district and may therefore be permitted to hope that in the future they will receive generous and patient treatment; that they will be encouraged to remain in their present homes and devote themselves to farming, and that all their petitions and requests may receive careful consideration.

SEED GRAIN.

I was associated with the Agent of Dominion Lands, Prince Albert, in issuing seed grain. $1,000 were placed at our disposal. The prices of all grains and potatoes were very high, so that we could only purchase a very limited quantity with the amount at our disposal. We distributed it to the needy all over the district on the recommendation of the different agricultural societies. Some of the Half-breeds were dissatisfied at not receiving grain, but this was unavoidable, as the quantity was so limited.

I believe that the Half-breeds will require grain next spring, which I hope will be granted. A decision should be arrived at in time to allow a careful distribution, and to enable the different people to obtain the grain they require before the winter roads and the rivers break up.

RELIEF TO DESTITUTE.

Early in December, 1889, a pressing appeal was made to me for assistance by the Half-breeds residing in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne and the Birch Hills. These people had formerly been included in the Indian treaties, but had taken scrip and left their treaties

Inspector Macdonell made a careful enquiry into their condition and on his report relief was extended to them.

A free issue was at once made to the suffering families, and all the able bodied men were brought to the Barracks for work. They were employed in cutting and splitting wood at the Post, making cordwood, and getting out squared building timber in the forest.

Work to the value of about $500 was thus distributed amongst 25 or 30 families, and in this way actual starvation was prevented.

Early in February the railway contractors were offering plenty of work making ties, and consequently further relief by us was found unnecessary.

In a few cases of great destitution amongst those unable to work, rations were issued, but then only on the report of a member of the Force who had enquired into the case.

During the year peace and quietness prevailed throughout the district. No serious crimes were committed. The Indians maintained their reputation for good behaviour and observance of the laws. No Treaty Indians were punished during the year.

In September I severed my connection with "F" Division, which I had the honour of commanding for five years. During that period I received the cordial support and co-operation of all ranks. If my old Division has, at any time, received your commendation, it was due to the superior class of men who constituted it, and their good feeling and fellowship. I relinquished my command with very great regret.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,

Superintendent N. W. M. P.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, 1890.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

The general state of the District under my command has been orderly and prosperous.

Farmers are cheerful over large yields of grain, notably oats and barley; the wheat was kept back from ripening by late rains and somewhat injured by frost. Potatoes and roots were an immense crop.

There have been no prairie fires to do any damage throughout the year.

Crimes are all of a minor class, the most serious being a case of attempted housebreaking by a Half-breed boy who was sentenced by Judge Rouleau to two years penitentiary.

There is a most hopeful feeling throughout the District owing to the long expected railway communication having at length became a reality. The Calgary and Edmonton railroad is now built as far as Red Deer, and is expected to be completed to some point on the Saskatchewan River near here during the coming summer.

Mining on the river has not been carried on this year to the same extent it was last, owing to the continued high water preventing the miners from getting at the "pay dirt."

The amount of gold taken out of the North Saskatchewan River during the season from say, 50 miles above Edmonton, and 50 miles below Fort Saskathewan, is estimated at between $3,000 and $4,000.

CRIMES.

The most serious crime committed in the District during the year, was a case of attempted house-breaking by a Half-breed boy, who was convicted before Judge Rouleau and sentenced to two years penitentiary.

Among the other minor offences, per return herewith, will be found two convictions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, and three under the Game Ordinance.

A man named Hodgins was arrested and tried before Judge Rouleau on a charge of attempted abortion on his own neice, but the case failed for lack of evidence, and the prisoner was discharged. Number of crimes in 1889, 50; number in 1890, 36; decrease, 14.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The following are the outposts of my command:—

Edmonton.

18 miles west—one officer, one non-commissioned officer, four constables and two special constables are stationed at this Post, who patrol the town and suburbs of Edmonton, also the Calgary trail south as far as Telford's Stopping Place, north-west to Stony Plain, and north to St. Albert.

St. Albert.

One non-commissioned officer and one constable are stationed at this place, whose duties include keeping order and patrolling the settlement which extends some 8 or 10 miles east and west, also patrolling the Stony Plain, Rivière-Qui Barre and Lac St. Ann's Trails.

Red Deer

This detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and five constables, whose duties are to escort the mail north as far as Blind Man's River, and south as far as the Ross' stopping place. This detachment also patrols the Buffalo Lake Trail and Icelandic settlement, the latter monthly, also the Calgary Trail as far north as the Stony Reserve at Wolf Creek and both sides of the Red Deer River west as far as the Medicine River.

Lac St. Anns.

A party consisting of one non-commissioned officer, three constables and a guide and interpreter were stationed at this place for several weeks during the summer to patrol that portion of the district, including the Jasper House Trail. This party was specially detailed to look out for the Caribou mail robbers, who it was thought might endeavour to come through by way of Jasper House Pass, but they were never seen or heard of in that direction.

This party also patrolled the settlement which is much scattered, received no complaints and found every thing peaceable and orderly.

Special Patrols.

Beyond the regular patrols, several special patrols were made in more distant parts of the district, including one under charge of Sergeant Grogan, south as far as the Battle River Indian Agency, thence to Spotted Lake, Tail Creek and Buffalo Lake, back by Red Deer Lake to Battle River; thence on south side of river through the Battle River settlement crossing the river at east end of settlement and on to Beaver Lake; patrolled Beaver Lake settlement and then home by Beaver Lake Trail.

Sergeant Grogan reports wood, water and feed everywhere plentiful, except between Battle River settlement and Beaver Lake, there being water in only one small sandy lake about half way.

The whole of the country passed through by this patrol is well adapted for settlement.

Where there were settlements crops were looking well, and on the Indian Reserve Indians were working at their farms and seemed in a fairly prosperous condition.

Sergeant Grogan explained the prairie fire and game laws particularly, wherever he went, and the Half-breeds and Indians admitted their necessity and appeared anxious that they should be carried out.

Only one case of infraction of the laws came under notice during the patrol, that being under the Game Ordinance, and it having been obviously committed through ignorance was allowed to pass with a caution.

A special patrol also visited Lac-la-Biche, *viâ* Victoria and Whitefish Lake, returning by Saddle Lake.

The sergeant in charge reported everything quiet and orderly on the Indian Reserves, and crops excellent every where except at Whitefish Lake, where everything was more or less injured by frost.

Wood, water and feed plentiful on these trails.

There was a special patrol under charge of Corporal Jarvis to Saddle Lake, *viâ* Victoria during the summer, with a satisfactory report.

Red Deer patrols extended as far north east as Tail Creek and north to Wolfe Creek, and everything reported orderly.

There were many other patrols including several along Calgary Trail and vicinity as far as Red Deer. Parties in charge of these patrols had particular instructions to observe the manner in which travellers and freighters left their camp fires.

Taking together all the reports from those in charge of Patrol parties and outposts in the District under my command, I am glad to say that a better and more orderly state of the community could not be desired.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The following escorts were furnished the Indian Department during the past year :

Escort under Inspector Piercy, conveying annuity money from Red Deer, and distributing same to the agents at Battle River and Stony Plain.

Escort under Sergeant Grogan. delivering annuity money to Agent Ross of Saddle Lake and escorting said agent to all places of payment.

Escort under Staff Sergeant Diamond, attending Agent Lucas at treaty payments at Wolf Creek and Battle River.

Escort under Sergeant Rumball, attending Agent DeCazes at payments at Stoney Plain, Rivière-Qui-Barre and Lac St. Ann's.

All the payments passed off quietly except at Lac St. Ann's where they were delayed for a day through some difficulty with the Stoney Indians, which however was finally adjusted.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been fair.

Number of entries in the Defaulter's Book, 60. Total amount of fines imposed, $247.10. Two men were punished by imprisonment.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The members of my command have received as much drill as circumstances would allow.

Owing to the large amount of patrol, escort and outpost duty required to be done this year, this branch has not received as much attention as would otherwise have been the case,

Target practice was carried on showing an average of 55 per cent. dismounted.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the Division is good, showing an average chest measurement of 38 inches, and height 5 feet 8 inches.

RECRUITS.

I engaged no recruits during the year, six non-commissioned officers and six constables re-engaged.

HEALTH.

During the months of January and February the then prevailing epidemic "La Grippe" attacked all members of my command without discrimination or respect of persons, commencing at myself and ending with the prisoners, only two men I think escaped.

Some of those affected suffered very severely and for a long time, routine was carried on with great difficulty.

The first death in the Division since I have had command of this District occurred in the person of Regl. No. 1981, Const. P. Taff who died at Edmonton on the 2nd of August last, of congestion of the brain and who was buried at St. Albert.

With the above exceptions the health of the Division has been everything that could be desired.

RATIONS.

The rations issued in the Division are of first class quality.

Last year, owing to failure of the potato crop, potatoes were only issued every other day, but this year they are plentiful and of excellent quality, and a regular daily issue is made.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

I have no artillery in my charge.

The carbines in the Division are badly honey-combed. Several have been sent already to headquarters and returned with new barrels. The remainder are to undergo a like repair, which is all that is required to make them effective.

The pistols are in serviceable order and a first class weapon.

DESERTIONS.

None to record.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Number of depositors for year	32
Total amount deposited	$2,080 57
Average amount deposited per month	173 38

INSPECTION OF THE DIVISION.

The Division and its outposts were inspected by the Commissioner on the following dates :

Red Deer, 24th November, 1890 ; Fort Saskatchewan, 27th and 28th November, 1890 ; Edmonton and St. Albert, 29th November, 1890.

HORSES.

The horses of the Division are generally in good and serviceable condition with the exception of eight which are getting old and slow for Police work. These horses will, if possible, by direction of the Commissioner, be sold or exchanged for lighter and younger horses during the winter ; as they are suitable for railway work it is probable that good exchanges may be effected.

I purchased one re-mount during the year, a fine, well and compactly built colt, about 15 hands high, which will make a first class saddle horse.

The Division lost three horses during the past year, one being staked at Red Deer, one at Fort Saskatchewan, of heart and liver disease and one at Edmonton, of congestion of the lungs.

The distance covered by the horses of my Division during the year was 134,957 miles.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the Division is in good order, and with some new sets, shortly expected, will be complete.

The saddlery is in fair condition and after being overhauled and repaired during the coming winter will be sufficient for next year's work, with the addition of six new double cinch saddles asked for in the estimates.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the Division is in good and serviceable condition, but two spring waggons and two buckboards, one single and one double, will be required for the next season's work.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied are all grown in the district and are of good quality and weight.

Hay is also of good quality, but might be better. The heavy and continuous rains which occurred during the haying season this year, rendering the making of first class hay impossible.

STABLES.

The stables at Fort Saskatchewan, which are very old and built of logs should be moved and rebuilt, they are specially referred to under the heading of " New buildings, repairs and alterations required."

The stabling at Edmonton, St. Albert, and Red Deer is all very good.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is equal to present requirements.

REPAIRS TO BARRACKS EFFECTED.

During the past year the following repairs and improvements have been effected :

Old Barrack Room.

This log building, 90 x 20, has been completely renovated, new foundation of tamarac logs, new spruce sleepers, new floor, walls chinked and plastered with mortar, outside walls strapped and covered with rustic siding, roof sheeted and reshingled with tar paper between sheeting and shingles, one brick chimney built, also ventilator leading from cellar through roof. Cellar dug, 20 x 10, curbed, floored and divided up into bins.

This building is now used as Quarter master's store and is divided into three parts, viz. :—General store, issuing room over cellar, and office. The Quartermaster Sergeant's office and issuing store are ceiled throughout with tongued and grooved lumber.

It is now a good looking, warm and substantial building and will last for many years.

The roof and body still require painting to make it complete.

Commanding Officer's Old Quarters.

This building, 70 x 20, also built of logs, has been repaired as above. New foundation of tamarac logs; new sleepers throughout. Roof re-sheeted and re-shingled with tar paper between walls, plastered inside and out. Outside walls strapped and covered with rustic siding. Two brick chimneys built and the building divided up as follows :—

Orderly room at west end, 22 x 19 feet. This room is double floored and ceiled and partitioned with matched lumber.

Division store placed in centre of building; Sergeant Major's Quarters and offices at east end. This portion of the building is also double floored, ceiled, and partitioned with matched lumber into sleeping room and office.

All doors in the building opening to the north replaced by windows and doors, which are double, now opening to the south.

This building is now in good condition, and requires only to have roof and body painted to be complete.

Sergeant's Mess and Quarters.

Brick chimneys built and brought down below ceiling, to ensure greater safety from fire.

Men's Dining and Recreation Room.

This building, 50 x 22 feet, divided into mess and recreation rooms, was thoroughly overhauled; ceiling torn down and raised from 7 feet high to 10 feet; re-ceiled throughout with new matched lumber; two brick chimneys built and brought down below ceiling; three iron rods put in through building to strengthen it; new partition of matched lumber, dividing mess room from recreation room, and a porch built at dining-room door.

Veterinary Surgery.

One brick chimney built.

Carpenter's Shop.

One brick chimney built.

New Barrack Room.

This building, 60 x 20 feet, received two coats of paint outside this year, the roof having previously been painted.

Commanding Officer's Quarters.

These quarters also received two coats of paint, the roof having been painted in the previous year.

To complete this building a new kitchen, 28 x 18 feet, with half story above, was built this year. It has four windows below and two doors—one leading into main building and one leading into yard, with porch; one pantry, 7 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, and a stairway leading upstairs, with good cupboard underneath. Also, a good cellar, 8 x 12 feet, curbed with lumber, and two ventilators put in.

The upper half story is floored with matched lumber, and has one window and one door, the latter leading into water-closet, which is built in at end.

Fence Round Commanding Officer's Quarters.

A wire netting fence, with posts 12 feet apart and with a rail on top and baseboard at bottom, was also built in front of these premises and painted.

Temporary Forge.

A temporary forge of lumber was built at Edmonton by our own men, the material for which cost $25.

Stable at Headquarters.

This stable, 124 x 30 feet, has been repaired for coming winter, thoroughly plastered with mortar and whitewashed inside; planks raised in stalls, cleaned out and sprinkled with quicklime underneath.

This stable requires re-building badly on fresh ground, the foundation being rotten; and, owing to the ground having become foul, is dangerous to the health of the horses.

NEW BUILDINGS, REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS REQUIRED DURING COMING YEAR.

Hospital.

A hospital is very much required, the present system of renting a building for this purpose not being satisfactory.

The rent paid during the last six years would go a long way to erect a suitable building.

I trust, therefore, that steps will be taken to erect a hospital close to the barracks during the coming year.

Guard Room.

This building, built of logs, requires removing from its present site to a place where it is proposed to make the main entrance fronting the river, and where a much easier grade could be made than the one now in use.

The building would have to be moved on rollers to its new site, new foundation of tamarac logs put under, walls replastered with mortar, strapped outside and sided with rustic siding, which also would require painting. Chimneys would have to be taken down during the moving and re-built.

A stockaded yard, suitable for exercising refractory prisoners, and containing a W.C. and wash-room, should also be built on to the rear of the guard-room. This being done would tend to greater security of prisoners, and more seclusion than the present system of marching them to the wash-room and W.C.

This building would also require new floor.

Inspectors' Quarters.

This building, partly frame and partly built of logs, originally an ice-house, was, through necessity, used as a married sergeants' quarters, afterwards as a single and then a married officers' quarters. Additions were made at different times to meet the requirements of the different occupants.

The building is now unsuitable for its purpose and a source of danger to the rest of the Post, from its liability to take fire.

Taking these facts into consideration, I am of opinion that a two-story cottage, about 24 x 18 feet, with kitchen in rear, should be built.

Stables.

Two new stables, each to hold 20 horses, are required to be built, some distance apart, so as not to have the horses all in one building, which, in case of fire, would result in a heavy loss.

Sick Stables.

Should the new stables, as indicated, be built, the material in the old can be used to build a sick stable, which is urgently required.

Waggon Shed.

A waggon shed is also urgently required, there being none at this Post.

Wells.

Two wells are also required, one with a tank, windmill and well-house, the other close to wash-room with ordinary pump. Were this done the hauling of so much water from the river would be greatly lessened.

Harness and Saddle-Room, and Blacksmith's Shop.

A building for this purpose is also required. Should new stables be built as proposed, it will be necessary to remove the present blacksmith's shop, which is now too near to the proposed site and would be a source of danger.

This building could, however, be turned into a saddle and harness room, as there would be no fire in it, and a new blacksmith's shop built in a more suitable situation.

Fence Round Barracks.

A new fence is urgently required round the barracks, in place of the common poplar rail fence, which is always requiring repairs.

I would suggest that a netted wire fence, with tamarac posts, should be built, which would be both stronger and neater.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Nearly all barrack furniture has been made within the division. The beds occupied by the men are ordinary trestles and boards, and are continually requiring repairs. As I recommended in my last two annual reports, they should be replaced by iron cots, which would add to the comfort of the men, the appearance of the rooms, and would, I think, be more healthy.

FUEL.

Wood is used at Fort Saskatchewan, and costs from $1.45 to $1.50 per cord delivered (including timber dues). In addition to this there is a charge of 30 cents per cord for the steam saw, which is hired to cut it into stove lengths. Over 300 cords have already been cut up this year, owing to my having, by means of dividing up the contract, got the wood upon the ground in good time, and so been able to take advantage of the fine weather.

I think it desirable, however, and have to recommend that in future coal be used instead of wood, for many reasons—one being that there is always a certain amount of danger from fire with wood, owing to the sparks flying about during high winds.

Coal is getting cheaper, and next year I do not think there will be any difference in the price, or, if any, it may be in favour of the coal on a basis of three cords of wood to a ton of coal, which, I think, is about the proportion, the wood supplied being of a very light nature and rapidly burns away.

Coal is used at Edmonton and St. Albert, except for cooking purposes. Wood is used at Red Deer.

TELEPHONES.

There is one telephone in the division, between the telegraph office and the barracks at Edmonton.

Also, there are many private telephones in Edmonton, and public telephone communication between Edmonton and St. Albert.

TELEGRAPH.

There is one telegraph line in the district, from Edmonton *via* Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Saddle Lake, Fort Pitt and Battleford to Qu'Appelle.

FIRE PROTECTION.

There is no fire engine in my division, but every precaution to guard against fire is taken. All buildings now have brick chimneys coming well down into the rooms and all stovepipes are now in sight. Stoves and stovepipes are examined daily. Quarters are supplied with fire axes, fire buckets filled with water, hand grenades, household fire-extinguishers and water barrels, and buildings have roof and wall ladders. The bugler has special instructions in regard to sounding the alarm, and the men are well up in fire drill.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water from the Saskatchewan River is used both at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, and is good for all general purposes.

There is a well at each Post, but the result of tests has been in favour of the river for watering horses.

St. Albert has a good well, from which the water for the requirements of the Post is drawn.

River water is used at Red Deer.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads.

As stated in my last annual report, the principal trails in the district, such as the Calgary and Athabasca, are in very good order and well supplied with bridges, although there is much room for improvement on that part of the Calgary trail. known as the "Boggy Plain," which may be said to extend from a little south of Blackmud to Pipestone Creek. When all the rest of the road is good travelling bad spots are always to be found in this particular part.

The trail leading north from here to Lac la Biche *via* Victoria and Whitefish Lake badly needs attention.

There are many creeks, both large and small, with high and steep banks, and freighters over this road have a hard time of it.

Much public money has been spent on the Calgary trail, and it is really time something should be done to improve this one.

Bridges.

The bridges on Calgary trail are reported all in good order. Two fine new substantial bridges have been built over the Sturgeon and Vermillion streams, on the Athabasca trail, which were much needed and are a great improvement.

No bridges have been built on the Victoria and Lac la Biche trail, and every year makes this trail worse in this respect. What bridges there were are worn out and dangerous.

The trail on the south side of the river, from Fort Saskatchewan *viâ* Egg Lake to Victoria, requires two bridges, one over the Beaver Creek and one over the Two Creeks. This road, which is much shorter than the one on the north side of the river, and having only four small creeks to cross (two of which are already well bridged), is much the better of the two, being dry and almost free from bog holes throughout.

There are three settlements and several Indian reserves through which these trails lead, and it is to be hoped that some attention will be paid to them when money voted for road improvements in this district is expended during the coming year.

FERRIES.

There are three chartered ferries in my district, viz., one at Fort Saskatchewan, one at Edmonton and one at Red Deer, which are all in good working order.

As stated in my last report a ferry at Victoria would be a good thing, both for settlers in the northern part of the district and freighters to Lac la Biche, as they could then use the trail on the south side of the river, which is shorter and better than the one on the north side.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor laws are the same as last year, and until some change is made, illicit traffic will be hard to control or put down.

Intoxicants are to be found in all saloons, but always protected by permits.

I am glad, however, to say that no crimes of consequence attributable to this cause have been committed in this district during the year, as will be seen by return of crimes herewith.

SETTLERS AND CROPS.

Settlers.

During the year much land has been taken up by parties who came to inspect the country with a view to settlement, and who have gone back to bring in their families in the coming spring.

Their impressions of the country for farming and stock raising were most favourable, and they promise that when they return they will be accompanied by many of their neighbours.

Besides those who have actually taken up land, the district has been visited by delegates, practical men, from the Old Country, Eastern Canada and Dakota, who visited all parts of the district, recognized the value of what they saw and returned to circulate their impressions amongst those by whom they were sent.

Reports of agricultural shows held here have gone forth and specimens of grain and roots have been asked for and sent both south and east, and the outside world is fast becoming aware of the value of this splendid agricultural district.

Up to the present time Northern Alberta has been heavily handicapped by the want of railway communication, but the coming year removes this drawback in the shape of the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad, which will be completed to some point near Fort Saskatchewan next summer, and with the coming flow of immigration, which must follow, those pioneers who are well settled here now, are about to reap the reward of their pluck and perseverance.

At Red Deer there have been 17 new settlers during the year, and the place is rapidly increasing.

The Icelandic settlement at Little Red Deer is growing and the people are fairly prosperous and well pleased with the country.

Crops.

This was a splendid growing season, and the yield very large, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Average yield of	oats	per acre, about	....	70	bushels.
do	barley	do	.....	40	do
do	wheat	do	.....	25	do

Owing to the late rains preventing the wheat from ripening, some of it was damaged by frost.

There was an immense crop of potatoes and roots of first class quality.

As settlement increases and more land is cultivated, I am of opinion that this will be a great wheat-growing country.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects of the district are improving each year. Stock is steadily increasing in numbers and improving in quality.

Ranchers here are all mixed farmers and do not undertake to keep more stock than they can attend to well and stable and feed during the winter months.

Bands range up to 100 head, but few keep more than that number.

Of late years many thoroughbred bulls and high grade cows have been brought into the district, which has been the means of greatly improving the breed of cattle, and stock-raising on this plan has proved most profitable.

Northern Alberta is particularly well adapted to this kind of ranching, as timber for building sheds and outbuildings is abundant, and hay everywhere plentiful.

There are a few who have larger bands, ranging as high as 350 head, and to whom farming is a secondary consideration. These do not remain near the larger settlements, but take their cattle to places where feed and shelter are particularly good, and where unlimited quantities of hay is easily obtained near to their sheds and stables.

Beaver Lake has three of these ranches; Sandy Lake another.

The breed of horses is also greatly improving in the district, as was seen at the agricultural show at Edmonton, where the exhibit of colts, yearlings and two-year-olds was particularly good.

Horses that are not required to work do well out most of the winter.

Number of	cattle	in district, about	5,500	head.
do	horses	do	2,000	do
do	sheep	do	1,300	do

GAME AND FISH.

Game.

From reports which I have received there appears to be a better prospect for fur this winter than last. Bear, beaver, mink, rats, moose and elk are reported more numerous, and it is to be hoped this may prove to be true.

I reported strongly last year on the advisability of framing and enforcing laws for the protection of all fur-bearing animals, as under present circumstances it is only a matter of time before they will be almost extinct.

Duck, prairie chickens and partridge have been much more numerous than usual this season, which I think is principally owing to the energetic manner in which my patrols have circulated the laws relating to game and the prompt manner in which those caught infringing them were dealt with.

There has been little or no destruction of eggs this season, which was one of the principal causes of the increasing scarcity of this class of game.

I have again to suggest that Indians should not be granted passes to leave their reserves during the close season, as in the present state of the law it appears doubtful whether they can be dealt with.

Fish.

In relation to the rapidly decreasing state of th s valuable article of food in the northern parts of the district, I submit the following extract from one of Sergeant Grogan's patrol reports:—

"With regard to the fisheries, I found the same report at all the frequented lakes, that the whitefish are almost extinct, though it was admitted that they still abound in the more remote lakes.

"This extinction of the whitefish is, without question, due to the practice in vogue formerly of capturing them in unlimited quantities during the few days when they come into the shallow water to spawn. They have scarcely taken a fish all summer at Lac La Biche, and eight or ten nets are now required where one or two used to suffice. Yet they told me that to enforce the close season on this lake would be equivalent to a sentence of starvation for the Half-breed settlers,since they have not got the appliances to pursue and capture the fish in deep water in the centre of the lake.

"The question is further complicated by the fact that the close season does not cover the spawning season on some of the lakes. I was informed on good authority that it does not commence at Saddle Lake until 10th November, and that it varies several days in them all."

Three persons were fined under the Game Ordinance during the year.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reservations are much in the usual state, although I think that this year more of their attention has been paid to farming, from the fact that there have been few parties seen roaming about and only one or two applications have been made to me for assistance.

No special cases of sickness have been reported, and no crimes of consequence have been committed by them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Every precaution was used during the past spring and fall to guard against prairie fires, with the pleasing result that I have only one case of consequence to record, and little or no damage from this source has been done in the district.

A man named Henderson was burnt out in May last near Edmonton. The Police were out but were too late to save the property. The man refused to lay an information and the case had to drop.

This absence of prairie fires is, I think, due to the manner in which copies of the Prairie Fire Ordinance were distributed throughout the district and posted along all trails, also to the vigilance exercised by my patrols and outposts, and to the greater care used by the community at large, who appear at length to realize the danger of letting fires escape.

The Police were out on two occasions only. Four persons were fined under the Ordinance.

RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

No cases of distress amongst Half-breeds were brought to my notice during the year and I distributed no relief.

The approaching railway construction has, I am informed, afforded employment to a good many of their numbers.

OFFICERS.

I have at present only one officer in my command, viz., Inspector Piercy, who is stationed at Edmonton.

This officer, during the time he has been stationed at that post, has carried on the duties required of him in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers now serving in the Division has been in almost all cases all that could be desired, and I have pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I have received from them in carrying on the different duties required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Superintendent, Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner N.-W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT E. W. JARVIS, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, 1890.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended yesterday.

I assumed command of this District on 1st January last, and I am informed by my predecessor, Inspector Sanders, that nothing of any importance occurred between 30th November, 1889, and that date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT, AND CRIME.

The District has been quiet, and crime is noted by its absence. A few petty cases have occurred at Medicine Hat, but as will be seen from the attached schedule of cases tried, there has been nothing of a serious nature.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

Outposts were established throughout the District at the same points as formerly, with the addition of a small detachment at Stone Pile, thirty miles down the White Mud River from East End Post. This detachment was placed there to keep up the chain of communication with "B" Division, whose patrol was met once a week during the summer at Snake Creek.

A constable was also stationed in the German settlement, Josefsburg.

A continuous line of patrol was carried on once a week each way, between Snake Creek and Willow Creek, where the "K" Division patrol was met.

Reports of all occurrences in the District were sent to Maple Creek every week.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There has been no trouble whatever with the few nomad Indians in this District, and the Department has not required the services of the Police.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Men on detachment at Swift Current, Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat, attend the arrival and departure of all trains, and their services would be at the disposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, if required. They have not however been called upon.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The usual attention has been paid to the work of this Department. Importers have in all cases been required to pay duty, and reports have been regularly made of all persons arriving from, or proceeding to, the United States.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT &C.

On taking over command of this Division I found the state of discipline very satisfactory, and I am glad to say it has continued so. The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables has, with very few exceptions, been all that could be wished.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE &C.

The Division went through a course of setting-up drill in the spring, before the detachments were sent out; but owing to the small number of men at headquarters during the summer, no other drill has been possible. As soon as the detachments come in for the winter, drill will be resumed, whenever the weather will allow of it.

A new rifle range was laid out early in the spring, on what I consider a preferable location to the former one; and preparations were made for a good season's practice. It was soon found, however, that good shooting could not be made with the ammunition on hand, which was supplied by the Dominion Cartridge Company.

In the month of June, a supply of ammunition was received from Regina, made by the Winchester Arms Company.

About one-half of the Division finished their dismounted target practice.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the Division is excellent, and the men are well able to perform the arduous duties sometimes required of them.

RECRUITS.

Only two men applied for engagement at Maple Creek, one of whom was accepted and sent to headquarters at Regina; the other being rejected.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Division has been good, only one serious case having occurred, viz., that of Regl. No. 2336 Constable Lathrop, who was laid up with pneumonia for twenty-four days.

RATIONS.

The quality and quantity of the rations supplied has been very satisfactory.

KIT, CLOTHING, &C.

The issues of kit have been satisfactory, very few deficiencies occurring.

ARMS, ARTILLERY.

The carbines in this Division, considering their age and the hard usage they have been subject, to are still fairly serviceable; the revolvers are in good order.—There is no artillery in the district.

DESERTIONS.

There were four desertions from this Division during the year, viz.:

Regl. No. 2092 Contable Frayer; deserted from Battle Creek outpost in February last. He was badly frozen before reaching Fort Assiniboine, where he was in hospital for some time. This constable subsequently gave himself up and after undergoing a term of imprisonment, was returned to duty.

Regl. No. 2074 Constable Robinson, deserted in March.

Regl. No. 2025 Constable Steen, and Regl. No. 2339, Constable Danks, deserted in October.

In none of these cases was any Government property lost.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount deposited in the Government Savings Bank reached the satisfactory total of $4002.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The Division was nearly up to strength when I assumed command, but it has been gradually diminishing until it is now about twenty-one under strength.

Having to keep up two separate Barracks, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, requires a large permanent staff, and leaves comparatively few men to supply twelve detachments and do the necessary patrol work.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The Posts at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat were inspected by yourself on several occasions, and the line of outposts was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner early in November.

The whole district was frequently visited and the detachments inspected by myself or the officers of the division.

HORSES AND MILEAGE.

The horses of this division are in good order. They are, with few exceptions, in serviceable condition. A number of the older horses having been cast by you and the Veterinary Surgeon in the spring, the division was supplied with thirteen remounts, all of which have turned out well. About twenty of the horses will be turned out on herd this winter.

The total number of miles travelled was 167,500.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles now in use are in good order. A few want small repairs, but these can be made by the Troop saddler.

Three sets of harness are worn out; they have been in use for some years. All the rest of the harness is in fair order; some repairs to traces and reins will make it as good as new.

TRANSPORT.

The new heavy waggons received last year are the only ones still serviceable. The cost of repairing the others amounts almost to the value of a new waggon each year; besides which, they cannot be used on long trips, as they are not to be depended upon.

A new single buckboard was bought here for use at this Post, and a new spring waggon was purchased for use at Medicine Hat.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied this year, coming mostly from the East, are of good quality. The hay put up here and at the various outposts is good. It was very scarce this season, owing to the extreme dryness of the early part of the summer. The contractors had great difficulty in saving and stacking their hay, owing to the continued rain which fell during August and September.

STABLES.

A stable for sick horses has been built at this Post. This was much wanted. Some small repairs have been made to the other stables, and a harness-room has been built at Medicine Hat. The stables are now in good order.

EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of this division is good. I would like to have more field glasses, so that the non-commissioned officer or senior constable in charge of each outpost might have one. No matter how good a man's sight is, it is difficult to distinguish objects at a distance with the eye only, owing to the haze which prevails all over the prairie in summer.

At present field glasses are only issued to sergeants.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The buildings at this Post and at Medicine Hat have had the plaster repaired and have been calsomined throughout. Some painting has also been done at Maple Creek, and will be continued from time to time until completed, both inside and out.

A new hospital has been located at this Post, and one wing of it built for use this winter; the balance of the building to be put up next spring.

A two-storey log-house, 20 x 24, has also been built here for the Assistant Surgeon. This was put up by Police labour.

The barracks at Medicine Hat will require considerable repairs, painting, &c., next spring. These barracks might, I think, be very well done away with, as they are a constant source of expense; and are badly situated, being on the north side of the Saskatchewan, and only approachable by a ferry. The necessary Police work in that part of the district might be done by a small detachment in the town of Medicine Hat.

I am still in hopes of some day seeing iron cots in the barrack rooms, instead of the old-fashioned bed-board and trestle.

FUEL.

The fuel used at both Posts is Lethbridge coal. This coal is of good quality, but there is considerable loss in the "slack." It is also very dusty, and hard coal should, I think, be substituted in the offices; for the sake of eleanliness.

Wood is used altogether at the outposts.

TELEPHONES.

Telephone lines have been built this year between the barracks and the town, both here and at Medicine Hat. They are found to be of the greatest use, and work very well.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

No changes have taken place in the system of telegraphs this year. The Rocky Mountain line, having an office at our Battle Creek outpost, has been of considerable service on several occasions.

FIRE PROTECTION.

No improvement has yet taken place with regard to protection against fire, except that at Maple Creek a tank has been placed in the barrack square, with a building over it, which will eventually contain a small manual engine. Water pails, Babcocks and hand-grenades are all that is available at present.

WATER SUPPLY.

Some trouble was experienced this year with the well in the barracks at Maple Creek, but it has been cleaned out and deepened, and there is now a fairly good supply of water. It is, however, only fit for stock, the water for personal use being hauled in barrels from a well on the banks of Maple Creek, about half a mile from the Post.

From the geological formation of the country at Maple Creek Post, I am satisfied that a supply of good water could be obtained by boring about 100 feet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The trails in this district are good, and no bridging is necessary. The money devoted to roads (by the Territorial Government) has been expended in ploughing for several miles along the road allowances in different directions. This, it is hoped, will help to check the prairie fires, so frequent in this district.

The Police bridge, on the trail from Maple Creek barracks to the town, will have to be rebuilt this winter. This will be done by Police labor, the material being already on hand.

FERRIES.

The Police ferry at Medicine Hat has been repaired, a new life-boat built, and is in thorough working order. The opening of the railway from Regina to

Saskatoon has withdrawn most of the traffic from the Swift Current and Battleford trail, and it is doubtful if the ferry across the South Saskatchewan, at Saskatchewan Landing, will be operated another year.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Very few infractions of the law governing the importation of liquor into the Territories have taken place in this district, but it is generally admitted that the liquor laws have had their day, and should be replaced by something more suited to present requirements.

SETTLERS.

A few settlers have arrived in this district, principally with a view to going into stock-raising on a small scale. The agricultural results of the year have not been such as would induce the farming element to settle here; indeed, so bad did the crops turn out that nearly, if not the whole of the German settlers who came last year to Josefsburg (south of Dunmore) have looked up other locations, and will remove in the spring to other parts of the country.

CROPS.

The almost entire absence of rain during the growing season proved disastrous to the grain crop in this district. When the rains did come it was too late to save the crop, and most of it was either cut for forage or the cattle turned into the fields to eat it off.

Root crops and potatoes have turned out fairly well.

This is from no fault of the soil, but from the want of moisture. Irrigation has been tried in a few instances, and with success.

RANCHING.

There are a number of small ranches in this district, all of which are doing well, the natural increase of stock, both in cattle, horses and sheep, having been satisfactory. A flock of 900 sheep was brought in from Montana, and a new ranche started on Pi-a-Pot Creek.

But, upon the whole, the total of stock has decreased, owing to the sale of Conrad & Co.'s cattle, some 3,000 head of which have been removed to the Macleod district. The country is suitable for stock-raising, being well watered, and with grass in plenty and of excellent quality. Hay, in ordinary seasons, is abundant—having failed this year solely owing to the drought.

The following is a list of the principal ranches in this district :—

Name.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Remarks.
Adsit, A	260	18	.....	Elkwater Lake.
Baker, W	200	6	.....	Maple Creek.
Boright & Parsons	1,000	12	.....	do
C. A. C. & C. Co				Stair.
do				Dunmore.
do				Kincarth.
do	2,500	400	11,500	Crane Lake.
do				Gull Lake.
do				Swift Current.
do				Rush Lake.
Cheeseman Bros	150	50	.....	Fish Creek.
Conrad & Co	500	60	.....	do
Cumberland Bros	.....	.....	900	Pi-a-pot Creek.
Curry Bros	200	50	.....	Saskatchewan Landing.
Dixon Bros	300	16	.....	Maple Creek.
Doyle, T	400	10	.....	Skull do
Fauquier, H	200	50	.....	Bear do
Fearon, E	150	6	.....	Pi-a-pot do
Fenton, A. E	100	5	.....	Swift Current.
Gow & Strothers	145	15	.....	McKay Creek.
Hargrave, J	175	6	.....	Medicine Hat.
Johnston, T	.....	5	2,000	Bear Creek.
Lawrence & Sons	600	20	.....	Fish do
Medicine Hat Ranche	600	450	.....	Seven Persons Creek.
Mitchell Bros	400	12	.....	Elkwater Lake.
Marsh & Greely	800	16	.....	Bear Creek.
Nicol, W. L	.....	.....	3,700	McKay Creek.
O'Hare, P	250	9	.....	Maple do
O'Loughlin	400	16	.....	Skull do
Oxarart, M	5	1,000	.....	Davis' Lake.
Peecock, W	100	8	.....	Hay Creek.
Peylow, J	100	5	.....	Bull's Head,
Pollock Bros	.....	350	.....	Fish Creek.
Porter Bros	180	26	.....	Dunmore.
Quick, G. W	250	8	.....	Fish Creek.
Reid, Chas	150	20	.....	N. fork Swift Current Creek.
Robinson, J	.....	.....	1,800	Medicine Hat.
Shirtliff & Wood	450	12	.....	Maple Creek.
Thynne & Hole	.....	6	3,400	South Branch Saskatchewan.
Wallace, A. T	.....	.....	2,500	Pi-a-pot Cree.
Small lots	1,150	620	.....	

GAME.

This district was noted in former years for the abundance of its game. This year however it has hardly kept up its reputation. It would be premature, perhaps, to say that the game is becoming extinct, especially as I have remarked, in other districts of the North-West, that there are years of plenty and years of scarcity, without any apparent reason for the change.

But, if game is to be kept in the country, the game laws must be strictly enforced, if not indeed made more stringent in some of their provisions.

INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

The number of Indians and half-breeds in this district remains about the same as last year, although they are constantly moving about, and do not remain long in one place. There are no reserves or treaty Indians hereabouts.

They are well behaved and peaceable, and I have had no trouble with them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been more than usually free from prairie fires this year. A large amount of protection has been afforded by the ploughing of a fire-guard on each

side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Medicine Hat to Swift Current. There is no doubt in former years many of the fires were started by passing locomotives. The only fire of any consequence which can be ascribed to this cause occurred in July at Gull Lake, on which occasion several sheep, belonging to the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company (Sir John Kaye) were destroyed.

A fire broke out in May, within a mile of the Post at Maple Creek, and was followed up to the Hills, where it was extinguished by the united efforts of our men and the settlers.

Another fire occurred at the head of Bear Creek in the month of August. All available men from barracks were out for three days fighting this fire, which was finally got under. Careful enquiry failed to discover the origin of either of these fires.

GENERAL WORK.

Beside the regular weekly patrols mentioned in this report, the whole District—except the uninhabited portion, towards the south branch of the Saskatchewan River—has been visited by various parties, making a flying patrol from time to time.

Lost horses and cattle have been hunted up, settlers visited, and hitherto unknown sections of the country explored.

Nothing has been left undone which would tend to the public safety and well-being of the district.

I beg to forward herewith the Medical and Veterinary reports and estimates, a statement of the cases tried in this district, and the Musketry returns (not printed).

The Police map, corrected up to date, has already been sent to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. JARVIS,
Superintendent, Commanding "A" Division.

The Commissioner N.-W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. D. ANTROBUS, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, 1890.

N.-W. M. Police Headquarters "C" Division,
Battleford, 30th November, 1890,

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this day.

Owing to so many of its members becoming entitled to their discharge, the strength of the division has decreased considerably during the past year, although a number of the time-expired men re-engaged for a further term, some of one and some of three years.

Although, being rather short-handed, I have kept up the patrols constantly. During the summer a party was sent out for four or five days, and immediately on its return another was sent out; thus we had a patrol party out constantly, besides those to Onion Lake, Bresaylor, Saskatoon, the Sixty Mile Bush, Swift Current, and the several Indian reserves in this and the Onion Lake neighbourhood. From Onion Lake patrols have been regularly kept up, and the detachment there is kept constantly employed.

I am happy to be able to report that, differing from last year, the crops, both root and grain, have been most satisfactory, both as to quantity and quality, one farmer, I am informed, having threshed as much as 60 bushels of oats to the acre. The yield of other grains has been equally satisfactory, and roots of all kinds were large and good. The above satisfactory yield is owing to so much rain having fallen during the past year, the soil of this district being a light sandy, loam requiring a great deal of moisture to render it productive.

I would, in support of this, refer you to my report of last year, under the head of "Settlers."

With reference to that portion of my last year's report referring to the half-breed settlement at Jack Fish Lake, I have to report that some of the families went south during the summer, but are expected to return. There are still a large number of settlers there. This section is, in my opinion, one of, if not the finest in my district.

The Indian Department and several of the principal farmers of Battleford have selected Jack Fish Lake district as the wintering place for their cattle, and it is in every way suitable for this purpese, feed and water being abundant and the surrounding hills affording good shelter.

GENERAL WORK.

Since my last report the old stockade, which was put up in 1880, has been pulled down, and a neat wire netting fence erected around the barracks enclosing a large piece of ground. This work was done by our own men, and was very well performed. The old waggon shed, which was erected at the same time as the stockade, was also pulled down, and a flat-roofed log stable was used as a temporary waggon shed.

That patrolling was kept up constantly during the year is evident from the "Daily Journal" kept at this Post, and from which I further on give extracts.

A monthly patrol goes to Onion Lake, and from that place the detachment stationed there sends a weekly patrol to Cold Lake, Saddle Lake, Fort Pitt and the Chippewayan Reserve. Onion Lake is ninety miles from Battleford, and the trip there is usually made in about two days. A stopping place has been put up half way, which is a great convenience to both the Police and mail service.

A weekly patrol is sent to Bresaylor, and the four reserves in that neighbourhood are visited by it.

A fortnightly patrol goes to Little Pine's and Poundmaker's reserves. These are situated on the south side of the Battle River, and about forty miles distant.

A monthly patrol to Saskatoon visits Red Pheasant's Reserve, and the Stoney Reserve is visited weekly.

On the 15th January a patrol was sent on the Swift Current trail as far as Eagle Creek. The snow was very deep and the temperature as low as 45° below zero. The round trip took ten days. On the 25th a patrol was sent to Jack Fish Lake. It is possible only in winter to send a party to that district, as we can then cross the two branches of the Saskatchewan on the ice. During the summer months the difficulty of getting an outfit ferried across prevents a regular patrol. I was, however, enabled to send one three or four times during the summer.

On the 4th February I received information that a fire had taken place at the ranch, owned by Mr. W. Sinclair, at Lizard Lake, about forty miles from Battleford. I immediately sent out a party to the place, and they found that the report was correct, the house and stables being completely destroyed. The fire was accidental.

On the 5th February a patrol was sent to Carlton. This trip, which in fine weather would have been done in four days, took ten days, as the roads were almost impassable, owing to the depth of snow. The weather was also intensely cold, and in fact the whole month of February was a hard month on our men and horses; storms were frequent and the temperature ranged from 40° to 50° below zero. The mail was delayed, owing to the weather being so severe, and for three weeks no mail arrived here.

On the 28th March a party of Indians which had been camped for some days near the town were ordered to return to their reserves. A couple of men were sent to see that they left the town.

On the 4th April I was asked to send a couple of men to Thunder Child's and Moosomin's reserves by the Principal of the Industrial School, to bring back some boys who had deserted from that institution and returned to the reserves. I sent a couple of men to the above mentioned reserves, and they succeeded in finding the boys, and, having brought them in, they were handed over to the Principal of the school.

On the 11th April the first express which arrived here for several months came in from Swift Current, bringing in about twenty-five permits.

On the 28th a large bush fire was observed on the flat near the barracks. A party was sent out to prevent it from spreading; it burned out without doing any damage.

On the 20th May word was brought to barracks that a disturbance was going on in the saloon owned by one Baptiste Sayers, on the south side of the Battle River. I sent a party out immediately, and they succeeded in stopping the disturbance. As this saloon had frequently been reported to me as being conducted in a very noisy manner, I kept a strict watch over it, and caused it to be shut up for some months.

On the 3rd June I received information of the attempted mail robbery at Otter station, on the Swift Current trail. I sent a man to the station to investigate the matter, but nothing of any importance could be discovered.

On the 12th June the annual course of target practice was commenced, and every man went through the regular course, both mounted and dismounted. Revolver practice was also gone through with very good results. The shooting this year was better than in previous years, the highest score being 308 out of a possible 360.

On the 24th June information being received that a band of horses which had been stolen from the Calgary district was supposed to be in this neighbourhood, I sent a couple of men out, with instructions to examine all the bands of horses they saw and to leave a description of the stolen horses at all the reserves and ranches they visited. No traces of the band could be found in this district.

On the 1st July, during a severe storm, the horses on herd, which had been driven into the corral stampeded, and broke out of the corral. The night was a very dark and stormy one and three of the horses could not be found. I sent out men in search of them, and employed half-breeds and Indians to track them, but no traces of them could be discovered. One of them was found some months after near Regina.

On the 13th July a sad accident occurred at Warren's ranch, by which a young man named Morrow lost his life. Morrow was driving in a buckboard, and had a loaded shot-gun by his side; a sudden jolt caused the gun to fall between the rails of the buckboard. The shock set the gun off, and the charge entered Morrow's body. He lived only a few hours.

On the 27th July a mounted patrol was commenced in the town, and went on every night. The saloons were all closed at the proper hour and the south side of the town was visited. As we have not a town detachment here this patrol is kept up regularly.

A patrol was sent out several times during the summer months to Tramping Lake. This lake is about forty miles distant, and is a great resort during the breeding season for all kinds of wild fowl. I was informed that the game laws were being broken by Indians and half-breeds, who were in the habit of going to the lake and killing the game in large quantities. I put a stop to this by frequent patrols, with orders to arrest any one found killing the game.

On the 21st September a large prairie fire was observed in the direction of Thunder-Child's reserve. I immediately took some men and went out to the reserve. I found that the Indians had succeeded in getting the fire under control, and that no serious damage was done. I returned to barracks, but left a man to make inquiries as to the origin of the fire.

On the 23rd the Postmaster reported that the post office had been broken into during the night and a large quantity of stamps and some money stolen. I made careful inquiries but could not discover anything to show who the guilty party was.

On the 26th I received a telegram from the officer commanding at Prince Albert, giving a description of two men who were coming up the river and whom I was to look out for and arrest. I sent a couple of men down the river in a small boat and sent a party along the river trail to watch for them. I afterwards heard that the two men had left their boat and gone to Duck Lake to take the train. I wired accordingly to the officer commanding at Prince Albert and to the different stations the men would probably pass.

On the 31st October a large prairie fire was observed among the Eagle Hills. I took as many men as could be spared from the Post and went out. We worked all night, but as a strong wind was blowing we could not put the fire out, and returned to barracks next morning. The fire burned out the same day, and did not do so much damage as was expected at first from the fierceness with which it raged.

On the 1st November I was informed by the Principal of the Industrial School that three of the boys had left that Institution without permission and had joined Poundmaker's band. The latter had been in town for several days spending their Treaty money, and on their return to the reserve had induced the boys to go with them. I sent a couple of men to overtake them and they found that two of the boys had returned to the school of their own accord; the third was found in the Indian camp and was brought back, very much against his will, and handed over to the Principal.

On the 8th November the Farm Instructor on Moosomin's reserve informed me that a number of Saulteaux non-treaty Indians were camped on the reserve and were causing some trouble. I sent out a party to warn them to leave the reserve. These Indians come from the north side of the Saskatchewan, and cause some trouble when they come on the reserve.

General fatigue work goes on regularly in the Post.

I have, in accordance with your instructions, employed a few destitute half-breeds this winter. They do a good deal of work chopping wood, and other necessary duties.

CRIME.

From the annexed return you will perceive that crime in this district has not increased, and that the cases tried have not been of a serious nature. There have

been no cases of cattle-killing, and the case of horse-stealing brought before me resulted in dismissal, it having come out in evidence that it was mistaken identity by one or other of the parties concerned.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was thoroughly inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 2nd May, by yourself on the 28th October, and the hospital and medical stores were inspected by Senior Surgeon Jukes on the 15th October.

HORSES.

I must repeat the statement made in my report of last year, that the majority of the horses at this Post are old, and consequently unfit for the hard work they have to perform. Nine horses were cast during the year, of which number seven were sold, all realizing good prices. The remaining two were not sold, owing to one of them, the best, being at that time lame; the other is badly broken-winded, but in putting the two up as a team I hoped to have sold them. I have no doubt that they will sell in the spring when farm work commences.

The health of the horses has been very good, and I would here express my satisfaction at the care and attention given them by Veterinary Staff Sergeant Pringle.

Acting on your instructions, on the 4th November I sent twenty-four horses to be herded by Mr. J. H. Storer, those horses requiring rest.

On the 8th of November I sent six more, making thirty in all, the number authorized by you—the price charged by Mr. Storer being $1 per head per month.

Some of the most serviceable of the above horses have been brought in and replaced by others which required rest. This plan I shall carry out during the winter, and have no doubt that all the horses in the division will be benefited by it. In stormy weather Mr. Storer has agreed to bring the horses in to his farm and feed them hay.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The only outpost under my command is Onion Lake. In referring to my report of last year regarding this detachment, I would again recommend that suitable quarters for the men be erected, the house at present occupied being very cold, as well as otherwise unsuitable. I have arranged with the owner, Mr. Gibson, to have it put in good repair for the winter. I must, however, repeat my recommendation of last year, which, if carried out would render the men more comfortable, and in the end would be a saving to the Government.

We are still paying $15 per month rent for the house, and I feel confident we have now paid more in rent than the value of the building. This outpost has been visited regularly every month.

For the patrols from here I would refer you to "General Work" in this report

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

As reported under the heading of, "General Work," I have rendered every possible assistance to the above Department. I received the treaty money from Inspector Norman at Saskatoon, and handed their respective boxes to Indian Agent Williams, of the Battleford Agency; and Indian Agent Mann, of the Onion Lake Agency. Escorts were also furnished them to assist at the payment on the different reserves.

On the 8th July it was reported to me by the Indian Agent that there was to be a "Sun Dance" at Little Pine's reserve, and as that band was trying to induce the Indians of other reserves to join them he requested that I should stop the dance.

I at once paraded a small party, which was on the point of starting when Indian Commissioner Reed arrived.

We consulted together as to what had better be done, and decided that a messenger should be sent out, and if the Indians still persisted in their purpose he would call upon me. The messenger brought back word that the Indians had made up their minds not to hold the dance.

I accompanied Mr. Reed the following day with two men, and went to all the reserves in this district west of Battleford. His visit was satisfactory, and he at the same time thanked me for the services I had rendered.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The general conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables of my division has been good. Of course, there were a number of breaches of discipline, for which the offenders were awarded suitable punishment. The discipline of the division is good and is well maintained. I would have liked to have had more drill during the year, but being so short-handed, and there being so much work to do at a post like this, where the buildings are so scattered and cover such a large extent of ground, I was unable to have regular parades, but I was careful to take advantage, for the purpose of drill, of every opportunity. Target practice, both carbine and revolver, mounted and dismounted, was performed by all members of the division—the shooting this year being better than last.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is good, the following being the average age, height, chest measurement and weight:—

Average age		24 yrs.
do	height	5 ft. 9 in.
do	chest measurement	38 in.
do	weight	155 lbs.

RECRUITS.

Only one man was recruited here during the year.

Several men whose time expired applied for re-engagement and were accepted.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, with the exception of a few cases of an epidemic resembling influenza, which caused the absence from duty of from five to fifteen men at one time; but I am happy to state that the disease was of very short duration and that none of the patients showed any alarming symptoms. I regret to have to report one death, that of Staff Sergeant Kirk, who was admitted to hospital on the 20th October. From the time he was admitted until the 24th October he gradually sank, and at 9.15 p.m. of the last mentioned date he died.

Staff Sergeant Kirk was an excellent non-commissioned officer, and was a general favourite with every one here, both members of the Force and civilians. He was one of the oldest members of the Force, having joined in the spring of 1874.

He served in the Irish constabulary for a number of years, after which he joined "B" Battery, R.C.A., which he left to join the North-West Mounted Police.

RATIONS.

The rations at present supplied the division are of excellent quality and the issue abundantly large. The crops being so good this year, we were enabled to purchase potatoes at a comparatively low figure. Last year they could not be had in the district, and were of course very much missed. The beef supplied is of first-class quality.

KITS, CLOTHING, &C.,

are of excellent quality but the quantity has this year been limited. I respectfully recommend that the size rolls be more closely followed at headquarters. With reference to mitts for heavy fatigue work, I would beg to draw your attention to my report of last year.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The Winchester carbines at this Post are all old. Most of them are honey combed which does not improve their shooting. By your order I sent some of the worst to headquarters.

In a number of these the mechanism had got out of order, thus rendering them dangerous.

The revolvers are a good, strong arm, but do not shoot accurately, owing to, in my opinion, the cartridges being too heavily loaded.

There are at this Post two 9-pr. M. L. and two 7-pr. brass guns. The former are serviceable but the latter are not.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this Post during the past year.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Considering the large reduction in the strength of the division, the amount deposited in the Dominion savings bank compares favourably with that of previous years.

The amount deposited last year comes to about $2,500 by 27 depositors. This represents the amount paid through the pay-sheets, and does not include money banked outside of the Dominion Savings Bank.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

are in good condition, although some of each are rather old; still, we have sufficient for use. I would beg to draw your attention to my reports of the last two years, in which I recommended that a "D" be put at the back of the saddles, near the top of the cantle. This could be used to strap the cloak or blanket to, and would thus keep it from pressing on the horse's back.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, with the exception of the patrol waggons and some of the buckboards.

During this year I got new iron axles for one of the patrol waggons, and it has since stood hard trips without breaking, but the wooden axles always give way on even moderately rough roads.

I would respectfully request that a couple of spring waggons be sent me. They would carry almost as much load as a "patrol," and would be more durable and lighter on the horses.

The winter transport is all in good order.

FORAGE.

The forage this year is a great contrast to that of last, both hay and oats being of first-class quality.

Enough oats have been contracted for to preclude the possibility of our having to import.

STABLES.

One of the three log stables mentioned in my report of last year has been pulled down, and the logs will be used to build a new waggon shed. One of the others is used as a sick horse stable, but is rapidly falling, and I fear will not last much longer.

The third is the best of the log stables, but is not used now, as so many of the horses are on herd, and it is too cold to put sick horses in. I would strongly recommend that the two last mentioned be replaced by frame buildings, similar to the stable in which the division horses are now kept.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of my division is very good, and is in first-class order.

BARRACKS AND FURNITURE.

In my report of last year I stated that a wash-room was required at this Post. One has lately been built, which is a great comfort—I might almost say a luxury—to the men, and the barrack rooms are in consequence much cleaner and healthier.

Nothing has been done to the ceilings, but the brown paper and boards with which they are now ceiled keep the rooms sufficiently warm. New storm sashes, with one pane of glass to open on hinges, are being made, and I hope to put them up shortly—that is, as soon as they are glazed.

I would again recommend that a wainscotting $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet high be placed around the rooms. This would prevent the breaking of the plaster, and would not only add greatly to their general appearance, but would make them warmer. I would also again recommend iron cots, in place of the wooden trestles now in use.

The Commanding Officers quarters' have been made much more comfortable, and look better, from having this year been tar-papered and clap-boarded. This work was done by contract, and I had a foundation coat of paint put on by our own painter.

The orderly room, division office and Sergeant Major's quarters have been plastered. All the old log buildings have been mudded and whitewashed. In the Quartermaster's store and office two new doors have been placed and a brick chimney built.

A new house has been built near the hospital for the Assistant Surgeon. It is a pretty building, and is very well finished, both inside and out. The contractor, Mr. W. J. Barker, has fulfilled his contract to my entire satisfaction. He also put the addition and tank to the pump-house, and built the wash-room in the same workmanlike manner.

Acting on your orders I allow no fires to be placed in any building which has not a brick chimney.

FUEL.

Wood only is used. During the past year part of the contract was filled by supplying half-dry, wood which will, I think, considerably lessen the consumption.

I trust that at an early date we may be supplied with coal.

TELEPHONES.

The Post is connected with all the business places in town and with the Indian office and Industrial School in South Battleford. The wire connecting the town with Mr. Bourke's, on the north side of the Saskatchewan, was broken by the steamboat last summer and has not yet been repaired.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Government Telegraph Service line is still the only one passing this place, the terminal points being Qu'Appelle and Edmonton.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Besides Babcocks, we have a first-class fire engine and reel, with sufficient hose to reach from the pump-house to the new barrack-rooms and stables.

The pump-house, as recommended by me in my last year's report, has been enlarged by the addition of 12 feet. In this addition the engine and reel are placed, and under the floor a tank capable of holding about 3,000 gallons has been sunk.

This tank is very strongly made, and the contractor guarantees that the water in it will not freeze.

It is filled from the pump in the same building. A brick chimney has been put in place of the stovepipe running through the roof. Water buckets and barrels distributed about the barracks are constantly kept full in case of fire.

I would recommend that a windmill and tank be placed within the barrack square. With these we would at all times have an abundance of water.

WATER SUPPLY.

My remarks under "Fire Protection" will also come under this head. The water drawn from the pump in pump-house is not fit to drink or for cooking purposes, but is suitable for horses. Water for barrack use has to be drawn from the Saskatchewan River a distance of about half a mile.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are good. Since my last report the bridges over the creeks west, east and south of Battleford have been repaired, and are now in good condition.

The Government bridge over Battle River is now built, and is a very strong and imposing looking structure.

The old bridge will be taken down and used for repairing the smaller bridges in the neighbourhood.

FERRIES.

There are no licensed ferries in this district. A private ferry on the Saskatchewan is owned by Mr. F. Bourke, and is occasionally used by us in summer when crossing patrol parties to the north side of that river.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The permit system is no more approved of now than heretofore, but no infringement of the liquor law has come under my notice. The license to sell 4 per cent. beer has, I think, lessened the consumption of spirits.

SETTLERS.

The settlers are quite satisfied with their crops this year, and well they might be, as the yield was very good and large, and the quality excellent. They deserve their success, as they imported the best seed obtainable.

RANCHING.

The ranches in this district have done very well during the past year, having wintered most of their cattle at Jack Fish Lake. There were no losses, with the exception of a few calves, which were born too early in the spring. The MacFarlane Bros. have done remarkably well with their large band of horses. The breed is good and their horses sell well. I would respectfully recommend that both they and Thomas Dewan, whose stock is also good, be given an opportunity of supplying the Police with remounts during the coming year.

The following are the principal stock-owners in this district, and the approximate number of stock they hold. Of course, this will appear small in comparison with the southern portion of the Territory, but it must be remembered that this is a new country, and it is only within the last few years that settlers have gone in for stock-raising:—

Macfarlane Bros	140 horses.
Thos. Dewan	75 do
W. J. Barker	50 cattle.
W. H. Sinclair	100 do
R. Wyld	300 do
C. M. Daunais	75 do
P. Paynter	75 do
R. G. Speers	75 do
do	100 sheep.
F. Bourke	100 cattle.

In addition to the above there are in this district about twenty-five settlers who have on an average from ten to fifteen head of cattle and from five to ten horses each.

GAME.

Although more abundant last year than the previous one, is still more so this year than last, particularly small game.

Swans, geese and ducks were very plentiful, and prairie chicken were more numerous this than they have been for many years.

Some deer have also been killed near Bresaylor, one man having killed several. The game is well protected during the close season.

INDIANS.

The Indians have done very well with their crops, and if they continue to work next as they have done this year they will soon be self-supporting.

They very seldom leave their reserves, unless on pass. Their success is in a great measure, if not altogether, due to the ability and energy of the Indian Agents and Farm Instructors, whose exertions are highly commendable.

HALF-BREEDS.

A number of half-breed families left the district last summer for the south, but the greater part of them are expected to return.

Those who remained here have done better than for some years past, some having worked on the Regina and Long Lake Railway with their teams, others freighted from Swift Current and Saskatoon, and the remainder either worked on their own claims or were employed by settlers.

Accompanying this report are the following:—

Report of Assistant-Surgeon Paré.
do Veterinary Staff Sergeant Pringle.
Return of criminal cases.
do mileage (not printed).

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the able assistance I have received from all members of my division, and must express the hope that in the ensuing year the division will be stronger in number, as at times during the past year the men have been worked very hard.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. D. ANTROBUS,
Superintendent, Commanding "C" Division.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, COMMANDING "B" DIVISION.

REGINA, N,W.T., 13th December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "B" Division for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

Not having taken over the division until the 7th of October last, and having still my duties as Acting Paymaster to perform, I have not had the opportunity I could have wished of inspecting and making myself thoroughly acquainted with the men and the district under my command. However, the efficiency with which the officers of the division, Inspectors Primrose, Constantine and McGibbon, and Inspector Drayner, attached from the Depot, perform their duties, leaves nothing to be desired, and relieves me, to a great extent, enabling me to devote my entire attention to the work which more immediately devolves upon me in my dual capacity.

On the 6th January last Inspector Howe took over the command of the division from Superintendent Jarvis, who had been transferred to "A" Division, and on the 10th of the same month the Headquarters District, with all the detachments connected therewith, excepting that in the town of Regina, was transferred from the Depot to "B" Division.

The state of the district, owing to the large extent of country over which it spreads, has necessarily been varied. Speaking in general terms, however, and from an agricultural standpoint, the season has been a happy one, attributable to the unusually heavy and regular rainfall, and freedom from early frosts, which latter were limited to small areas. A very wet month of September, followed by October equally so, to some extent retarded harvesting.

CRIME.

On the 3rd of July last Inspector Constantine committed one Mike Brennan for trial on a charge of bringing stolen property into Canada. He was tried at Moosomin by Judge Wetmore on the 28th of the same month, and sentenced to seven years in Manitoba Penitentiary. Brennan came from Minot, North Dakota.

At the same court David McClung was tried for poisoning a dog and a horse, the property of Joseph and Albert Hostetter, found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Two men, Frank Ion and John Gordon, were at the same sitting of the court tried on a charge of arson, in having set fire to the Cambrian Hotel at Wapella. Both were found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of five and fifteen years respectively.

On the 22nd of July William Houle, a half-breed, was sentenced by Judge Richardson to five years' imprisonment for horse-stealing.

These are the more serious crimes which have been dealt with in the district. There has been, of course, the usual proportion of minor offences.

There is a case pending against one Cyrus Kniseley for shooting at A. Hostetter. The prisoner was released on bail. Kniseley comes from the same locality as McClung, referred to above. There seems to be two factions existing, between which a system of reprisals is carried on.

From the reports the number of lunatics sent to the asylum seems to have been unusually large.

PATROLS.

On the 30th April a party consisting of twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and constables, with thirty-seven horses, under the command of Inspector Primrose,

left Regina for Wood Mountain, arriving there on the 4th of May. Inspector Drayner, who had been at the latter place since March receiving orders to proceed to Alameda. Upon these changes having been effected the system of patrols, which had been interrupted by winter, was resumed, and the whole extent of boundary from a point some ninety and odd miles to the westward of Wood Mountain to Rhineland in Manitoba brought under Police surveillance. Patrolling was carried on through the summer and until November, when the Wood Mountain detachment was ordered into Regina, leaving behind them nine non-commissioned officers and constables, two of whom are stationed at Willow Bunch. At the same time the Alameda detachment went into winter quarters.

Regular patrols still continue from the coal fields eastward through Manitoba, while east and west from Wood Mountain a flying patrol goes out when the weather permits of travelling.

In November, in accordance with instructions, a sergeant and six constables were sent to Manitoba, and additional detachments posted at Emerson, Gretna and Ridgeville.

Inspector Bégin with two non-commissioned officers and six constables, left on the opening of navigation for Grand Rapids, where the Saskatchewan empties into Lake Winnipeg and Norway House, a Hudson's Bay Company post at the foot of the same lake, for duty in the District of Keewatin, where they remained during the summer, returning to headquarters in October.

In connection with this detachment, I have to record the lamentable accident of the wreck of the patrol boat "Keewatin," by which Regl. No. 2162, Corporal H. O. Morphy, and Regl. No. 2439, Constable de Beaujeu, lost their lives, the only survivor of the disaster being Captain Watts, who was in command of the boat, but who has since succumbed to the effects of his exposure. I make this brief mention of the detachment on account of its members belonging to "B" Division, Inspector Bégin having made his report directly to you.

In addition to the patrols referred to above, regular and periodical journeys are made from all detachments to the outlying settlements and settlers in their neighbourhoods, and visits paid to all Indian reservations within their reach.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Detachments of this division furnished escorts to the Indian Department for the money intended for the Indian Treaty payments to the following places: Birtle, Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Touchwood, Muscowpetung's, Pi-a-pot's and Duck Lake. They also attended during the payments.

Assistance has also been rendered on several occasions recovering truants from the Indian School at Fort Qu'Appelle.

CUSTOMS.

Valuable assistance is still rendered the Customs Department in collecting duty at points beyond the reach of regular Customs Officials, and in the prevention of smuggling, the work of the Manitoba contingent being chiefly on this behalf. I have been informed that since the posting of the detachments in Emerson, and the neighbourhood, and the establishment of patrols on the trails east and west, the number of persons reporting has about trebled, and the work of the Customs officers considerably lightened.

In addition to the above, the Manitoba detachments render assistance to the Interior Department.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the division has, on the whole, been good, no serious breaches having occurred.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice, owing to the scattered state of the division, could be carried on only in a very desultory manner.

RECRUITS.

There has been no recruiting in this division.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has, on the whole, been very good. The more serious cases of illness were:—

Regl No. 530, Staff Sergeant Fyffe, inflammation of the lungs.
Regl. No. 1649, Constable Haslett, fever.
Regl. No. 1926, Constable Outram, rheumatism.
Constable Outram, who was in hospital for the greater portion of last winter, is again laid up from the same cause.

RATIONS.

Wood Mountain and Touchwood are the only places at which rations are issued. The former is supplied from here; the latter purchases locally. The remainder of the detachments are boarded either at hotels or with private families.

ARMS.

Concerning the arms, I cannot say much. Those carbines which I have had the opportunity of inspecting I have found more or less "honeycombed." Barring this they are in as good order as can be expected of arms which are weak in construction, and subjected to the wear and tear which these have had.

The revolvers are in good order.

INSPECTIONS.

On the 25th of January Inspector Primrose left Regina and visited and inspected the whole of the detachments in the Territories, except Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch. Since that time nearly all have been visited at different times either by yourself or Inspector Howe.

HORSES.

The work of the division has been done with some little difficulty with the horses at present on the strength. A number of new ones will be required for the coming season.

Numbers 1788 and 1630, the former at Moosomin and the latter in Manitoba, have had to be shot, on account of injuries received which rendered them unfit for anything.

The number of miles travelled during the year was 236,595.

I omitted to mention above that horse No. 1412 died at the Coalfields detachment of diabetes.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

The saddles, with the exception of the lining, which is wearing out, but which can easily be renewed, are in very good order. In harness I am not so well off, but am not able to speak with certainty as to my requirements in that particular.

I would request that a few sets of cart harness be supplied for use with "jumpers" in those localities where patrolling has to be carried on in winter over badly broken trails.

TRANSPORT.

The wheeled transport is reported as being in good order generally.

FORAGE.

Hay is readily procurable this season on account of the abundant rainfall, which, however, has also had a corresponding disadvantage in rendering the curing and stacking a little difficult.

Forage is not purchased at many of the detachments the horses being for the most part boarded.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

In quality the clothing furnished maintains its usual standard, but there is much to be desired in the regularity of the supply.

BANK DEPOSITS.

The bank deposits during the year, in spite of the increase in the strength of the division, show a falling off, being only $2,987.49, against $3,880 for last year. This, I think, is to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of the men are this year's recruits, who, as a rule, do not deposit much during their first year.

GAME.

Small game is reported plentiful this season. It is to be regretted, however, from a sportsman's standpoint, that it was seen fit to disallow the amendment to the Game Ordinance passed last year by the Legislative Assembly for the prevention of the killing of game out of season by Indians.

GENERAL.

On the 20th of August Inspector Primrose, having been relieved by Inspector Drayner, from Alameda, came in from Wood Mountain and took over the command of the "Depot" Division during the absence of Superintendent Gagnon on leave.

On the 7th of October I took over the command of "B" Division from Inspector Howe, together with such stores, &c., as were then at this Post, Inspector Howe proceeding shortly afterwards to Battleford on transfer to "C" Division.

On the 22nd of November I received my appointment as Superintendent, dating from the 1st of that month.

Accompanying this report are the following :—

Report from Inspector McGibbon, in command of the Manitoba Detachment.

Report of Regl. No. 1621, Sergeant St. George, in charge of the Rhineland detachment.

Report of Regl. No. 1863, Corporal Baby, in charge at Manitou.

Report of Regl. No. 1862, Constable Stewart, of the Snowflake Detachment.

Return of criminal and other cases tried in this district.

Distribution state of the division, 30th June, 1890, and 30th November, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,

Superintendent, Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner, N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MORDEN, MAN., 31st October 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report from 1st December, 1889, to 31st October, 1890.

The nature of the duty performed by the North-West Mounted Police on the Manitoba frontier, is as follows :—

Guarding the Crown timber; collecting timber and hay dues for the Crown Timber Department; preventing smuggling and collecting duty, and issuing "Let-passes" for the Customs; also sending in monthly crop and weather bulletins for the Department of Interior.

There are fourteen stations in all, eleven on the boundary line, extending from Ridgeville (east of Emerson) to Sourisford, and patrols from east of Emerson to

Winlow, North-West Territory. There are two men at each station, one of whom is at all times at the station, the other out on patrol east or west, taken in turn by each of the men, an average of 25 miles between each detachment.

Other detachment, headquarters at Morden.

One teamster for work at Deloraine.

Corporal Baby as acting collector at Manitou. This corporal is the best man I have for the Customs work, as he thoroughly understands the Customs laws and has that particular knack of finding out things, such as smuggling. Most of the Customs seizures were made by him.

Considerable smuggling has been stopped since our arrival here in November, 1888. Settlers had forgotten that there was a boundary line, and of course a hue-and-cry was raised against us at first, more particulary in the Sourisford district, as we made a few seizure there.

The number of entries made since 1st January, 1890, is 187, mostly small collections, such as groceries, &c. Parties with horses, cattle, &c., invariably go to the Customs officers at Killarney and Deloraine, as the animals have to be inspected by the quarantine officers at those points.

There were fourteen free entries made of "Settlers' Effects" from Dakota, to the value of $3,422. Male adults, 14; female adults, 10; children, 12; total, 36.

English-Canadians, 11; French-Canadians, 2; Irish, 2; Norwegians, 10; Icelanders, 4; English, 4; Mennonites, 3; total, 36.

A considerable number of "Let-passes" were issued to the Mennonites in the Reinland district, to allow them to go to Walhella, Dakota, with their grist. They save 2c. per bushel by going there.

The mills at Manitou and Crystal City do considerable gristing for Dakota settlers.

All information gathered from hearsay or otherwise has been reported to the Customs.

The following seizures were made at:—

Reinland	By Corp. Baby	1
Wood End	Insp. McGibbon	1
Mountain	Const. McCubbin	1
Manitou	Corp. Baby	1
Lyleton	Insp. McGibbon	1
Clearwater	Corp. Byrne	1
Sourisford	Corp. Baby	3
Deloraine	do	1
Winlow	do	1
Crystal City	do	1
Total		12

DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 2069, Const. H. H. Moore, 23rd April.
do 2222 do J. Little, 23rd May.
Both from Reinland.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A few of the saddles had to be repaired during the year. Most of the horse blankets are worn out.

TRANSPORT.

The six jumpers purchased from the Hudson Bay Co. in November, 1888, are worn out, and will not be of any use the coming winter.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

A large percentage of the carbines had to be sent to Regina for repair.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline has been very good, considering that liquor is sold in all the towns along the line. Regl. No. 1202, Sergt. W. D. Bruce; and Regl. No. 1280, Sergt. S. Mathewson, gave me every assistance in keeping discipline while they were stationed in Manitoba.

HORSES.

Horse No. 1630 received a kick on the stifle, which caused a fracture of the fibula, on the 9th March, 1890, and has been off duty since that date.

Horses 598 and 1618 have been troubled with bad teeth.

Horse 1150, contracted feet.
do 1628, sore back.
do 755, sore legs.

I enclose a report from Regl. No. 1621, Sergt. St. George, which gives an article on the Mennonites.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. McGIBBON,
Inspector.

The Officer Commanding "B" Division,
Regina.

Reinland, Man., 20th October, 1890.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows on the country and settlers, &c. surrounding this detachment of "B" Division, North-West Mounted Police, stationed here on preventive duty.

The Mennonite reserve, consisting of Townships 1, Range 1, east of the Principal Meridian, and Townships 1, 2 and 3 of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the east third of Range 5, west of the Meridian, is divided into two municipalities—Douglass and Reinland. With the exception of a few farmers, who have bought school and Hudson Bay Company's lands, and of some merchants, &c, more especially men connected with agricultural implement agencies and other businesses supported by Mennonite farmers, these municipalities, numbering some 6,600 souls, are peopled exclusively by Mennonites.

The Mennonites, so called from their founder, Meno Simon, emigrated from Holland, Germany and Swizerland in the eighteenth century, to Russia, in the hopes of there finding relief from the bitter persecutions to which they had been for some time subject.

Placed by the Russian authorities on what was then almost a desert, (north of the Black Sea) it was not many years till, by their efforts, the country became thickly settled. The course of events ran smoothly enough until the years 1871-72, when the Russian Government determined, dispite their original agreement, to enforce compulsory service among them for the National army.

The Mennonites determined, rather than submit to this and other obnoxious laws, to seek new homes, and as the result of examinations by delegates, &c., the exodus to Manitoba and different points in the United States began.

The first settlers here arrived in 1872, and for several years a steady stream of immigration continued, so that, with the children born in Manitoba since their arrival, the reserve is now thickly populated.

They have to a great extent retained their custom of living in communities. The 160 acres belonging to each man are thrown into the common land surrounding each village.

These villages are in summer very pleasant in appearance. The houses are generally almost hid from view by groves of ash and other trees, while little flower gardens are attached to even the poorest houses.

Large kitchen gardens lay further back from the house, and as a rule they raise good vegetables.

Their cattle are tended by a herdsman, who is paid by the village, and who, early in the morning, passes down the street blowing a horn as a signal. At sunset the cattle are brought home by the herder, and they generally manage to pick out their own stables without assistance. These stables generally adjoin the farmer's house and communicate by a door with it.

The class of horses met with on the reserve is, on the whole, very good, being large and powerful, and yet not too heavy for fairly fast travelling. The prices demanded and given are, however, in my opinion, exorbitant (an average team costs from $400, to $500) taking into account the price of good horses only a little farther west.

Cattle are by no means what they should be, chiefly owing to the lack of good bulls, scrubs abounding. However, I am informed that they began with just as poor a lot of horses as the cattle are now, so that with some well-bred bulls to breed from improvement may be expected.

The number of horses in the two municipalities is about 4,609.

Some cases of glanders have occurred during the last year—six having been shot near Gretna and several on this half of the reserve. No disease, as far as I am aware, has occurred among cattle.

Sheep are not kept much, but some fair stock has been imported from the United States.

Pigs and poultry every Mennonite keeps, bacon, &c., being used very much more than beef, which is regarded by them as more or less of a luxury.

Live stock is not exported to any extent, the towns in the neighbourhood of the reserve take the surplus.

Large shipments of eggs are made to Winnipeg. Their butter is not in demand among the English speaking people in the surrounding districts, owing to the generally inferior quality, which is due, I think, to their not working it enough after taking it from the churn.

However, it is to cereals these people devote themselves most, and on the whole with success, as the numerous elevators at Morden and Gretna testify.

There are steam mills at Morden, Gretna and Blumenort, and windmills at Reinland and Rosenthal. The western half of the reserve is not well supplied in this line, and great numbers go to Walhalla, a small town six miles from the line, in American territory. Wheat goes over, having been first checked by us, and returns as flour.

The harvest this year, some little time before reaping, was expected to outdo all previous ones, but owing to too rapid ripening and very heavy continuous rains later on it has unfortunately not turned out quite so well as expected. However, it has been on the whole a fair year.

Roughly speaking, the soil of the eastern half is clay loam, while the western half is inclined to be sandy.

On the whole, the eastern half raises more grain to the acre than the western.

The average of the reserve is as follows:—Wheat, 15 bushels per acre; Oats, 20 to 25 bushels per acre; Flax; 7 to 10 bushels per acre; Barley, 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Garden stuff was coming on very well but the frosts of the latter half of August did considerable damage. Although I made inquiries at different points, I heard of no damage done to grain by these frosts.

One hail storm, also in August, did some damage between Reinland and Plum Coulée, but the area damaged was inconsiderable.

The rainfall in 1890 was much heavier, and earlier than of late years, but the numerous dried up creeks and sloughs, and the testimony of the settlers, point to a succession of dry years.

There are no rivers on the reserve, water is struck nearly everywhere a few feet below the surface.

Firewood is only procurable at the extreme west end of the reserve, in the Pembina Mountains, which necessitates long journeys for most of those in search of it.

A good deal of manure is used as fuel in their large brick stoves which take up a good deal of space in their living rooms.

The manner of preparing it is as follows: The manure is spread out in their stable yards till nearly dry, and when a sufficient quantity is ready a team of horses is used to tramp it into a solid mass. This is then cut into blocks of about a foot square, and these blocks are left in the open air all summer to dry. The advantages claimed for this fuel are cheapness and the length of time it burns.

Hay will soon have to be imported from a distance, or grown, as vacant lands now form a very small percentage of the reserve, and are chiefly school and Hudson Bay Company lands.

Prairie fires are, owing to the large area cultivated, almost things of the past.

Prairie chicken this year are very numerous, but ducks and geese, in the absence of open water, are scarce.

I may here remark that the Mennonite is a scrupulous observer of the game laws.

From the nature of things, it was not to be expected that this district would receive a visit from any of the numerous delegates or farmers, &c., who have been doing Manitoba and the North-West Territories. On the other hand, quite a number of Mennonites have paid visits to different parts to look for new lands, chiefly in the Lake Dauphin district, and along the Manitoba and North-Western Railroad, in Manitoba, Gleichen and Calgary, in the North-West Territories.

A few of the Mennonites from the United States have come in from time to time, and now and then a family arrives from the remaining settlements in Russia.

On the whole, I may say that the Mennonites are in general prosperous and contented. They certainly are a hard working and peaceful class of settlers.

Crime of any sort is almost unknown on the reserve.

They have a number of meeting houses and schools. A regretable feature about the latter is the fact that English is not taught, and the rising generation is growing up as ignorant of the language of the Dominion as those who came some eighteen years ago from Russia.

The elders of the communities exercise immense power, and their word is law, even in the most trivial matters. For example: the members of one community are not allowed to paint their houses outside, and must wear one particular kind of heavy cloth cap in summer, and so on.

These elders are averse to any intellectual improvements or educational advance whatever among the Mennonites, and so long as they remain so these people will be what they are to-day—foreigners in language, customs and sentiments.

A few years ago an attempt was made by some of the more enlightened ones to introduce geographical maps into one of the village schools. This led to a rupture in the community, and the result is, to-day two schools and two churches in the same village, the respective members of which often do not speak to each other, although in some cases they are brothers, or even father and son.

I enclose a map of the reserve.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
V. T. ST. GEORGE,
Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

N.-W.M. Police, Manitou, Man., 17th October, 1890.

Sir,—I have the honour of reporting to you regarding the general state of this district as follows:—

The settlers in this neighbourhood are, for the most part, Canadians from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with a small percentage of Immigrants from

Great Britain. In Townships 48, 49, 58 and 59 there are a number of settlers who were from the State of Massachusetts, and of French Canadian origin; also a few Germans from Alsace-Lorraine. In these townships the people, generally speaking, are Roman Catholics, and have a church and schools of that religion. These people are not in as good circumstances as the settlers in the eastern and southern portions of the district, having been visited by two successive hail storms during the past summer.

During last year the first shipment of cattle was made direct to Montreal, with such good results that another train-load was shipped this year, and promises to grow into a good trade.

Butter is an awkward article to handle, as in all other parts of the Province, from the lack of any system of grading, and until something is done in the matter the trade will never amount to anything, although several merchants in town handle it with indifferent success. What really first-class butter is made finds ready sale to private persons at an advance above market prices of from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, and is never handled by the merchants. Eggs are shipped in small quantities, and find ready market at this season.

There are very few new settlers in the district, for the reason that there is no vacant Government land fit for cultivation, this part having been settled for some eight or ten years, although there is plenty of unoccupied land; still, it is in the hands of speculators who hold it at high figures. School sections are commencing to sell.

The Indian reservation at Swan Lake is, I believe, a small one, and I know little or nothing regarding it, as my duties here, so far, have never called me in that direction. The distance is about 30 miles.

The soil is very varied, being rather sandy near the International boundary line, and becomes better as you go north with the bush land.

Water is very plentiful and easily procured. The deepest well I know of is 40 feet, and a good average is about 25 feet. Shale comes within 18 inches of the surface at the town and extends to a depth of 40 feet.

Swan Lake lies in the north-west corner of the district; the Pembina River flows from it in a south-easterly direction. In the northern part small lakes and ponds are numerous. The general lay of the country is rolling bluffs, and intersected by deep coulées, which feed the Pembina.

Generally speaking, the settlers are in good circumstances, having good buildings on their farms and a much larger area fenced than is generally the case in this Province.

The area under cultivation is something over 40,000 acres. Cattle are largely raised, and the general inclination and object of the settlers seems to be to increase the stock to as large an extent as the land is capable of sustaining.

The cattle of this district are of a better grade and larger size than I have elsewhere observed throughout southern Manitoba.

Hay is plentiful, and a shortage will never be felt again, such as was the case last year, as settlers have learned a lesson and are saving the straw, which has been found to winter cattle equally as well as hay, and greatly lessons the demand for the latter.

A few are commencing to stall-feed a few head of cattle for the spring market, and seem satisfied with the result.

River fish are plentiful in Swan Lake, pike and jackfish being the principal varieties.

Elk and moose, besides the smaller varieties of deer, are numerous, and prairie chickens are abundant, owing to the rigid enforcement of the game laws.

There is a practice amongst the Indians and half-breeds of shooting doe elk in early spring and cutting out the unborn fawn, and leaving the deer to rot, without even taking off the skin. It is wasteful and most destructive as the does are easily shot at this season.

There are large forests of poplar and oak in the north, but they have been killed by fire mostly, and are in such shape that should a fire run through it now wood will be scarce.

Generally speaking, settlers are well satisfied with the district, which is well adapted to mixed farming, and there is usually more moisture than elsewhere, as rain seems to follow the course of the river.

The grain crop this year is poor ; fields which looked magnificent in July thresh out very poorly, and I very much doubt if the average will reach 15 bushels per acre. Oats are better, averaging about 30 bushels per acre. Barley is not good, and from 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

Roots have been an abundant crop, and have grown to great size. Flax I have not observed in this district.

Hail visited the northern part of the district on two successive occasions destroying some grain totally, and in many cases the straw was unfit to cut.

I have heard of no prairie fires this season as yet.

There had been no disease amongst cattle or horses of a malignant nature.

A grist mill has been completed this season at Manitou and an other at Pilot Mound. The capacity of the former is 75 barrels per day ; the latter is about the same or larger.

These mills will be largely patronized by Americans, as there are no mills on their side of the line from Walhalla, on the east side of the Pembina Mountains, to St. Johns, a distance of about 100 miles.

These mills will greatly increase the traffic across the line, and I would recomend that they should give bonds not to retain any of the wheat from across the line, and should be made to keep a bonded wheat book, as is the system adopted by the United States Customs.

The frost of the 22nd of August did some damage to low-lying land but to no great extent.

The rainfall has been very heavy, and already parts of the trails are in a very bad condition, the land being thoroughly soaked. But having no means of observing the exact amount of water which fell, I cannot pretend to say further than that during one storm this summer, a pail standing away from any drip from a roof was filled within 2 inches of the top in one night.

I enclose a map showing stations and patrols.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. D BABY,
Corporal in Charge of Detachment.

Inspector J. A. McGibbon,
Commanding N.-W. M. Police,
Morden.

No. 6 Detachment, North W. M.-Police.
Snowflake, Man., 15th October, 1890.

Sir,—I beg to submit report of Township 1, Ranges 8, 9 and 10, on the different subjects mentioned in your letter I received on the 9th inst.

Nationality?—The settlers are composed of English, Scotch and Irish from the old country and people from Ontario, Canada. They appear to be an industrious, social and persevering class, particularly carefnl of the education of their children, of temperate habits and religously inclined.

District devoted to grain or cattle?—The whole of the settlers are engaged in mixed farming, both cattle and grain being grown with success.

Is hay plentiful?—Few of the settlers have on their homesteads sufficient hay for their own consumption ; the majority have to purchase hay in Dakota.

Are shipments of cattle, eggs &c., made?—Cattle and farm produce of all kinds are disposed of at Manitou and Pilot Mound, and bring good prices.

If the settlers are of a generally prosperous class?—Settlers who have been in the country some time are in comfortable circumstances, but those who arrived within the last three or four years have had difficulties to contend with, owing to failure of crops for the past two years. The present year, however, promises to ameliorate the condition of the latter class.

Number of new settlers?—There have been no fresh settlers during the present year, but it is the intention of some Dakota families to cross over shortly.

Indians?—The whole neighbourhood for miles around is entirely free of Indians. A few half-breeds occasionally pass through during the fall on a hunting expedition.

Soil?—The soil is principally black loam, with clay sub-soil.

Rainfall?—A considerable quantity of rain fell during the months of June, July, August and September, averaging about 4 inches per month. During September harvesting was greatly delayed owing to the wet.

Streams?—There are two streams, the Pembina on the N. E. and Snowflake Creek in the S. E corner of T 1 R 9. Snowflake Creek is now almost dry.

Vacant land?—The whole of the vacant land, as shown in plan, is in possession of speculators, who are endeavouring to affect sales, but require a higher figure than the ordinary settler can afford to pay.

It the settlers are generally satisfied?—The settlers, on the whole, are well satisfied at present, as prospects are much brighter this year.

If the crops have been fair?—The crops are of the average yield, and will enable the settlers to a great extent to recover the losses sustained by the failure of crops during the last two years.

Hail, frost?—There has been a remarkable absence of hail in the district, and only a very slight frost during the middle of August and beginning of September, no damage whatever being done to grain.

Average bushels per acre, wheat, &c.?—Owing to the wet, the grain has not yet been threshed, but the estimated yield is as follows: Wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 25 bushels; barley, 20 bushels, per acre.

Lay of country?—The entire country consists of rolling prairie.

Game?—Game is rather scarce, their being only a few prairie chicken.

Prairie fires?—There has been no trouble with prairie fires as yet.

If district visited by practical farmers or delegates this summer?—There has been no visits from practical farmers or delegates this summer.

Cattle disease?—The cattle are particularly healthy and thriving; no disease whatever.

What mills used by settlers, Canadians and Americans?—The mills at Crystal City and Manitou are the only ones used by the settlers. People from Dakota occasionally bring over grist to grind.

I enclose map showing patrols, stations and leading trails from the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. STEWART,
Constable N.W.M.P.
Officer Commanding Detachment N.W.M.P.
Manitoba.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR BÉGIN OF DUTIES PERFORMED BY DETACHMENT OF NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE IN THE DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN, DURING SUMMER OF 1890.

WINNIPEG, 6th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the duties performed by the North-West Mounted Police contingent in the District of Keewatin, under my command, covering the past summer season.

I was ordered, by you at Regina, to proceed to Winnipeg to arrange matters with the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and Keewatin regarding the establishment of detachments of North-West Mounted Police in different places in the district, and also to see to the supplies, equipment, &c., of those detachments. I reached Winnipeg on the 14th June and reported at Government House, where I was handed a letter of instructions from His Honour, informing me that the expected canoes had not yet arrived, but that the Water Police boat "Keewatin" was being brought to Winnipeg to have some changes made under my supervision. The repairs and changes having been completed, the "Keewatin" left Winnipeg on the 2nd July, under my command, for the north end of Lake Winnipeg, the crew consisting of Corporal Morphy, Constables Sabourin and Steele, and Mr. Mathew Watt, as sailing master. On arriving at Selkirk, as the boat had struck some stones on the river, which was very shallow, I was obliged to have the centre board repaired, causing a detention of two days. I then handed over the command to Corporal Morphy, who left Selkirk on the 6th of July, with instructions regarding the duties to be performed in that part of the lake, after which I returned to Winnipeg for further instructions.

After the arrival of the non-commissioned officer and two men for duty at Norway House, for whom I had telegraphed to you at Regina, I left Selkirk with them, accompanying His Honour on his official visit to the Keewatin end of the lake. Having placed the detachment in camp on the 15th of the same month, with the proper instructions to Sergeant Bunt, who was left in charge, I returned to Winnipeg with the party on board the "Aurora."

On my arrival at Selkirk I was instructed by His Honour to proceed to Grand Rapids with the detachment sent from Regina at His Honour's request. The party, missing the train from Winnipeg, consequently missed the boat at Selkirk, causing a delay of seven days. Finding that the next boat would not leave for two weeks, I took the first opportunity that offered, and embarked on a fish barge, towed by a very small tug, on the 30th July, having with me Constables Marshall and de Beaujeu, for Grand Rapids. On the 1st of August, there being a very strong head wind, the tug, being, as I have said, a small one, was unable to tow the barge against it, and therefore lay up in harbour at Reindeer Island. We left the island the following evening, and on the 3rd, about 1 o'clock, a.m., the wind began to blow from the north-west, increasing, at about 10 o'clock, to a gale. The barge was rolling so much that the captain of the tug said afterwards that he twice saw the whole length of its keel, it being broadside to the sea. The captain then shouted to the two young men who were on the barge as steersmen to let go the anchor; but seeing the danger we were in I went aft and forbade them to touch it, and told the captain that I would not let the anchor be dropped, but that he should steer westward, so as to get under the shelter of the west shore. He did so, and I took Constable de Beaujeu with me at the helm of the barge and steered. After five hours of anxiety we anchored in safety in the lee of Longue Pointe. The following day we arrived safely at Grand Rapids, and after placing the detachment, with Constable Marshall in charge, and giving him his instructions, I left for Norway House, having to hire a sailing boat for the

purpose, as the Police boat had gone over to Warren's Landing on patrol service. Before leaving, Constable de Beaujeu informed me that he had been accustomed to yachting on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, and requested me, if possible, to place him on the boat, and I promised to let him know when the yacht returned to Grand Rapids.

I arrived at Norway House on the 10th, where I found the patrol boat; Corporal Morphy made a full and entirely satisfactory report of his patrol and of the boat herself, and asked me to examine the boat, of which he was very proud. I did so, and found everything clean and neat, the boat well found in everything, having been freshly painted over; and I take occasion to say that no better boatsman ever sailed Lake Winnipeg than Corporal Morphy. He was strong, active, cool in danger, and in every way efficient. Expressing my satisfaction to Morphy, he told me that, as I was leaving for York Factory, and had to take my servant with me from his crew, he would require a better man than Constable Steele, who knew nothing at all about water and was consequently unfit for the position on board the boat. I then told him of de Beaujeu's request, and also told him that as he was to be on duty far from where I was he must choose himself the man who was to be under him. He then told me that he had met de Beaujeu at Regina, and was pleased with the idea of having him under him. This determined me to give the order which I did, viz., that Steele was to remain on the yacht as far as Grand Rapids, and then change with de Beaujeu. I then gave my final orders to Corporal Morphy, which were to patrol the Keewatin end of the lake till the end of August, and then start for Red River, and to report to the Lieutenant-Governor from the first post office for orders and mails about the 10th September. During my absence at York the boat touched at Warren's Landing, and Sergeant Bunt reported to me afterwards that Corporal Morphy was much pleased with Constable de Beaujeu, while de Beaujeau seemed to be pleased to be on the boat; and Watt, who had built the boat had a great deal of experience in lake navigation, having owned and sailed schooners and smaller craft on the lakes in the Province of Ontario; he was very active, cool in danger, and very efficient in his capacity of sailing master. He and the others all seemed to be very happy together. I also inspected the Norway House detachment, under Sergeant Bunt, and found everything in good order, and that the weekly patrol down the river and to Warren's Landing had been duly performed.

On the 11th of the same month I forwarded my report to His Honour, and made preparations for my trip to York. In the evening Mr. Angus Mackay, Indian Agent, arrived with the Treaty money, and proceeded at onceto the Treaty grounds, two miles further up. I then gave orders to Sergeant Bunt to move his camp to that place early next morning, which he did. Later on the same day I went with the Police boat "Keewatin," and found the detachment in camp and men detailed on duty. The chief and councillors were very glad to have the Police on the reserve, and thanked me. They told me afterwards that the presence of the red-coats had done a great deal of good. I then came back to Norway House and left the following day (13th August), at 2 p.m., for York Factory, in a Peterborough canoe, with one constable, and two Indians whom I hired for the purpose. I annex a copy of my diary while on the trip :—

August 13.—Very heavy north wind (ahead) when crossing the lake, with heavy sea. On account of the storm, stopped two miles from Norway House, and passed the night.

August 14.—Left only at noon, going down the Nelson. Weather calm; current running north. Reached Sea Fall (18 miles) at 6.30; portaged 75 yards. Made two miles and then camped for the night; 26 miles during day; one portage.

August 15.—Rained all night and till late in the morning; broke camp at 8 a.m. Passed High Stone, 6 miles from Sea Fall. Arrived at the fork of the river at 10.30, where we left the Nelson and entered the Etchemamis (a creek), going up stream; passed a lake 6 miles long, and camped for the night half way up the creek. During day made 33 miles.

August 16.—Rainy and stormy. Broke camp only at 9.30. Wind north-West; cloudy, and raining at intervals all day. Paddled up the creek, which was very narrow, with marsh and swamp. Arrived at the Height of Land at 2.40. Made portage and dined. Here the water is at a standstill and separates. Followed the Jackfish River; left at 3.45; ran down the river, passed a lake 10 miles long, and arrived at 7.45 at Grand Portage, and camped for the night. During day made 47 miles.

August 17.—Commenced to portage (1 mile) at 4 o'clock; left portage at 7.30; made 12 miles and portaged at 10.15; left at 10.45; made 6 miles and portaged; dined and left at 1.30; passed small lake and large marsh; passed Kettle Point at 4.45; passed a lake 4 miles long; ran three rapids and portaged a fourth, and then camped for the night. Made during day 38 miles—4 portages.

August 18.—Fine weather. Left camp at 5 o'clock; passed several rapids in 2 miles and portaged at 6 a.m. Made 4 miles and entered Oxford Lake at 9 a.m., with a fair wind; put up sail and ran about 8 miles an hour, the lake is 35 miles long. Stopped for about three-quarters of an hour at the Hudson Bay Co.'s post at Oxford House. Went on 6 miles; passed a rapid and camped. Made during day 47 miles—2 portages.

August 19.—Overcast. Broke camp at 5 o'clock. Passed two rapids and made a portage of three-quarters of a mile through low land and swamp; ran a few rapids and portaged at Big Fall; entered Knee Lake at 10 o'clock, with calm weather. This lake is about 3 or 4 miles wide and about 44 miles long, with a few islands in it. Camped on an island for the night. Made during day 45 miles, 2 portages.

August 20.—Wind south; broke camp at 5 a.m. Fair wind; put up sail; made 25 miles on the lake and entered Hill River at 10.40; river very shallow and very rapid; made 6 miles and portaged at 12.15; then 6 miles more and another portage; then 1 mile and a portage; then 2 miles and yet another; ran many rapids; made two miles and entered Lonely Lake with a head wind; camped for the night 8 miles further on. This day made 50 miles and 4 portages.

August 21.—Cloudy; head wind. Broke camp at 5 o'clock; made 4 miles on the lake and entered the river; passed a string of rapids, and made 3 portages; then 4 miles further and another portage at 11.30, and yet another at 12.30; dined and left at 1.30; portaged again at 2 o'clock, then passed a string of rapids and broke the canoe in the last of them; went ashore and stopped three-quarters of an hour to repair her; made 4 miles and then camped for the night. Made this day 50 miles and 6 portages.

August 22.—Foggy and cold. Broke camp at 5 a.m. Passed a string of rapids; then passed Big Hill at 6.30; made a portage at 7 o'clock; went on and came to another at 7.45; then another at 8.30, then made 4 miles and portaged the last rapids at 10.20. The current was very swift, running about 6 miles an hour, and the banks of the river were very high and rocky. Entered Steele River at 4.10; camped for the night at 7.30. Made this day 80 miles and 4 portages.

August 23.—Fine weather. Broke camp at 4.45; strong current; put up sail. Entered Hayes River at 9 o'clock; arrived at York at 6.45. Made this day 80 miles.

The whole distance was 492 miles, and the number of portages twenty-four. The actual time of travelling with the canoe, including portaging but not counting the time occupied in meals, was 117 hours and 15 minutes.

The banks of the Hill River are very high and rocky in the northern part; those of the Steele River upright, but more of sand and clay; of the Hayes River, low, sandy and marshy, becoming more and more flat the nearer one gets to York, where they are very low, with sandy ridges from the banks on each side. Behind them the country is mostly muskeg and swamp, with very few small trees, spruce and willows.

The portages are, on the whole, short, but very bad, being through thick bushy swamp, among fallen trees and in deep moss, so that the walking is often very bad.

YORK.

On my arrival at the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at York Factory I was received by Mr. Matheson, the officer in charge. The Post is situated on the north shore of Hayes River, on a point running out into the bay. Four miles across from the Post is the mouth of the Nelson River. The land for 30 miles in the interior is very low, mostly muskeg, covered with willows. All the buildings in the Post have been raised on a foundation of piles, to keep them out of the water in spring.

This Post used to be the distributing point for Manitoba and the North-West, as far as the Rockies and Mackenzie River, but now it supplies only its own district and, in part Oxford. The supplies are brought in by a small ship from England, which usually reaches York in the middle of September, calling at Churchill on the way in. The company also send their furs to England by the same ship.

FUR.

Furs are very scarce and are becoming more so every year. They consist chiefly of bear, beaver, deer and fox, the latter being principally the white fox.

FISH.

Fish is very scarce, although this bay used to be full of sea-fish long ago. Now there are none but very small whitefish of about 1 to 2 pounds weight, and these can only be procured in fall, when they come into the river. There are very few seal and porpoise, and through the decrease, the company has discontinued the making of oil. They still kill a few porpoise as food for the dogs, but not enough, and so are obliged to feed them also with dog-biscuits, pork, oatmeal and oil-cakes, all of which are imported from England. It is the only place north of Lake Winnipeg where fish are so scarce as not to supply food for the dogs. The Hudson Bay Company's men brought a sturgeon while I was there from a place 60 miles to the south. This was known to be the first sturgeon seen there for many years back.

HAY.

There is only one place where they can get hay ; this is on the other side of the river, on a low island, which is covered with water in the spring. The hay is made with great difficulty, and, when made, is short and poor, so that it causes quite an expense to the company to feed the ten head of cattle kept at the Post. The cattle have usually to be fed for nine months. In 1886 snow fell on the 30th of August, and the cattle were fed from that time to the spring.

GRAIN.

Owing to the shortness of the season, grain will not ripen here.

VEGETABLES.

The only vegetables grown here are turnips and potatoes, and it is not every year that they will grow. The only garden at the Post is the small one of the company, and the ground is so low that to make a garden they had to carry up earth to a prepared foundation of branches and chips. Lettuce and radishes are the only things that come up well ; turnips grow usually, but are very small. Potatoes, for the past six years at least, have never grown larger than a pigeon's egg, being planted between the 1st and 15th of July ; but this year, owing to the fine weather, they were planted in June, and at my departure were as large as a hen's egg ; but the heavy frost that morning killed the vines. The people at the Post are supplied with preserved potatoes, imported from England.

TIMBER.

There is no timber in the vicinity. The people send for timber for building purposes a distance of 100 miles to the interior, whence it is driven down the river. It is mainly black spruce, with a little red.

FUEL.

The firewood used is cut about 30 miles up the river and driven down to the Post; it is chiefly spruce. There is also a few tons of coal imported for fuel.

INTOXICANTS.

The liquor brought to York comes principally by the ship from England, and is now covered by permits. After inquiries, I found that there was a person in the habit of making sugar beer, or hop beer, which was intoxicating if taken in sufficient quantity, and selling it to the Indians ; but after the appointment of Mr. Matheson as J.P., and the posting up of the extract from the Keewatin Act, regarding the liquor law for the district, the brewing was speedily discontinued.

INDIANS.

The Indians in that district are hunters, but owing to the scarcity of fish and fur-bearing animals are very poor. A few have left this summer for some fishing lake in the interior. Last winter the hunting was so bad that Indians nearly died of starvation. In one case a man with his family, while coming to the Post to procure some food from the company, finding it difficult to get anything in his hunting ground, after eating the deer skins which he intended selling to the company, found a dead dog on the trail on which he lived and managed to reach the Post after great suffering and misery.

The officer in charge of the Post at York is constantly meeting Indians begging for provisions, or something to eat; he has been obliged at times to give them a few hundred dollars worth of provisions to prevent them from starving. It appears, after close enquiry, a few years ago the company had supplied the Indians during the winter, to prevent them from starving. This, of course, is a dead loss to the company. The hunting decreasing every year, the Indians will not be able to pay their debts. It seems a pity that they could not be assisted to a reservation far enough south where they can procure fish, and to at least raise potatoes. As will be seen by the census of families added to this report they are not numerous enough to make the expense of carring this idea out very great. I may say, *en passant*, that I noticed a great difference in the comfort and clothing of the Indians near Oxford Lake as compared with those poor wretches near the sea coast. There is difference in the length of the winter, and not only is there less game and fish, but the Indians of the York district have winters a great deal longer and much more severe than in the Oxford House district.

The accounts I have given of what the Hudson Bay Company has to do to procure firewood equally applies to the Indians near the coast. Although they go into the woods in the winter, yet where they can find comfortable places for their camp is very often not where they can procure the little game that is left in the country, and where there is game there is generally no fish near the sea coast. These conditions do not exist in the Oxford House district, where their camp may be near a fishing lake and where their wives and children can provide for themselves, while the hunters are away; and besides, the hunter himself may, in the fall, catch and preserve enough fish for his family during the winter. Their condition near the sea coast seems to be very hard; they do not, like the Esquimaux, have to take the sea animals and sea fish; they cannot live as the Esquimaux do; they have no longer plenty of game, and the climate is too rigorous to admit of their cultivating potatoes, which would help them very much.

The presence of the North-West Mounted Police in that district has had an excellent effect upon the population. The few white people there found out that the Government knew that they were subjects of Her Majesty, who needed to be protected, being so far from any centre of civilization and entirely at the mercy of the Indians, who are very harmless at the present time. The Esquimaux being also close by, they are afraid of any contingency that might occur from lack of food, from a collision between the Esquimaux and the inland Indians. On the other hand, the Indians, by

seeing Her Majesty's uniform, see that the Government do not forget them, and wishes them to be protected, as well as to punish those who bring liquor to trade in the country.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate at York is very changeable, and during the eleven days I was there there was only three days of fine weather, it being cloudy, raining and snowing, with a strong wind from the sea, accompanied by a heavy mist, the boats being hauled up and laid by for the winter.

I left York on the 3rd September, with a north-east wind and rain. As the current is so strong in the river, the men had a long cod line tied to the canoe and pulled it up the river as far as 150 miles from York, which was very difficult owing to the sandy and muddy banks along the shore, which was covered by fallen trees, occasioned by the heavy storm a few days before. The difficulty I encountered in making the journey may be readily imagined, when I say the distance travelled in two days coming down to York took me ten days to accomplish on the return trip. It rained very often, and on the 10th all night and all day; I stayed in camp, there being 6 inches of snow. It snowed again on the 12th, and there was a heavy frost in the morning.

I commenced to portage on the 13th, made the same portages coming back, but as the ground was still covered with snow for six days, the portages were bad, being obliged to walk in thick moss covered with slush and snow.

OXFORD HOUSE,

which I reached on the 19th, is one of the Hudson Bay Company's Posts, and is situated on the north end of the lake bearing the same name. I found that they had had snow there on the 10th to the depth of 6 inches.

On my way to York I intended to stay a few days at this place, for the purpose of visiting in the vicinity of the surrounding country; but as the season was so far advanced and the Indians having all left for the winter for their hunting grounds, I remained only one day. The officer in charge gave me all the information I required.

The Indians of that place live well, as fish in the district is plentiful, and fur-bearing animals still in sufficient quantity.

LAKES.

Oxford Lake is a beautiful lake, very deep, thirty-five miles long and from six to eight miles wide, with islands in the west half of the lake, and abounds with white fish and trout. In trolling I caught a trout of about 30 pounds.

Knee Lake is north of Oxford House about eighteen miles, and is forty-four miles long, and from three to four miles wide. There fish is also plentiful.

God's Lake, on the east, about fifty miles from Oxford Lake, is a lake eighty miles long and thirty miles wide, and abounds with whitefish and trout, the fish being very large. A great number of Indians live on the north shore of this lake.

OXFORD HOUSE DISTRICT.

The land in this district is good high land, covered with different kinds of trees and timber of a medium size, and good for cultivation. The Indians do not farm, but have pieces of land where they grow potatoes. The company have a good garden, where all kinds of vegetables grow very well.

The appointment of a justice of the peace will be found necessary at Oxford House. I have been told by the white population there that the Indians were commencing to be very impertinent, and the presence of the North-West Mounted Police had a good effect upon them.

I left Oxford House on the 21st and arrived at Norway House on the 25th, having good weather all the way up. Norway House is the name of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at that place, situated on the Nelson River, twenty-three miles

from Warren's Landing, the mouth of the river. It is a very old place, and used to be, years ago, the headquarters of the company, and was the distributing centre. The Hudson Bay Company's Commissioner had also his quarters in the Post.

On my arrival there I found the detachment still in camp. The non-commissioned officer in charge reported to me that he had not received any orders to return, and even had he received such orders he could not have done so, no opportunity having presented itself. He was waiting my arrival. He reported also that in my absence everything went on well. Patrol duty had been carried out, and that no crime of any kind had been committed ; that the liquor that came in for that place and for the interior had been covered by permits, which had been cancelled by him.

Mr. Horace Belanger, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, is the officer in charge of the Post and district, and holds a commission of justice of the peace. Through his kindness he did everything possible to assist me in my judicial position as Justice of the Peace, and rendered every assistance to the North-West Mounted Police stationed there. The Indians are mostly Treaty Indians, have a reserve and live well, as the fish which consists of white, jack and sturgeon is still plentiful, but with a tendency to decrease, as reported to me by the Chief and councillors, saying that the fish companies, are killing so many of them in Lake Winnipeg they are afraid that it will affect also their fishing places, like other points on the lake reported to them by Indians in these localities. They fish enough in the fall for their winter supply, and with the killing of fur-bearing animals, which are still in sufficient number, they make a good living.

There are a few cattle pertaining to the Indian Department on the reserve for their use, but I may say that no farming is done, only a few Indians cultivating potatoes. The Hudsons' Bay Company, have a large garden in which all kinds of vegetables are grown ; everything attains a very large size, and better specimens could not be seen. I brought in from that place for His Honour's inspection samples of potatoes, of which two have been found to weigh $20\frac{1}{2}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and excellent quality.

The Chief and councillors wish to be supplied with cattle and implements to farm ; they say that they would like to do like the Indians on the Red River, that barley and wheat can grow and ripen if properly farmed, and they want to have the same privileges as those on reserves farther south. The country for a few miles around is low land, but affords very good vegetation, and would be very good for farming purposes. The timber is mostly spruce, poplar and birch, of a medium size. Hay is very good and can be procured with little expense.

The river is navigable for steamers drawing from 6 to 7 feet of water, for a few miles north, and southward as far as the mouth of the river. Lake steamers do not generally go farther north than Warren's Landing, as there are no experienced men who could pilot them in the river as far as Norway House.

At Norway House I also found a letter awaiting me from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who acknowledged the receipt of my letter, sent to him before leaving for York, and stating that if Mr. Belanger's yacht was available he would not send out the "Keewatin" again. While waiting for Mr. Belanger's yacht, which was not ready to start, I learned from Indians the sad news regarding the loss of the "Keewatin," and not knowing what, if anything, had been done from Selkirk end of the route, towards the rescue of the living or the recovery of the bodies of the dead, I thought it my duty to come on at once with my canoe and the men I then had with me. This course also gave me an additional opportunity of inspecting the state of affairs regarding intoxicants, &c., at Poplar River, which, though easily entered in a canoe, is more difficult of approach in larger vessels. I followed as near as I could the old York boat route, which runs between this coast and the many reefs which are out beyond it, and had rains and stormy weather, which made it very difficult sometimes to move at all and at all, times with very great labour on behalf of my men in the canoe. I made all possible speed, however, along the east coast of the lake to Beren's River, hoping there to obtain such information as would aid my further

search. At this place I learned from Mr. Angus Mackay, the Agent of Treaty No.5, of the position of the wreck and of the wreckage which had been strewn along the coast. I left Beren's River after a very careful examination of the shore, the islands and reefs off the shore. to discover more of the articles which had been in the boat, and especially hoping to recover the bodies, believing that the same cause which had drifted the wreckage there would also bring the bodies to the same place.

To institute the search I have spoken of I proceeded to Pigeon Point; there I divided my men, so that one man relieved from time to time made a thorough search along the shore, while I, with the other men in the canoe, instituted a thorough search all round the many islands and reefs which lie off that shore. This naturally occupied considerable time, and was continued till I reached Rabbit Point, where I found Creight, the half-breed, who had received Mathew Watt from the Indians and who had found the "Keewatin." Creight told me that the Indians came to him and said that there was a dead man on a boat, and that he had gone to the boat and seen that the man was alive, and given the man the proper assistance, and taken him home and kept him there several days and had met the "Aurora" and brought him to Selkirk. I heard from that man all particulars concerning the boat and the articles that had been found, and of the loss of the North-West Mounted Policemen, Corporal Morphy and Constable de Beaujeu, as Watts had told him. Creight told me also that he and the Indians had been constantly on the watch for the bodies; and said, in answer to my directions, that he would spare no pains to gain the reward offered by the Lieutenant-Governor. Here I may also add that, upon my leaving Beren's River I arranged with Mr. Angus Mackay that he should go over the same ground that I had gone over in my search, he to start one week later than I did; and I may further add that Creight promised to go three days later to some of the islands more towards the other side of the lake, to search there, in the hope that perhaps different winds might have thrown the bodies in that direction. We came then direct to Dog Head. I had kept my men very hard at work in making this search, which I wished to be a very thorough one, and they were, on their arrival at Dog Head, very tired; and having being informed by Chartland, the master of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at that point, that there would probably be an opportunity to come in by steamer the next day, and feeling that I had done all that I possibly could in the search for the bodies and the property of the Mounted Police, I decided to wait; but the third day having arrived without the promised steamer, learning from a passing fish boat that the steamer had been delayed a week, I came on with my canoe, reaching the mouth of the Red River after a good deal of hard paddling, but without incident worthy of notice, on the 25th of October, and reaching Selkirk on the following day.

I found there that the unusually heavy storms had caused a good deal of anxiety regarding the fate of the canoe and myself; and, on reporting by telegraph to His Honour, was told that my safe arrival relieved a great many of much concern.

At Selkirk I dried the sails and tents, and having stored the canoe, which I am glad to say I brought back from my long voyage very little injured, I came on to Winnipeg. On being informed that the men would be no longer required, they were sent on to Regina. Owing to the sad death of Corporal Morphy and the entire loss of his journal and the memoranda of his voyages, I am unable to give a detailed report of the late patrol which he had successfully commenced and was continuing when I saw him last, on the 13th of August; but I have heard from different reliable sources that he continued to carry out my instructions, and was diligent and faithful in every respect, having visited Longue Pointe, Grand Rapids, Horse Island, Spider Island, Big Black River, Montreal Point, Poplar Point and River, George's Island and Warren's Landing, and they were, in fact, continually employed in these water patrols until the end of August. In obedience to my instructions, they left Warren's Landing for the mouth of the Red River to carry out my promise conveyed in my last letter to His Honour, that they would reach the mouth of the Red River for orders and mails about the 10th of September. Corporal Morphy was to have left Warren's Landing on the 1st of September, but owing to contrary winds he did not start until the 3rd.

I have already stated my high opinion of the good qualities of Corporal Morphy, and had intended to have so reported to headquarters. I desire to say a word in regard to poor young de Beaujeu; I have already stated the reason why, after consulting Corporal Morphy, I consented to his request that he might be placed upon the boat; and I have since learned that his conduct there was most exemplary, and that he rapidly increased his former considerable acquaintance with yachting, and became very efficient on the patrol boat. I was also much pleased at Corporal Morphy's expressing a wish to have him on board, because he was very gentlemanly, with an excellent address, and the patrol boat was likely to come in contact with such of the steamers as frequented the north end of the lake and the passengers on board them, and consequently I felt that anything that was done in the performance of their duty in inspecting boats or passengers would be done in the most gentlemanly manner by Corporal Morphy and young de Beaujeu.

I was well acquainted with the patrol boat "Keewatin" having sailed with her last year on her first trip to Grand Rapids; and although we encountered much stormy weather, I never saw a boat that behaved better in a heavy sea and with a high wind. I have since sailed in her and my former good opinion has been increased, and I do not think that any boat could have been better sparred or fitted with a better rig or better proportioned canvas, or as well found in all necessary ropes, anchors and chains. I have latety seen her on the bank at Selkirk, and after a careful examination I found that with the exception of where the rocks rubbed against her on the port side near the waterboard, she is almost wholly uninjured, except, of course, the centre board, which was broken off when the boat struck the reef upon which she was wrecked.

The whole length of my canoe trip was about 1,300 miles, and the distance travelled by the "Keewatin" over 1000 miles.

Although not directed specially to inquire into the matters concerning the fish in Lake Winnipeg, I found it impossible to traverse the lake without much of it coming under my notice and hearing very much that the Indians, missionaries, Hudson Bay Company people, and others had to say in regard to it; and the conclusion I have arrived at is very much the same as I stated in my report of last year, excepting that there where more complaints, and that extinction of the fish is nearer, the catch being larger and the supply having decreased very much.

I had also an opportunity, which I had not last year, of seeing the modes of fishing and the fishermen themselves during the close season, which commenced two days after I left Warren's Landing, viz., on the 5th of October, and my slow progress gave me the opportunity of seeing the Indians engaged in the fishing, and every one of these Indians assured me that up to that time they had not got half as many as they had got up to the same date last year, and that they very much feared starvation this winter. I was surprised, also, to find that many fish boats were still engaged up to as late as the 20th of October; the ordinary white people's fish boats were putting down their nets and catching considerable quantities, and taking them to Selkirk to market, although I supposed this to be against the law. In compiling this report I am much pleased at being able to state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no liquor or any other intoxicant has been allowed to pass into the District of Keewatin without a permit, and that although the number of men sent for by the Lieutenant-Governor and placed under my command by the Commissioner was small, and although Lake Winnipeg is as large as Lake Erie, yet such was the respect inspired among the Indians, the traders and others by the presence of the different detachments of Police that I am satisfied there has been no infringement of that clause of the Keewatin Act which relates to the introduction of intoxicants; and consequently I have to report with still greater satisfaction that over the large district which has been reached by the small force under my command, and indeed in the whole of the District of Keewatin, no single case of crime has occurred; and I have found in my tours of inspection and in the districts which I visited myself, that, owing to the rapidity with which news is carried among these natives, the Indians

very far to the north and the east had all heard of the stationing of the detachments, and believed them to be but the outposts of a force of many hundreds of such men, who could be brought into the country if necessary; and I have no doubt whatever that the moral effect of the men under my command produced the result which I am so pleased to be able to report, viz., the entire absence of crime in this district. I would respectfully recommend for the next spring that the men should be available for service not later than the 1st of June, and that owing to the fact that the Peterborough canoes will be needed entirely for inland and portage service, and the Police boat for such operations on the lake as a steamer could not reach, it is extremely desirable that there should be a steam craft built specially for this purpose upon the Keewatin end of the lake. Such a boat is necessary: 1st, because it would convey supplies to the detachments at the points where their patrol duties would commence; it would be available for inspections of other steamers, by cruising from Pigeon Point and Long Point; 2ndly, it would be indispensable if any serious trouble were to arise with Indians anywhere on the lake shore, or in the country, where they can be reached from the lake shore; 3rdly, it could render material aid to the Department of Marine in placing of buoys and in the transportation of lighthouse and other inspectors, and would render important services to the Indian Department by its ability to convey Indian Agents and the Inspector of Indian Affairs in the fall at the time when Treaty payments are made; the present appliances in use by the Indian Department being unfit to insure the payment being made on the day appointed, and the Indians who assemble at given points at certain dates are naturally very much disappointed if the Agent does not arrive. This latter reason came incidentally under my notice at two places in the District of Keewatin. In the one case notice had been given that the Agent would arrive on a certain day, and the Indians from long distances, and with very little food, had collected with their families to meet him on that date. He did not arrive, owing to the stormy weather, in the open boat in which he travelled on Lake Winnipeg, until several days afterwards, causing naturally a good deal of disappointment among the Indians, who rapidly exhausted the little supply of provisions they had brought with them. This applies to both cases. It is of course known that no chart of Lake Winnipeg exists; that there is only one lighthouse between Red River and York Factory: consequently, the lake is a very dangerous one to navigate, and especially so at night. Such a steamer as I have described would be in a position to aid wrecked vessels and to save vessels in danger of being wrecked; or to relieve them when on sand bars, rocks and shoals in the Lake. I have mentioned incidentally that several such accidents took place this summer. One of the steam barges, named the "Red River" went aground on a sand bar off Sturgeon Island, and lay there with her passengers and crew for three weeks. Had a heavy storm occurred during this period it might have destroyed the boat. Another instance was that of a tug and a barge, having on board a crew and passengers, in which the latter had to be cast adrift on account of the breaking of some of the machinery of the tug, after which they drifted for ten days, at any time during which a storm might have caused the loss of the vessel, with her cargo, passengers and crew. On another occasion, off the Horse Island, a fish-boat about the size of the "Keewatin," with a small cargo of fish and a quantity of rocks as ballast, in the heavy sea shifted her ballast so forcibly as to spring a leak, and shortly went down. Fortunately, another fish-boat saw them and went to the rescue. She was herself swamped, but near enough to shore for her crew to escape. In all these cases such a boat as I have described might have been necessary for the salvation of life and property. Such a boat could be applied in the saving of other great expense to the Indian Department, and would be of very material service to the Marine Department; and in my opinion would be a very efficient means of contending in a still more efficient manner with the evils with which the detachments of North-West Mounted Police have to deal. For the care of such a boat there would only be required to pay, outside of the services of the North-West Mounted Police, four persons; and these persons would only be required for half a year, as the boat would be laid up through the winter.

Population of York Factory, 1st September, 1890 :

Adults—	
Male	87
Female	97
Children—	
Male	167
Female	179
Total	530

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. V. BÉGIN,
Inspector, North West-Mounted Police.

The Commissioner N, W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX N.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the Summer of 1890.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"..	Maple Creek	..	.	1	..	1	1	....	4	1	3	38	49	54	....	....	54
	Medicine Hat	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	2	2	11	16	14	....	....	14
	Swift Current	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	3
	East End	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	8	....	....	8
	Bull's Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	3	4	7	....	....	7
	Battle Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	7	....	....	7
	Farwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	5	....	....	5
	Willow Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	5	....	....	5
	Stone Pile	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	2	4
	Dunmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Josephsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
"B"..	Regina	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	2	....	1	8	12	7	....	....	7
	Wood Mountain	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	3	....	1	15	20	17	.. .	....	17
	Manitoba	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	2	2	13	18	22	....	....	22
	Moosomin	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	1	4	7	8	....	....	8
	Grand Rapids	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	1	2	4	....	....	....	....
	Alameda	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	2	10	14	25	....	...	25
	Saltcoats	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	2	6	....	....	6
	Broadview	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Moose Jaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Wolseley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Fort Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	...	....	2
	Willow Bunch	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	3	4	6	....	....	6
	Touchwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Pilot Butte	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	....	....	4
	Wapella	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Yorkton	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	....	....	2
	Whitewood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Cannington	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
"C"..	Battleford	..	..	1	..	2	1	...	5	3	6	51	69	70	....	....	70
	Onion Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	4	5	6	....	....	6
"D" & "H"	Fort Macleod	..	..	2	..	6	1	1	5	8	8	118	149	127	13	....	140
	Pincher Creek	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	...	1	....	6	8	9	1	....	10
	Stand Off	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	7	....	....	7
	Kootenais	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	3
	Leavings	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Kipp	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	5	....	....	5
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	5	....	....	5
	Lee's Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Big Bend	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Porcupine Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	1	....	5
"E"..	Calgary	..	1	1	..	2	1	....	6	2	4	54	71	63	....	....	63
	Banff	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	2	....	8	11	9	....	....	9
	Gleichen	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	1	....	8	9	10	....	....	10
	Pekisco	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	5	....	....	5
	Industrial School	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Morley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Millar's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	...	....	2

APPENDIX N.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1890—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"F"..	Prince Albert	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	4	4	4	53	68	60	...	....	60
	Batoche	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	5	....	....	5
	Duck Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	..	2
	Saskatoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	7	9	6	....	....	6
"G"..	Saskatchewan	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	4	3	3	34	45	43	....	....	43
	Edmonton	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	1	8	10	10	....	....	10
	Red Deer	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	5	6	6	....	....	6
	St. Albert	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
"K"..	Lethbridge	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	6	1	1	45	56	47	6	....	53
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	9	....	....	9
	Milk River Ridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	..	5	6	8	....	....	8
	Writing-on-Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	6	....	....	6
	Verdigris Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Little Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	....	....	4
	Pendent d'Oreille	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	7	....	....	7
	Construction Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	3
Depot	Regina	1	..	3	1	6	1	1	10	9	10	128	170	99	2	....	101
	Saskatoon	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
	Actual Totals	1	1	11	1	32	5	2	55	55	66	732	961	876	23	2	901

APPENDIX O.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions on 30th November, 1890.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
A '.	Maple Creek	..	..	1	..	1	1	...	4	1	6	40	54	59	....	2	61
	Medicine Hat	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	2	2	12	17	11	....	....	11
	Swift Current	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	3
	Ball's Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	5	....	....	5
	Battle Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	6	....	....	6
	Dunmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Josephsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
"B".	Regina	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	4	1	....	18	26	33	....	....	33
	Wood Mountain	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	1	5	8	8	....	....	8
	Manitoba	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	3	3	23	30	34	....	....	34
	Moosomin	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	1	6	9	9	....	....	9
	Alameda	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	7	9	9	....	....	9
	Saltcoats	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	3	4	6	....	....	6
	Broadview	..	..	..	..	..	.	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Moose Jaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	....	....	2
	Wolseley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Fort Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Qu'Appelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Willow Bunch	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.. ..	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Touchwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Wapella	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Yorkton	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	1
	Whitewood	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	2
	Cannington	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Indian Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
"C".	Battleford	..	..	1	..	3	1	...	3	4	5	44	61	64	....	....	64
	Onion Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	4	5	6	....	....	6
"D & H".	Fort Macleod	..	..	2	..	6	1	1	6	8	10	101	135	136	12	...	148
	Pincher Creek	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	1	....	9	11	12	....	....	12
	Stand-Off	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	4	5	8	....	....	8
	Kootenay	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	1	..	5
	Leavings	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Kipp	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	3	....	....	3
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	5	6	7	1	....	8
	Lee's Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	...	1	2	2	....	....	2
	Big Bend	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	3
	Porcupine Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	1	....	4
"E".	Calgary	..	1	1	..	2	1	....	5	4	5	51	70	76	....	....	76
	Banff	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	1	....	9	11	8	....	....	8
	Gleichen	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	6	7	8	....	....	8
	Pekisco	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	....	....	4
	Industrial School	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
	Morley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
	Willows	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
"Y".	Prince Albert	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	4	3	5	55	70	55	....	....	55
	Batoche	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	4	5	6	....	....	6
	Duck Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1
	Saskatoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	....	....	4

APPENDIX O.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions on the 30th November, 1890.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"Z"..	Saskatchewan	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	4	4	3	42	54	43	....	....	43
	Edmonton	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	1	4	6	8	..	....	8
	Red Deer	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	...	5	6	7	....	....	7
	St. Albert	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	1	...	1	2	2	....	....	2
"K".	Lethbridge	..	..	1	..	2	..	....	6	3	2	60	74	58	8	....	66
	St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	7	....	....	7
	Milk River Ridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	...	5	6	10	....	....	10
	Writing-on-Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	5	9	....	....	9
	Little Bow	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	....	....	3
	Pendent d'Oreille	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	4	5	8	....	....	8
	Coutt's City	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	3
Depot	Regina	1	..	2	1	8	1	1	9	8	11	110	152	72	2	....	74
	Actual Totals	1	1	11	1	32	5	2	53	54	72	702	934	854	25	2	881

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON JUKES, PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1890.

REGINA, N.W.T., 10th December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to place in your hands to-day my ninth annual report as Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police, namely, for the year ended 30th November, 1890; accompanied by the reports of the Assistant Surgeons at the various outposts throughout the North-West Territories for the same period.

Having suffered from a severe bronchial and throat affection during the epidemic of influenza in the spring of 1890, which, perhaps, owing to my advanced years, left me greatly reduced in health, and incapable (at least for the time being) of continuing the duties expected of me, I was compelled to solicit three months' absence on sick leave from the 27th of May, which was kindly granted me. I returned to my duties at headquarters on 22nd August.

Although an unusually large list of casualties will have to be recorded as occurring in the Force during the year now closing, the general health of the men has been on the whole good, few cases of serious disease having been recorded—except at Calgary, where a rather severe outbreak of endemic malarial fever for a time prevailed, special reference to which will be made hereafter in this report. The deaths from accidents, as will be seen at Schedule "B," hereto appended, have been three in number. A fourth died in Ontario when absent on "sick leave," from phthisis, probably hereditary though perhaps undeveloped when he was admitted. (He was re-examined during my absence from headquarters by the then Assistant Surgeon, Baldwin); and a fifth, one of the oldest members of the Force, who came up at its first organization, of some cerebral disease, produced, in Dr. Paré's opinion, by too great indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, which are always obtainable everywhere throughout these Territories, though of a dangerously inferior quality, by those in whom an unnatural craving has been established by long habit and the absence of self-restraint. Of the remaining three, two died of malarial fever—one at Pincher Creek; the other at Calgary, where a rather severe endemic temporarily prevailed.

I heartily concur in the recommendation of Dr. Aylen, so frequently insisted on by me during the last nine years, that except on very rare and extraordinary occasions, no civilians should be admitted for treatment into the hospitals specially provided for this Force. The principal Posts are all situated in the immediate vicinity of the larger and wealthier towns, where competent physicians are always to be found, who, to the credit of their profession, never refuse aid to the destitute or impoverished, where their services are required; and the municipalities should certainly provide accommodation for their own indigent sick, and supply necessary provision for their proper care and attendance. On the 26th of August I left Regina under instructions from the Commissioner, on a tour of inspection to the western Posts, arriving at Maple Creek late on the afternoon of the same day, upon which and the following days, and more especially on my return from the western Posts, on the 8th and 9th of September, I made a thorough medical inspection, both of this Post and the hospital, the present headquarters of "A" Division.

At that time nothing whatever had yet been done towards rebuilding and improving the condition of the old building, too long our only resource in cases of disease or injury occurring at the Post (Maple Creek), the inadequate condition of which has been so frequently and forcibly denounced by me; and on my return to Regina, 22nd September, I again urged, in my report to the Commissioner of that date, the necessity of some steps being taken promptly to provide necessary accommodation and comfort at this Post for cases of sickness and injury. I am glad to learn that measures were subsequently taken to remedy the deficiency, by erecting a new hospital building, and that a portion, at least, will probably be available for use during the coming

winter. This hospital, when completed, will add materially to the comfort and convenience of the sick and both to the appearance and efficiency of the Post. At the time of my visit of inspection the greater part of "A" Division was absent, being engaged in patrolling the territory lying between Cypress Hills, generally, and the international boundary line; but I was given to understand by the officer commanding and the Assistant Surgeon that the health of the division was excellent.

The supply of drugs, instruments and medical appliances were amply sufficient for all present requirements, any deficiences in this respect being promptly supplied on requisition from headquarters. I was glad to find on my arrival at this Post that a small but well built and very confortable log building within the barrack square was in course of completion as quarters for the Assistant Surgeon. The supply of good drinking water at this Post is not as perfect as is desirable, and every effort should be made to remedy the deficiency.

Proceeding westward I arrived at Lethbridge early on the 29th of August, and on that day and the following made a thorough medical inspection of the Post, and more particularly of the new hospital, erected since my last visit, including the stock of drugs and medical appliances. The health of the men in barracks and the condition of the Post generally were excellent; a large proportion of "K" Division were at that time on duty along the frontier. The new hospital, now for the first time inspected by me, is situated at the north-east corner of the barrack square, and is capable of containing eight patients comfortably, and for this purpose eight hospital cots, with hair mattresses, have long since been provided, though more than five are rarely required. I found the general condition of the building excellent; the situation of the entire Post, as pointed out by me, long before it was erected, being one of the most commanding and salubrious in the Territories; the hospital steward, Sergt. Cleveland, performing his duties satisfactorily. The stock of drugs, though moderate, is sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and can be readily supplemented from time to time, when requisitioned for. The Acting Medical Officer, Dr. Mewburn, is one of the most active and efficient surgeons in the Territories. There were no surgical instruments worth mentioning at this Post, Dr. Mewburn having hitherto provided his own instruments; but since my return a competent and well-appointed surgeon's pocket case has been provided from headquarters, as it might be required in cases of accident occurring during the absence of the Acting Assistant Surgeon, when the Hospital Sergeant would be enabled to act promptly, though temporarily.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., druggists at Lethbridge, were seen by me respecting the local supply of drugs, and a general tender was asked for, stating the advance on Montreal wholesale prices current at which they would undertake to furnish requisite medical supplies for the Post at Lethbridge when called upon; their reply to which, given subsequently, in answer to a circular letter forwarded to them on 12th September, 1890, with a copy of the circular referred to, will be transmitted with this report. My impression is, that it would be found more satisfactory and economical, during the winter months, to obtain drugs at the various outposts in such quantities only as may be necessary from time to time to maintain efficiency, on the terms specified, than to provide them, as heretofore, by large consignments in the autumn; but all such requisitions, with the prices attached, should, if this suggestion is adopted, be forwarded first to headquarters for examination and approval, and transmitted thence through the Commissioner to the local druggists, to be supplied in accordance with the terms of their several tenders; copies of the originals of which, if the terms are accepted, should be returned to the Senior Surgeon without delay, who should also be hereafter provided regularly with copies of the Montreal prices current, as they are issued.

On September 1st and 2nd I visited and inspected the Post and hospital at Fort Macleod, where I found an ample and well assorted supply of drugs &c.—at that time demanding no additions. Nothing was then asked for in the shape of medical supplies; and, judging from the variety and excellence of the stock, few if any additions should

be required for some months to come, or until both " D " and " H " Divisions unite there for the winter. A few articles may have to be replenished, the general stock, however, is an excellent one.

There are two retail drug stores at Macleod, those, namely, of Mr. A. W. Bleasdell and Mr. R. B. Barnes, both of which do only retail business. I forwarded to each of these, on my return to Regina, a copy of the circular letter referred to, and submit herewith the tenders of these gentleman, forwarded in reply thereto.

On the 4th of September I reported to Superintendent McIllree, Commanding at Calgary, and subsequently inspected the new, very comfortable and commodious hospital of " E " Division, which was still nnfinished on the occasion of my last visit of inspection to Calgary, in June, 1889. I found that Assistant Surgeon Aylen was absent on a short leave, no notice of my intended inspection of this time having been forwarded to Calgary. I visited and thoroughly inspected both the Post and the new hospital, in the latter of which I found Staff Sergeant Wallace in charge, who informed me that he was compelled at stated intervals to perform the duties of an ordinary staff sergent on guard, &c. This, I have always contended, should not be insisted on ; the special duties of Hospital Staff Sergeant in every division, and the care of the hospital, sick and medical supplies, being quite sufficient, if properly performed, to occupy the entire attention of one man. The health of the men of " E " Division was good, with the exception only of preventable diseases, which, I ascertained, prevailed extensively at this time, both in the town and Post at Calgary, thought not generally of the most serious character—the full extent of which it was impossible to ascertain correctly, many of the men, in such cases, preferring to apply to local practitioners or druggists for treatment at their own cost, than to the Assistant Surgeon, when their names would appear on the daily sick report, and the mischievous provisions of General Order 384 of 1882, against which I have already vainly protested would be enforced. The performance of mounted duty, under such conditions, being attended with unusual risk, and no record remaining in after years to indicate the *true* cause to which subsequent disqualification for service and consequent claim for compensation was strictly due. Such a case, in my opinion, was that of Regl. No. 1697, which can be accounted for on no other reasonable hypothesis. The condition and the supply of drugs and instruments at this hospital was good, and all which at that time appeared necessary.

I learnt, during my visit, that much diarrhœa at that time prevailed among infants and children in the town of Calgary, party, in my opinion, of malarious origin, very young subjects being more readily obnoxious to the malign influences in which such affections originate than adults, The want of a proper system of drainage and the carelessness observed in the disposal of offal and slops of every kind, being to a great extent responsible for the conditions referred to, which conditons have probably tended materially at a subsequent period to intensify the character of the endemic malarial fever which has since so generally prevailed, not only in the town of Calgary, but throughout the surrounding country. The condition of the Post as to cleanliness was as good as possible, but its site and position, immediately upon the slightly elevated, south bank of the Bow River, which here runs in a generally east and west direction, and the large areas of low marshy ground ordinarily covered with water, but now, for some months more or less uncovered and laid bare, not only immediately to the north and west of the Post, but for many miles to the westward along the valleys of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, (which here unite,) where these conditions so extensively prevail, owing to the unusually low level of their waters at the present time, and the consequent laying bare of much, not only of the river beds, but of low marshy flats, ordinarily covered with water ; the emanations from which, wafted down along the river valleys to their confluence at Calgary, by the prevailing westerly winds, are mainly responsible for the recent outbreak of malarial fever there. It is probable also that the disturbance of the ground within and near the town-site of Calgary (immediately west of the Post) involved in the grading of streets, the digging of cellars, and for purposes of cultivation, has contributed materially to swell the sources from which malaria, to the presence

of which alone the fever lately prevailing at Calgary is strictly due, has, during the autumn months, been eliminated. My former numerous reports upon this "Fever" and the causes to which its continually shifting centres of activity are to be attributed might well discourage me from again entering publicly upon this subject; but the time must come, when, present professional jealousies having died out with their originators, universal assent will be accorded by unprejudiced and enlightened men to the views respecting the nature and true origin of this endemic fever, which, in these reports, and elsewhere during the last nine years, have long since been recorded by me.

While at this Post I visited Messrs. John Field and Wendall Maclean, the druggists here, respecting the future supply of drugs for Calgary, the propositions made by whom will be found herewith. Returning, I arrived at Regina on the morning of 10th September.

Early on the morning of 11th October in accordance with instructions received, I proceeded northward, *viâ* Saskatoon, to inspect the Posts of Battleford and Prince Albert. On the 13th and 14th of October I thoroughly inspected both the Post and hospital at Battleford, and during my visit presided at a board of medical officers assembled there, for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting upon, the disability of ex-Staff Sergeant G. H. Harpur of the North-West Mounted Police, who had applied for pension or other substantial compensation for permanent injuries to health sustained by him while in performance of his duties as special constable during the Rebellion of 1885, a full report of which was subsequently handed to the Commissioner at Regina. Great improvements and additions have been made at Battleford since 1886, when it was last visited by me. The hospital erected since then, but now first inspected by me, is a competent and convenient building, affording ample accommodation under ordinary circumstances for the sick of the division stationed there. I found the health of the men excellent, no patients being in hospital, and the sanitary condition of the Post, except in one particular, to which attention was directed and which has since been attended to, all that could be desired; the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Paré, perfoming his duties in a highly intelligent and very satisfactory manner. No cases of malarial fever have, up to the present time, been reported in this division.

While at this Post I visited Inspector Bradley, in company with Dr. Paré. I found him suffering from an affection of the heart, which rendered him incapable of performing any duty whatever. I was only able, during my short stay at Battleford to visit and examine him on this single occasion, and the impression left upon my mind accorded with the opinion expressed by Dr. Paré in his report recently forwarded to the Commissioner, viz., though his present condition might be aggravated by derangement of the digestive organs, there were good grounds for believing that structural disease of the valves also existed, which sooner or later would render him unfit for service.

The medical supplies required for winter use at Battleford have long since arrived there. A very competent druggist, Mr. J. B. Mercer, a member by examination of the Pharmaceutical College of Ontario, and one of the old Staff Sergeants formerly brought up by me for hospital purposes, but whose term of service long since expired, is now engaged in the drug business at the town of Battleford—a tender from whom, for the supply of drugs for that Post, was asked for by me, and will be found with the others which accompany this report.

Leaving Battleford on the morning of 15th October I proceeded by way of Saskatoon to Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan, where I arrived late on the 18th of October, and on the following day made a medical inspection of that Post and of "F" Division. The situation of the Barracks, from a sanitary point of view, is a good one, as the comparatively small amount of sickness occurring there has almost uniformly shown; and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that this has been the case, as no hospital has hitherto been provided, the only accommodation at present available either for the sick or for the medical stores, being confined to one of the rooms in the main barrack building, an arrangement which, though

at present inevitable (no hospital proper having been provided), should not be permitted to continue. A very considerable and rapidly increasing population already exists at Prince Albert, and the recent completion of the railway connecting it with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina, the medium through which zymotic diseases most readily find access to the Territories, will, while greatly facilitating and encouraging communication with Prince Albert and its consequent growth and development, add largely also to the sources from which contagious diseases here are most frequently disseminated. If it is absolutely necessary to erect the hospital within the barrack enclosure a tolerable site might be found at its south-east angle; but a more suitable one, affording greater advantages, could be selected outside the enclosure, upon a rise of land to the southward. The building of a small hospital at this Post, capable of containing not less than ten beds, should not be deferred, as under existing conditions an outbreak of any endemic or contagious epidemic disease, from which this Post has hitherto been so happily exempted, would be attended with very serious consequences. The stock of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments here is good and sufficient for all present purposes and probable requirements. Any additional supply can now, when necessary, be promptly provided from headquarters by the railway communication now completed; but the present arrangements, both as regards hospital accommodation and the care of medical stores, are wholly unsatisfactory and insufficient. A proposition from Messrs. Neely & Co., druggists at Prince Albert, for the supply of medical stores for this Post, will be found, with others, transmitted with this report; but under the new facilities afforded these can probably be more conveniently and economically supplied direct from headquarters. Returning thence, I reached Regina on the night of 20th October, after an absence of ten days.

Information having been received by the Commissioner, on the 22nd of October, of an outbreak of malarial fever at Calgary, I left Regina on the next west bound train, early on 23rd October for that Post, which I reached early on the following morning. Proceeding to the hospital, where Assistant Surgeon Aylen awaited my arrival, I found five patients in various stages of this fever, namely: Constables Maguire, Carscaden, Morgan, Tryhaft and Bennet; Constable Maclean was admitted subsequently, 25th October; the details respecting which visit have already been forwarded to you in my report of 20th November, to which I have the honour to refer you. The only case there regarded by me as of a very serious and probably fatal character was that of Regl. No. 2503, Constable Maguire, who, I understood, was first taken ill a week or ten days before his admission, when engaged in patrolling duty, and who, on my arrival, was in a so-called "typhoid condition," attended with great exhaustion, due to the progressive destruction of the red corpuscles of the blood by the microbe of malaria, mainly, during the period preceding his admission to the hospital; the result of which, now known as "necrobiosis," or death of the vital principle of the blood, upon which this microbe preys, and the late period of his admission, were responsible for the almost hopeless condition in which I found him. The remaining cases were those of ordinary malarial fever, as seen in its earlier stages, and these being subjected at once to intelligent treatment, with other cases at an earlier stage of the disease, which subsequently came into hospital, recovered after longer or shorter periods, the 7th, 14th and 21st days from the invasion of the disease, being those on which an intermission, admitting of the use of quinine in large doses as an antiperiodic, are to be looked for. Assistant Surgeon Aylen having referred to these cases in detail in his report of 19th November, which you already have, I need advert to them no further. I returned to Regina on the 28th October, after an absence of six days. The patients in the Calgary hospital, with the exception of Constable Maguire, who was dying, were then progressing favourably.

Only one comparatively mild case, that of Constable Hackett, has occurred at Regina during the year 1890, and I attribute the unusual immunity we have enjoyed to the very high and uniform level (so often insisted by me in the past) at which the creek has been maintained, owing to the unusually large annual rainfall which

has occurred during 1890, added to the excellent sanitary condition maintained at the headquarters Post—a large number of cases having appeared at the neighbouring town of Regina.

The only Post unvisited and uninspected by me during the past year has been Fort Saskatchewan. The journey from Calgary is a long and tedious one; the season of the year, 28th October, was already advanced, and my own health and strength too much shaken to lead me to undertake this additional duty at so advanced and uncertain a season, and when the health of the division was known to be excellent.

The supplies asked for at all other Posts for winter use have long since gone forward. Those for Fort Saskatchewan will be forwarded immediately, and should reach that Post by the 20th instant, probably before.

Should any further medical supplies be required at any of the Posts during the coming winter, except Maple Creek, I recommend that such as are absolutely necessary be purchased of local druggists at the rates proposed by them, when reasonable; but that no drugs be so purchased anywhere until the requisition has been first forwarded to headquarters for examination and approval, when they can be ordered by the Commissioner. And if this suggestion is approved, the original tenders herewith forwarded, or copies thereof, should be returned to headquarters, as the basis upon which such purchases are made.

The duties of Staff Sergt. Graydon, in charge of the drug supply at headquarters, have been faithfully and, I believe, efficiently performed; though a rather serious internal injury was sustained by him in getting, single handed, a heavy barrel of lime juice down the cellar stairway some weeks ago, from which he has not yet altogether recovered; and I desire to add that the duties of this highly intelligent and competent non-commissioned officer have, throughout the year, been most competently and satisfactorily performed.

Seven members of this Force have been invalided during the year which has just expired, whose names, &c., will be found in Schedule "A," attached to this report; five of whom were invalided by the Senior Surgeon, and two, during his absence on sick leave, by the Assistant Surgeon at headquarters.

The number of fatalities, as shown on Schedule "B," attached, has been greater than usual, amounting altogether to eight, or about 0·75 per cent. of the whole Force; two of which occurred in "E" Division at Calgary, of disease; one at Toronto, when on sick leave; one at Prince Albert, by a fall from his horse; one at Pincher Creek, from malarial fever; and two drowned, by the foundering of a yacht in Lake Winnipeg. Since this was written, information has been received of the death of Staff Sergeant Kirk, at Battleford, as shown on Schedule "B," attached to this report.

Several cases of insanity have been treated by me at the guard-room, Regina, during the nine months of the year now closed that I have been present at headquarters, twelve of whom were ultimately forwarded to the asylum at Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

The following annual reports from Assistant Surgeons at the various outposts for their several divisions of the Force are herewith forwarded, together with the usual accompanying annual requisitions for medical supplies. If these supplies are hereafter to be provided for altogether at headquarters a large requisition for the drug supply can be forwarded during the winter, to come up early next spring; or authority may be given to purchase locally, if this can be done upon equally favourable terms. My belief is, that these supplies can be furnished to us quite as cheaply, locally, as business men engaged in the trade can purchase from wholesale houses on more favourable terms than the Department.

The following annual medical reports from Assistant Surgeons are herewith forwarded:—

1. For "A" Division, Maple Creek, Asst.-Surgeon. Haultain.
2. "B" do Wood Mountain, Staff-Sergt. Tulloch.
3. Depôt do Regina, Asst.-Surgeon Dodd.

4. For "C" Division Battleford, Asst.-Surgeon Paré.
5. "D" & "H" do Macleod, Staff-Sergt. Braithwaite.
6. "E" do Calgary, Asst.-Surgeon Aylen.
7. "F" do Prince Albert, Acting Asst.-Surgeon Bain.
8. "G" do Saskatchewan, Staff-Sergt. Moncrieff,
9. "K" do Lethbridge, Acting Asst.-Surgeon Mewburn.

The drugs asked for in these annual requisitions will probably be more conveniently provided, and quite as cheaply, from headquarters. The instruments and medical appliances (and some at least are necessary) can be obtained more favourably and probably of a better quality from below, and these ought to be selected by some competent person.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. JUKES,
Senior Surgeon.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SCHEDULE "A."

RETURN of Men Invalided during the Year ended 30th November, 1890.

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Division	Date.	Number of General Order.	Remarks.
			1890.		
2298	Constable G. Vogan.	"B"	Mar. 19..	4794	Senior Surgeon—Effect of old injury before enlistment in the Force.
1805	do D. Edgar.	"D'pôt"	May 3..	4966	Senior Surgeon—Chronic sciatica; sent from Macleod.
2099	do D. F. Macfarlane. . .	do	do 3..	2009	Senior Surgeon—Mental incapacity.
2273	do W. R. Pegg.	do	July 7..	5250	Dr. Dodd—During absence of Senior Surgeon; chronic syphilis.
2180	do R. E. Dick	"B"	do 26.	5287	Dr. Dodd—Varicocile.
2250	do F. W. White.	"D'pôt"	Feb. 12..	4701	Senior Surgeon—Varix in leg.
2200	do E. A. Jacques.	do	Sept. 18..	5442	By special authority.

NOTE.—All men are sent to Regina to be invalided, and are transferred to "Depôt" Division.

SCHEDULE "B."

RETURN of Men who have Died during the Year ended 30th November, 1890.

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Division	Date.	Number of General Order.	Remarks.
			1889.		
1751	Constable L. Leigh.	"E"	Nov. 20..	4492	Dropsy; Calgary.
			1890.		
320	Staff Sergt. J. Breadon.	"F"	Jan. 1..	4736	Phthisis; Toronto.
487	Sergeant A. E. G. Montgomery	"H"	Aug. 10..	5401	Thrown from horse; Prince Albert.
3022	Constable J. M. Vaughan.	"H"	Sept. 7..	5585	Typhoid fever *i. e.* malarial; Pincher Creek.
2162	Corporal H. O. Morphy.	"B"	do 10..	5659	Drowned; Lake Winnipeg.
2439	Con. G. Q. R. S. De Beaujeu..	"B"	do 8..	. . . . .	do do
2503	Con. F. St. L. Maguire.	"E"	Oct. 26..	5684	Typho-malarial fever; Calgary.
28	Staff Sergt. M. J. Kirk.	"C"	do 24..	*.	Battleford.

*No report, beyond Dr. Paré's mention of it in annual report.

A. JUKES, *Senior Surgeon.*

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON AYLEN, 1890.

CALGARY, 5th December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ending the 30th of November, 1890.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports I find very little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of the cases being simple ailments, such as cold, biliousness, &c.

The general health of the men of this district has been good throughout the year.

Regl. No. 2191, Constable Stumbles, was admitted to hospital on the 6th of March suffering from catarral pneumonia, the result of an attack of influenza. He, being hereditarily predisposed to phthsis, caused considerable anxiety as to its result, as I was afraid of it turning into phthsis. However, I am happy to say that he made a good recovery after ten weeks' severe illness. He has not appeared on the sick report since he was returned to duty.

It was my painful duty to record the death of Regl. No. 2503, Constable Maguire, who died on the evening of the 26th of October, from typho-malarial fever.

As I have only a few days ago reported fully on the epidemic of typho-malarial fever that appeared at this Post on the 28th of September, and also on the death of Constable Maguire, I shall not repeat my views again in this report.

I inspected the barracks and outbuildings once or twice every week during the past year, and found them clean and in good condition. The barrack rooms are large and airy, well ventilated, and always kept clean and neat.

The outbuildings are well drained and ventilated. A new latrine is required very badly at this Post; the old one is totally unfit for use.

I beg to recommend that three or four of Jenning's pan closets be placed alongside the present wash-room, so that the sewer now completed can be utilized for the removal of excreta as well as other sewerage. The old fashioned latrines are not only inconvenient and uncomfortable, but they are a dangerous and filthy method of removing excreta. Now that we have waterworks and sewers in the barracks, I can see no reason why we should not have proper closets.

I beg to request that a Jenning's pan closet be placed in the hospital and officers' quarters. Senior Surgeon Jukes inspected the hospital twice during the past year, and expressed himself well pleased with the condition of the hospital and equipments. His last visit was during the epidemic of typho-malarial fever. This being my first opportunity of consulting with him. I have much pleasure in saying that he approved of my treatment and diagnosis of this much-talked-about fever.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thank to Dr. Jukes for his kindness in ordering Staff Sergeant McNamara from Medicine Hat to my assistance, as I was short-handed, and had to sit up every third night to nurse my patients.

Interpreter Wm. Gladstone died from inflamatory rheumatism, complicated with Endo-pericarditis after five weeks very severe illness. From the 11th to the 13th of August he had ten epileptic fits, and died in the last one. He was a great favourite with both officers and men.

The hospital is very comfortable, and quite large enough for our own men, but we have no room for civilian patients, although eight civilians were treated during the past year. We were obliged to refuse admittance to quite a number of fever patients.

I beg to recommend that in future no civilian patients be allowed admission to our hospitals. As a rule, our hospitals are not any too large for our own use, and the medical staff is very small, and have their hands full, if they attend to their work properly, without looking after civilian patients.

The drugs, instruments and appliances are in good condition, and, with the exception of a few articles, the stock on hand is sufficient for the year.

Throughout the year the strictest attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the Post and surroundings; weekly reports being made respecting the same, and I beg to express my appreciation of the promptness with which any suggestions made were acted upon.

The kindness and attention to the sick displayed by Staff Sergeants Wallace and McNamara and Constable Draycott my assistants, in the hospital, is deserving of especial commendation.

I enclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending the 30th of November, 1890; also, estimates for this hospital for the year ending the 30th of November, 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M. D. *Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner M. W. M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Calgary Hospital during the Year ended 30th November, 1890.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Constitutional Diseases.			
Inflammatory rheumatism	4	27½	2 civilians recovered, discharged; 1 interpreter, Wm. Gladstone, died 13th Aug., 1890; 1 recovered, returned to duty.
Muscular do	18	1½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Measles	1	5	do discharged.
Typho-malarial fever	15	33	8 recovered, returned to duty; 6 still under treatment; 1 died, 26th Oct., at 11.35 p.m.
Local Diseases—Nervous System.			
Cephalalgia	2	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Neuralgia	6	1	do do
Odontalgia	3	1	do do
Lumbago	4	1¼	do do
Delerium tremens	2	8	Civilians; recovered; discharged.
Respiratory System.			
Influenza	29	1¼	Recovered; returned to duty.
Cough and cold	16	1	do do
Sore throat	11	1	do do
Laryngitis	1	2	do do
Catarrhal pneumonia	1	70	do do
Bronchitis	1	2	do do
Digestive System.			
Hæmorrhoids	4	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Colic	3	1⅓	do do
Constipation	6	1	do do
Biliousness	11	1	do do
Diarrhœa	4	1	do do
Gastritis	1	1	do do
Peritonitis	1	13	Civilian; recovered; discharged.
Cutaneous System.			
Excorriation	5	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Genito-Urinary System.			
Stricture	1	7	Recovered; returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa	6	9⅓	do do
Orchitis	3	12	do do
Chancroids	1	7	do do
Renal congestion	1	2	do do
Epididymitis	1	16	do do
Surgery.			
Abscess	1	7	Civilian; recovered; discharged.
Fracture meta-carp	1	21	Recovered; returned to duty.
Synonitis	1	7	Still under treatment.
Concussion of brain	1	28	Civilian; recovered; discharged.
Dislocated shoulder	1	17	Recovered; returned to duty.
Frost bites	2	7	do do
Minor surgery	29	2	do do
Adenitis	1	5	do do
Special Service.			
Opium eater	1	66	Civilian; female prisoner; improved.

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1890.

BATTLEFORD, 9th December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender you the annual sick report of the division for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

It has been my painful duty to record one death during the year, that of Regl. No. 27, Staff Sergeant Kirk, who died from some cerebral deterioration, due to alcoholism.

I had to recommend Regl. No. 2273, Constable Pegg, to be invalided. He left here for headquarters on 14th June, and was subsequently discharged.

I had also to recommend that sick leave be granted to Inspector Bradley, who is suffering from heart disease, according to my opinion, of aortic regurgitation and enlargement of the heart. Inspector Bradley left for the east on 1st November. A series of very distressing and alarming anginores attacks determining him to leave at once, before his family was ready to start, made it a necessity for me to accompany him some distance on his journey.

I have reported fully on these three cases, each of which presented very interesting diagnostic and pathological points.

About the usual number of cases have been treated during the year; a good proportion of them were due to the epidemic of "la grippe" and its influences. I sent you at the time a detailed report, giving you the history of its invasion here, its symptoms and the treatment I had adopted, &c.

A single glance at the appended alphabetical annual sick report will show that there were very few serious cases of disease in the division this year, and I am happy to say that there were no cases of fever in the Post, a single serious case alone being reported from town.

The latrines and other places which required disinfecting were thoroughly and regularly attended to

The sanitary condition of the Post, I may say, is very good; the much-needed wash-house, recommended in last year's report, has been built. Men not being allowed to wash any more in the barrack rooms, it does away with an almost constant state of dampness, which was much to be regretted, in view of health, tidiness and general comfort.

A good many of the much and long-used stables and outhouses have been pulled down, which, if not adding much to the sanitary condition of the Post, adds considerably to its cheerfulness and general appearance, which is something, even in a sanitary point of view. Now, if the windows in the barrack rooms are enlarged, according to my suggestion of last year, as I am given to understand they are to be, the sanitary condition of the Post would be excellent indeed. True, the latrine system is not what it ought to be, the dry earth disposal would be much safer, but by paying strict attention to disinfection, &c., I hope no evil will result.

Our supply of drugs is good; the hospital is comfortable, and would be still more so were a few invalid chairs, already asked for, furnished.

I have this year examined forty men for engagement and re-engagement. Of this number more than half were taken on, a few found unfit and a few changed their mind at the last moment.

In concluding this report, I must say I am happy to see that the services and merits of Staff Sergeant West have been substantially appreciated, in granting him the rank and pay of Staff Sergeant. Staff Sergeant West continues to give every satisfaction. The present hospital orderly, Regl. No. 2005, Constable Harrison, is without exception the best I ever had under my charge; he is quiet, steady,

punctual and very attentive to his duties, and to all these qualities I must add another, which, in his present capacity, is of most importance—he is a very good cook.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

YEARLY Sick Report for "C" Division, 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis	3	11	$3\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Apoplexy and alcoholism	1	8	8	This patient, after heavy drinking, had in July an apopletic fit. In his fall he struck a bottle, cutting himself severely and bleeding profusely; recovered promptly; some paralytic symptoms alone remained noticeable, especially in deglutition, speech, vision and functions of the brain generally. They were gradually wearing away, when one morning in October, after a protracted spree, he came to the hospital sick and in a few days died.
Abscess	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Boils	4	27	$6\frac{3}{4}$	do
Bruises	13	26	2	do
Bronchitis	1	3	3	do
Chancre and bubo and secondary symptoms	1	185	185	Invalided.
Cephalalgia	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Colds	40	48	$1\frac{1}{5}$	do
Cuts	4	25	$6\frac{1}{4}$	do
Constipation	10	10	1	Medicine and duty.
Colic	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis	2	4	2	do
Diarrhœa and gastric disturbance.	65	92	$1\frac{27}{65}$	do
Debility and cardiac trouble	1	33	33	On sick leave; spécial report on case.
do	2	26	13	Returned to duty.
Eczema.	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do
Feverish cold	8	28	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
Frost bite	1	3	3	do
Hydrocele	1	62	62	Operated on and returned to duty.
Hœmorrhoid	2	8	4	Returned to duty.
Inflamed throat	5	7	$1\frac{2}{5}$	do
Influenza	38	160	$4\frac{4}{19}$	do special report.
Inflammation of lungs	1	36	36	do
Lumbago	10	26	$2\frac{3}{5}$	do
Myalgia	2	4	2	do
Neuralgia	9	15	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
Orchitis	1	35	35	Operated on for hydrocele; under treatment.
Otalgia	4	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Psoriasis.	1	21	21	do
Pleurisy	1	35	35	do
Rheumatism	5	16	$3\frac{1}{5}$	do
Sprains	16	38	$2\frac{3}{8}$	do
Strains	5	10	2	do
Scald	1	10	10	do
Toothache	10	10	1	Five extracted.
Tonsillitis	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Urethritis	5	16	$3\frac{1}{5}$	do
Ulcer of nose (phagedenic)	1	47	47	do
Whitlow	1	4	4	do

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON H. DODD, 1890.

REGINA, N.W.T., 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my fourth annual report, covering the period between the 2nd December, 1889, and the present date.

The health of the men under my charge, it is my pleasant duty to report, has been even better than during the previous year, no serious cases of either accident or illness having occurred, and the attendances at sick parade have been uniformly light during the whole year, which I account for chiefly by the fact of the recruits during the past few years being of an exceptionally fine and robust physique.

I would respectfully beg to draw your attention to the regret expressed by me in my last report as to the extreme advisability of preserving the rain water from the hospital roof, which, for hospital purposes, would be so valuable.

The economy of the hospital will, I am glad to say, favourably compare with that of any previous year, and the present staff under me have greatly conduced to the present satisfactory state in this respect, and have proved themselves anxious, willing, and able to carry out their official duties, which they have done in a manner most creditable to themselves.

The guard-room, which, in the course of my duties, I visit daily, I have invariably found in a most satisfactory condition, both in its sanitary arrangements and its cleanliness. The treatment of prisoners in every way is, as in the past two years, so good that nothing is left to be desired.

The only accidents of any moment during the year were the case of Regl. No. 2385, Corporal Spencer, who, on the 6th August, was thrown from a spring waggon, causing fracture of the acromion process and dislocation of the clavicle. He was returned to duty on the 13th October perfectly well. Another case of Corporal Parrott, from the fall of a horse on to him, on the 7th October, injuring his ribs. He was returned to duty on the 11th October, well. On the 26th December, 1889, two or three men were attacked by feverish colds, and the number from the same cause daily increased until February, 1890. There was not a single serious case, all being relieved by a free dose of calomel, followed by febrifuge. The Senior Surgeon's case was, perhaps, the worst, he being "off duty" from the 13th January until the 1st February. All the cases that came under my notice were simple feverish colds, and none extending over ten days. Many of the cases during the attacks continued at full duty.

The case of Regl. No. 1649, Constable Hastlett, who was admitted into hospital on 17th January, 1890, was sent from Moose Jaw, suffering from acute bronchitis. On 21st January symptoms of inflammatory fever set in and continued until 7th February, from which date he gradually recovered to convalescense on 27th February; but on account of the severe weather I considered it prudent to keep him in hospital until 26th March, when he was returned to full duty.

Appended to this, my annual report, you will find the annual sick returns of this Post for the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report for Depot Division, 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical.				
Biliousness	9	9	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Bronchitis	5	85	17	do do
Caphalalgia	3	3	1	do do
Colds and coughs	119	119	1	do do
Congestion of kidney	1	4	4	do do
Conjunctivitis	4	27	$6\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Colic	15	15	1	do do
Constipation	16	18	$1\frac{1}{8}$	do do
Debility	1	9	9	do do
Diarrhœa	9	50	$5\frac{5}{9}$	do do
Dysentery	4	8	2	do do
Dyspepsia	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Effects of sun	3	3	1	do do
Enlarged spleen	1	7	7	do do
Epistaxis	1	1	1	do do
Fever, inflammatory	1	73	73	do do
do simple	1	6	6	do do
Feverish colds	116	320	$2\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Hœmaturia	1	61	61	Still under treatment.
Hœmoptysis	1	4	4	Recovered; returned to duty.
Insanity	2	74	37	Invalided.
Neuralgia	5	5	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Ophthalmia	1	7	7	do do
Rheumatism	6	261	$43\frac{1}{2}$	1 under treatment; 5 recovered.
Scabies	1	6	6	Recovered; returned to duty.
Sciatica	2	162	81	1 invalided; 1 recovered.
Sore throats	33	49	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Tonsillitis	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Syphilis	1	4	4	do do
Urticaria	2	2	1	do do
Surgical.				
Abscess	7	59	$8\frac{3}{7}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Blistered heel	12	27	$2\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Boils	12	64	$5\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Bruises	63	282	$4\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Burns	2	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Chafe	22	46	$2\frac{1}{11}$	do do
Concussion	1	6	6	do do
Flesh wounds	10	27	$2\frac{7}{10}$	do do
Fracture and dislocation	1	67	67	do do
Frost bite	5	11	$2\frac{1}{5}$	do do
Gonorrhœa	9	50	$5\frac{8}{9}$	1 under treatment; 8 returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids	3	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Inflamed lips	5	10	2	do do
do toe	2	6	3	do do
Ingrowing toe nail	3	22	$7\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Odontalgia	18	18	1	do do
Orchitis	4	69	$17\frac{1}{4}$	1 under treatment; 3 recovered.
Periostitis	1	6	6	Invalided.
Sprains and strains	49	221	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Syphilis	5	90	$18\frac{1}{5}$	3 invalided; 2 returned to duty.
Varicocele	2	60	30	1 do 1 do
Varicose veins	2	12	6	1 do 1 do
Whitlow	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.

HENRY DODD,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON HAULTAIN, 1890.

MAPLE CREEK, 3rd December, 1890.

SIR,—I have honour to submit the annual sick report for "A" Division for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

The general health has been good, except during the period of so-called influenza. The effects of this widespread epidemic were felt at this Post in December, 1889, during which there were fourteen cases, marked by pyrexia and prostration, lasting on an average three to four days, and many others of the nature of laryngeal and bronchial colds. The months following showed various affections, apparently dependent upon the same influence—pneumonia, neuralgias, otitis, &c. There was, however, no mortality from this cause in the district, climatic influences, no doubt, giving immunity from the grave and lowering forms of the epidemic, as seen in populous parts.

The few serious cases of accident have done favourably, and do not call for further remark.

There has been no case of continued fever in the Post or vicinity this year; but as this has not been the case in other districts, I would again beg respectfully to repeat the suggestion as to periodical inspection.

Some hospital furniture and other necessary equipment has been received this fall, and a new building is being erected, to be completed, I believe, next year.

The detachment at Medicine Hat has been remarkably exempt from accident and illness. Regl. No. 2299, Corporal Bates, still acting as Hospital Steward at this Post, again deserves comment for attention to his duty. He was in charge of the hospital at Medicine Hat for the two months during which I was on leave, and has had the nursing of several serious cases.

I append the sick reports of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, for the Year ended 30th November, 1890.

MAPLE CREEK.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Surgical Cases.				
Abscess, alveolar	3	7	$2\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
do meibomian	1	1	1	do
do simple	2	10	5	do
do thecal	1	26	26	do
Contusions	9	60	$6\frac{2}{3}$	do
Displaced cartilage of knee	1	21	21	do
Excoriations	5	11	$2\frac{1}{5}$	do
Foreign body in cornea	1	1	1	do
Fracture of tibia	1	106	106	do
Frost bite	3	23	8	do
Furuncles	8	19	$2\frac{3}{8}$	do
Hæmorrhoids	3	33	11	do
Scald	1	3	3	do
Sore lip	2	4	2	do
Sprains	5	7	$1\frac{2}{5}$	do
Strains	6	17	3	do
Stricture	1	.....	.....	do
Synovitis	3	39	13	do
Syphilis, secondary	4	.....	.....	do
Teeth extracted	15	.....	.....	do
Toothache	10	10	1	do
Ulcers	3	40	$13\frac{1}{3}$	do
Urethritis	3	11	$3\frac{2}{3}$	do
Wounds	5	32	$6\frac{2}{5}$	do
Medical Cases.				
Simple and bronchial colds	41	65	$1\frac{5}{8}$	do
do sore throat	5	9	$1\frac{4}{5}$	do
Tonsillitis	4	8	2	do
Epidemic catarrh	15	48	$3\frac{1}{5}$	do
Biliousness and dyspepsia	12	19	$1\frac{1}{5}$	do
Cephalalgia	3	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
Constipation	11	11	1	do
Colic, biliary	1	4	4	do
do intestinal	6	12	2	do
Conjunctivitis	2	2	1	do
Debility	2	4	2	do
Dysuria	1	1	1	do
Diarrhœa	9	15	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do
Epistaxis	1	1	1	do
Headache, simple	13	15	1	do
Insomnia	1	1	1	do
Laryngitis	4	17	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do
Lumbago	1	1	1	do
Myalgia	7	9	$1\frac{2}{7}$	do
Neuralgia	4	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	do
Otitis media	3	7	$2\frac{1}{3}$	do
Pneumonia, acute lobar	1	30	30	do
Pleurodynia	2	2	1	do
Pyrexia	2	6	3	do
Rheumatism, muscular	1	1	1	do
Vertigo	1	3	3	do
Surgical Cases.				
Contusions	4	24	6	do
Injury of finger	1	39	39	do
Toothache	2	2	1	do
Sprain	1	2	2	do
Strain	1	6	6	do
Wounds, incised	1	16	16	do
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ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

MEDICINE HAT.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Simple and bronchial colds	4	7	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Returned to duty.
Sore throat	1	1	1	do
Epidemic catarrh	10	30	3	do
Biliousness	1	1	1	do
Congestion of liver	1	2	2	do
Conjunctivitis	2	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
Constipation	1	1	1	do
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	do
Erysipelas	1	5	5	do
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	1	do
Neuralgia	3	6	2	do
Nervous prostration	1	2	2	do
Rheumatism	2	6	3	do
Pyrexia	1	5	5	do
Urethritis	3	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$	do

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON BAIN, 1890.

PRINCE ALBERT, 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this Post for 1890.

It compares very favourably with that of last year. The average number on daily sick list was 1·25; last year it was 4·37. The average number off duty was ·67; in 1889 it was 1·33. We have had thirty-one men in hospital; average time in hospital, three days.

In the early months of the year we suffered from the general epidemic of influenza that was passing over the continent. It is worth noting that we had a similar epidemic of influenza, quite as severe, in April and May of 1888. During neither outbreak had we any deaths, nor indeed any very serious cases.

I regret this year to have to report the first death that has occurred in the Force during the twelve years it has been established at Prince Albert. In August last Sergeant Montgomery was thrown from his horse whilst on parade, the fall causing severe concussion of the brain. He lingered for three days in an unconsious state, when, in spite of all our efforts, the case terminated fatally. He was a general favourite with both officers and men, and by his death the Force has lost a most efficient non-commissioned officer, and one of its bravest and most popular members.

During the outbreak of influenza we were much hampered on account of the want of a proper hospital. I am glad to learn that a small hospital will probably be built here during the ensuing year. This will add very materially to the welfare and comfort of the men at this Post.

Two civilians were in hospital during the year, suffering from typho-malarial fever, but we had no cases amongst the men.

In October the Post was visited by the Senior Surgeon, who inspected the hospital, &c., and expressed himself satisfied.

We have been well supplied with drugs, medical comforts, &c. I believe if our drugs were purchased from the local druggists as required quite a saving of expense would be effected. Drugs can be bought here quite as cheaply, and we would not then require to keep so large a stock. I enclose requisition for drugs and surgical instruments required for the coming year.

There have been no men recommended to be invalided from the Post during the year. I have examined 24 men for re-engagement and admission into the Force.

I would endorse the recommendation of several of the other Surgeons, that a case-book, with temperature charts, &c., be furnished each hospital. At present no history of the cases passing through this hospital is preserved, and thus much valuable information is lost.

Hospital Sergeant Waller and Constable Thompson, Hospital Orderly, have both been very faithful in the discharge of their duties during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report for Year 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Acnē	3	3	1	Medicines and duty.
Amblyopia	1	12	12	Left the Force.
Biliousness	30	45	1½	Medicines and duty.
Contusion	15	75	5	Returned to duty.
Coughs and colds	120	180	1½	do
Cephalalgia	15	20	1¼	do
Constipation	14	14	1	Medicines and duty.
Conjunctivitis	7	14	2	do
Concussion of brain	1	3	3	Died in hospital.
Chancre	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Catarrh, nasal	2	2	1	Medicines and duty.
Diarrhœa	54	54	1	do
Deafness	1	2	2	do
Debility	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Dislocation (old)	1	3	3	Medicines and duty.
Epistaxis	1	1	1	do
Enuresis	1	1	1	do
Frost bite	6	6	1	do
Fissure in ano	1	4	4	do
Hæmorrhoids	3	9	3	Returned to duty.
Hernoptysis	1	9	9	do
Influenza	64	240	3¼	do
Indigestion	5	5	1	Medicines and duty.
Lumbago	2	4	2	Returned to duty.
Muscular strain	17	34	2	do
Minor injuries to foot	2	4	2	do
do hand	3	21	7	do
Neuralgia	12	18	1½	do
Odontalgia	6	.....	.....	Tooth extracted in each case.
Pleurodynia	3	6	2	Returned to duty.
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	11	11	In hospital.
Rheumatism, muscular	16	32	2	Returned to duty.
do sub-acute	2	52	26	One case still in hospital.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON MEWBURN, 1890.

LETHBRIDGE, 13th December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of "K" Division, North West Mounted Police for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

During the year one hundred and forty-four cases have been under treatment, as against one hundred and seventy three last year; the average duration of treatment has been nine days per man.—The epidemic of influenza which made is appearance amongst the men last January was fortunately of a mild type and no serious results followed.

The mortality has been *nil*.—No serious accidents have occurred. Fevers have again been absent. One man has been sent to Regina to be invalided.

Taking everything into consideration, the health of the division has been excellent.

During the year eighteen men have been examined and passed. Of these fourteen were for re-engagement. In February last the present hospital was occupied; it has three wards with accommodation for twelve patients, (although only two of the wards are at present furnished), besides two small rooms, a bath room, with hot and cold water; a dispensary and kitchen. The bedding and bedsteads are new, very good and very confortable, and the building answers its purpose very well.

This year the drug supply has been ample and satisfactory.—Local purchase has been practised to a limited extent, and found satisfactory. I would recommend its continuance.

I have honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report, Lethbridge, for the Year ending 30th November, 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Bronchitis	3	8	$2\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Cephalalgia	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	do
Colic	1	1	1	do
Constipation	1	1	1	do
Coryza	13	27	$2\frac{1}{13}$	do
Debility	6	60	10	do
Diarrhœa	7	17	$2\frac{3}{7}$	do
Influenza	29	116	4	do
Lumbago	2	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	do
Myalgia	11	42	$3\frac{9}{11}$	do
Pneumonia	1	25	25	do
Rheumatism	2	30	15	do
Sciatica	1	1	1	do
Snow blindness	1	6	6	do
Sore lips	1	1	1	do
Synovitis	1	5	5	do
Surgical Cases.				
Abscess, alveolar	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
do aural	1	5	5	do
do of neck	1	129	129	do
do parotid	1	21	21	do
Bite from horse	1	3	3	do
Boils	1	1	1	do
Bubo, traumatic	3	85	$28\frac{1}{3}$	1 under treatment ; 2 returned to duty.
do and cellulitis	3	428	$142\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Cellulitis	1	9	9	do
Concussion	1	7	7	do
Conjunctivitis	1	3	3	do
Contusion	16	80	5	do
Erysipelas	1	23	23	do
Extr. dentis	3	.....	.....	
Fissure of jaw	1	9	9	do
Fracture of clavicle	2	44	22	do
Frost bite and amputation of finger	1	43	43	do
Scald	1	7	7	do
Sprains	4	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	do
Stricture of urethera	1	54	.....	Under treatment.
Tonsillitis	1	31	31	Returned to duty.
Varix	1	46	46	Sent to Regina to be invalided.
Wounds and minor injuries	12	49	$4\frac{1}{12}$	Returned to duty.

F. W. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STEWARD TULLOCH, 1890.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of "B" Division for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

Having only been in this division since September last, I am unable, from my own knowledge, to report on the whole past year; but judging from the accompanying return, the division seems to have been extremely healthy, as there is not one really serious case on the whole list.

The sanitary arrangements here are well carried out, and the water supply is both pure and plentiful.

Altogether a great improvement in every respect since I was last here in 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. TULLOCH,
Staff Sergeant, Hospital Steward.

The Commissioner N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Wood Mountain, for Year ending 30th November, 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Biliousness	3	3	1	Returned to duty.
Boils	1	3	3	do
Bunion	1	3	3	do
Cephalalgia	1	1	1	do
Colds and coughs	5	15	3	do
Constipation	5	5	1	do
Contusions	2	10	5	do
Debility	2	2	1	do
Diarrhœa	6	6	1	do
Eczema	1	7	7	do
Hæmorrhoids	1	6	.....	Gone to Regina ; Under treatment.
Hepatitis	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Incised wounds	1	5	5	do
Lacerated wounds	1	6	6	do
Odontalgia	1	2	2	Extraction of tooth.
Rheumatism muscular	1	1	1	Returned to duty.

JOHN L. TULLOCH,
Staff Sergeant, Hospital Steward.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STEWARD E. A. BRAITHWAITE, M. D. 1890.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the annual sick report for "D" and "H" Divisions, and requisition for drugs for the ensuing year, for this Post.

I took over medical charge on 14th October, from Assistant Surgeon Fraser, on leave. I therefore know nothing about any of the cases but those that have actually come under my treatement and observation.

Of the two cases showing the longest duration of treatment, Constable Phillips, ununited fracture of the tibia has been employed at his trade as carpenter for over six months, although kept constantly under observation, he is under treatment by Dr. Kennedy. The other case shown as bubo with debility is convalescing.

An inspection of this Post is made weekly, and I consider the sanitary condition satisfactory.

The hospital is in a very drafty condition, the windows are being tightened, and this I hope will lessen the source of these drafts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. A. BRAITHWAITE, M.D.
Hospital Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police,
Fort Macleod.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"G" AND "H" DIVISIONS.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Fort Macleod, for the Year ending 30th November, 1890.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Acne	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Bubo traumatic	2	86	43	Returned to duty.
do symph	3	57	19	do
do with debility	1	236	236	In hospital (convalescing).
Bruised face	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
do leg	1	9	9	do
do thigh	1	5	5	do
do hand	1	5	5	do
do finger	1	4	4	do
do hip	1	2	2	do
Biliousness	11	11	1	do
Bronchitis	2	9	4–5	do
Cold, feverish	20	75	2–5	do
Cut wrist	2	5	2-5	do
do head	1	16	16	do
do knee	1	7	7	do
do finger	1	1	1	do
Conjunctivitis	6	18	3	do
Chancre	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Chafe	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Constipation	4	5	1·25	do
Cracked lips	1	2	2	do

ANNUAL Sick Report, Fort Macleod, &c.—*Continued.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Cephalalgia	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Diarrhœa	60	75	1·25	do
Dislocated finger	1	1	1	do
Debility	1	3	3	do
Fracture, fibia and fibula	1	549	549	Tibia ununited. Treated by drilling and afterwards by resection. Still under treatment. Out of this time, patient has been employed at his trade (that of a carpenter) for about six months.
Fracture and sprained ankle	1	75	75	Returned to duty.
do rib	1	8	8	do
do tibia	1	93	93	do
Frozen finger	3	154	51·3	do
do face	1	5	5	do
Furuncle	5	39	7·8	do
Fever, bilious	1	2	2	do
do remittent	2	79	39·5	1 returned to duty ; 1 in hospital.
do malarial	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
do typhoid	2	55	27·5	1 died (Pincher Creek) ; 1 returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa	6	36	6	Returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids	2	4	2	do
Influenza	34	119	3·5	do
Inflamed cheek	1	2	2	do
do toe	2	14	7	do
do jaw	1	3	3	do
do hand	1	1	1	do
Lumbago	1	1	1	do
Neuralgia	10	21	2·1	do
Odontalgia	18	27	1·5	do
Orchitis	7	98	14	1 in hospital ; 6 returned to duty.
Ottorrhœa	3	30	10	Returned to duty.
Pleuritis	2	4	2	do
Rheumatism	10	187	18 7	1 sent to Regina ; 9 returned to duty.
Sprained ankle	3	36	6	Returned to duty.
Strained backs	5	15	2	do
do fore-arm	2	8	4	do
Sciatica	1	61	61	Sent to Regina.
Synovitis	2	24	12	Returned to duty.
Stricture	1	3	3	do
Syphilis	1	1	1	Med. and duty.
Tonsilitis	14	42	3	Returned to duty.
Ulcerated knee	1	27	27	do
do wrist	1	1	1	do
Urethritis	1	28	28	do
Varicose veins, leg	1	19	19	do
Wound, gun-shot	2	60	30	1 returned to duty ;1 in hospital.
do incised	3	20	6·6	Returned to duty.
do lacerated	3	45	15	do

Average daily sick parade, 6·3.

E. A. BRAITHWAITE,
Hospital Sergeant.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STEWARD MONCRIEFF, M.D., 1890.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 2nd December, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour forthwith to forward you the annual division medical report for the year ending 30th November, 1890. Since my taking over medical charge from Acting Assistant-Surgeon Tofield last April, with the exception of one unfortunate death among the men of the division, excellent health has been the rule at this Post. The wives and families of the married men seem to monopolize such disorders as are to be had, as I have been furnished with patients requiring either medical or surgical treatment from this contingent of the division ever since I arrived. The case of prisoner Coyle's death on 25th June was reported upon at the time. At the request of the coroner I performed the *post mortem* at the inquest, when death by self-inflicted injury was obvious. The case of Regl. No. 1981, Constable Taffe, who died on 2nd August, at Edmonton, of acute congestion of the brain, was reported on in detail at the time, so need not be enlarged on here. The case of prisoner Johnston, an aged and paralytic vagrant, who occupied a bed in the hospital for over six months, has been written on separately. Our having to admit unsavoury tramps, suffering from disease, as patients in the division hospital, is no doubt one of the unavoidable drawbacks arising from the poorly settled and semi-developed condition of the country. It was necessary in the summer to have the use of a certain latrine inside the barrack yard discontinued. This has been the only unsanitary appointment at the Post which I have been able to discover. The drinking water from the river is above criticism, and the conditions as to ventilation, accommodation and good supply under which the men exist seems unexceptional. The drugs requisitioned for have not yet arrived, however, we have run short of no absolute necessity, excepting chloride of lime, a quantity of which was purchased from the chemist at Edmonton. As regards surgical instruments, our stock is of the smallest, being chiefly represented by two dental cases and a surgeon's dressing case. Still there has occurred no urgent need of other instruments, excepting in two instances, the one an obstetrical, the other a gynecological case. However, I was fortunately able to furnish the required instruments to operate in both cases. My predecessor called your attentiou in his report of last year to the want of a good hospital here, so I need not dwell on the subject merely taking the liberty to endorse the fact that such a want exists. The arrival of the railroad in the neighbourhood will, no doubt, effect beneficially the existing medical arragements and appointments of this Post, so that the members of this division may expect ere long all the conveniences which their comrades in the southern divisions enjoy, and which can hardly be expected in a Post 180 miles from railroad communication. Appended you will please to find the annual sick returns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. S. MONCRIEFF, M.D.,

The Commissioner N.-W. M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report for "G" Division, 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Alimentary system—				
Biliousness	5	10	2	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Colic	6	7	$1\frac{1}{6}$	do do
Constipation	5	6	$1\frac{1}{5}$	do do
Diarrhœa	12	20	$1\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	do do
Enteritis	4	37	$9\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Gastritis, chronic	1	1	1	do do
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	1	do do
Circulatory system—				
Varicocele	2	2	2	do do
Eye and ear, affections of—				
Conjunctivitis	1	1	1	do do
Deafness	1	1	1	do do
Hordeolum	1	1	1	do do
Otitis	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Snow blindness	1	1	1	do do
Genital system—				
Balanitis	1	1	1	do do
Bubo, sympathetic	1	32	32	Still exempt from riding.
Epididymitis	1	20	20	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Excoriation	1	1	1	do do
Gonorrhœa	2	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Orchitis	1	1	1	do do
Hæmoporetic system—				
Anæmia	1	52	52	do do
Swollen glands	1	1	1	do do
Integumentary system—				
Papillomata	1	1	1	do do
Urticaria	1	1	1	do do
Nervous system—				
Acute cerebral congestion	1	2	2	Regl. No. 1981, Con. Taffe, died 2nd Aug.
Neuralgia	8	32	4	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Hemiplegia secondary to cerebral embolism	1	243	243	A vagrant, who left much relieved.
Parasitic affections—				
Pediculi pubis	1	1	1	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Respiratory system—				
Colds and coughs	18	18	1	do do
Influenza	67	213	$3\frac{2}{67}$	do do
Sore throats	4	4	1	do do
Rheumatic affections—				
Lumbago	2	6	3	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Rheumatism	1	3	3	do do
Urinary system—				
Incontinence of urine	1	1	1	do do
Surgical Cases.				
Alorolar abscess	1	5	5	do do
Amputation of finger	1	41	41	do do
Bruises and sprains	18	47	$2\frac{11}{18}$	do do
Burns	1	4	4	do do
Frost bites	5	5	1	do do
In-grown toe nail	3	26	$8\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Kick from horse	1	2	2	do do
Saddle chafe	1	2	2	do do
Synovitis	1	1	1	do do
Toothache	7	9	$1\frac{2}{7}$	Extraction, and returned to duty.
Ulcers, specific	3	34	$11\frac{1}{3}$	Two of these ulcers in same patient. Recovered ; returned to duty.
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ANNUAL Sick Report for "G" Division, 1890.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Surgical Cases—Con.				
Wounds—				
With axe	1	2	2	Recovered ; returned to duty.
do blunt instruments	2	6	3	do do
do circular saw	1	2	2	do do
do knife	2	14	7	do do
do pistol ball	1	5 hrs.	5 hrs.	Case of a prisoner's suicide.
do pitchfork	1	1	1	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Wrist severely contused	1	18	18	do do

D. S. MONCRIEFF, M.D.,
Hospital Steward.

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON BURNETT, 1890.

HEADQUARTERS, N. W. M. P.,
REGINA, 30th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

In the early part of the year the health of the horses was anything but satisfactory. Typhoid fever was reported from two of the divisions stationed in the north, and following close upon this rather alarming intelligence word of numerous cases of strangles was received. This outbreak had hardly subsided before we had an epidemic of influenza to contend with. Notwithstanding all this, we have lost fewer horses this year than any year since 1884, and although I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement (not having the records to refer to), I believe it to be the lowest percentage of deaths for any year in the history of the Force. Within the last six months there has been a marked improvement in the health and condition of the horses; the epidemic of influenza which prevailed in the early part of the year having passed over without having any very bad effects, although it was of a very severe form, and a number of the animals attacked were left unfit for duty for some months afterwards. However, no deaths resulted from it.

Typhoid fever made its appearance early in the year, and has continued up to the present time, but in isolated cases only, just one death occurring, viz., that of horse Regl. No. 1610, which died on the 8th December, 1889, at this Post. This horse was left here by "F" Division in the fall of last year, and was suffering from the disease when the division arrived here from Prince Albert. I have no doubt the trip down tended to the unfavourable termination of the case. The Force has been particularly fortunate in loosing only one horse from typhoid. Others have been very heavy loosers—for instance, some of the sub-contractors on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. Three firms had no less than 100 deaths in their stables, being about one-third of the number of horses owned by them. I believe these horses contracted the fever while in the viciaity of Prince Albert, on the construction of the Regina and Long Lake Railway, and it proved so fatal on account of the treatment the horses received. Both sick and healthy animals were kept standing together, and no means were taken to disinfect the stables, or to secure proper ventilation or cleanliness. In a great many instances horses that had contracted the disease were kept at work as long as they were able to draw a load.

One death resulted from strangles, that of horse Regl. No. 831, which occurred on the 14th December, 1889. This was a case of what is known as irregular strangles, in which abscesses appear in different parts of the body, death being the usual termination of this form of the disease.

Glanders occasionally appear in different parts of the country, although it is not nearly so prevelant as in former years. Horses Regl. Nos. 919 and 1449 were destroyed, both suffering with this malady. In both of those cases the glanders appeared as a sequela and was not the result of infection. Credit is due the Police for having in a great measure assisted in stamping out this disease. The foregoing are the only diseases met with this year worthy of special mention.

Ninety-two re-mounts were purchased this year, all of which, with the exception of one that met with an accident, proved to be good, useful houses. Great difficulty however, was experienced in getting this number, as the majority of breeders appear each year to be getting farther away from the class of horses we require, and if the system at present followed is not soon changed we will have to look for our saddle horses in some market other than that of Alberta. There can be no doubt about the class of mares owned in the country, but breeders must learn that weedy thorough-

bred or heavy draught stallions cannot sire good saddle horses, no matter how good the mare may be. During the year I inspected the horses of the following divisions, viz.: "A," "B," "E," "D," "H," and "K"; also the horses on detachment at Banff, Kipp, Milk River Ridge, St. Mary's, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Whitewood, Moosomin, Cannington, Alameda, Saltcoats, Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain, and found them in good order. Special mention might be made of the "B" Division horses on detachment at Wood Mountain. I inspected those horses in September, and found them in the best possible condition, although they had had an extra hard summer's work. At the time of my visit not one of the number was off duty.

Most of the detachments are now provided with good, comfortable stables, which are a great benefit to the horses, especially in the spring and fall; the improvement in their condition is good evidence that the money spent in the construction of those buildings has been a wise outlay—in fact, I attribute in no small degree the fine, healthy appearance of our horses in general to the better stable accommodation provided for them. Hospital stables are required by some divisions, Fort Macleod, especially, being in need of such a building, which I hope to see erected next summer. Before closing, I wish to make a suggestion *re* our re-mount horses. In my opinion our young horses are put to hard work much too soon after purchase, and the usefulness of quite a number of them curtailed on that account. I would strongly recommend that all young horses be kept at the headquarters of the division to which they are posted for at least three months after being taken over. Attached will be found general sick report for the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

General Sick Report of Horses.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Lameness	126	Parasites	2
Fractures	3	Diseases of the eye	11
Digestive system	31	Growths	8
Nervous do	5	Glanders	2
Urino-genital system	4	Fevers	7
Skin and absorbent system	11	Injuries	183
Respiratory system	33		

Death Roll of Horses for 1890.

Regl. No.	Date.	Cause and Place of Death.	Regl. No.	Date.	Cause and Place of Death.
	1889.			1890.	
1356	Dec. 2.	Agoturia, Prince Albert.	1641	Mar. 7.	General debility, Fort Saskatchewan.
390	do 8.	Disease of brain (bony tumour), Prince Albert.	169	Apr. 13.	Pulmonary apoplexy, Maple Creek.
			282	do 27.	Found dead in wash out, St. Mary's.
1343	do 8.	Accident, Red Deer	1726	do 29.	Drowned in Battle River, Battleford.
1610	do 8.	Typhoid fever, Regina.	520	May 7.	Drowned in Old Man's River, Macleod.
831	do 14.	Irregular strangles, Macleod.	1182	do 7.	do do
1510	do 17.	Thrombus, Battleford.	1368	do 19.	Heart disease, Prince Albert.
	1890.		1499	June 30.	Drowned in Bow River.
919	Jan. 1.	Glanders, Macleod.	1089	Oct. 16.	Pneumonia, Edmonton.
1679	do 14.	Diabetes, Prince Albert.	1677	do 18.	General debility, Prince Albert.
1721	do 15.	Asthenia, Pincher Creek.	1513	do 27.	Hemorrhage, Banff.
1664	do 20.	Fracture of second and third lumbar vertebræ, Prince Albert.	1630	Nov. 17.	Injury to stifle joint. Destroyed, Morden.
1449	do 28.	Glanders, Macleod.	1801	do 23.	Paralysis, Prince Albert.
1418	Feb. 8.	Pleurodynia and rheumatism, Prince Albert.	1308	do 22.	Fracture of knee joint, Regina.
			272	do 25.	Fracture of metacarpal joint, Lethbridge.
363	do 19	Pyœmia, Battleford.			
499	do 22.	Cerebro spinal meningitis, Macleod.	1804	Aug. 6.	Cerebral hemorrhage, Prince Albert.
1412	Mar. 20.	Diabetes, Regina.			

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON WROUGHTON, 1890.

FORT MACLEOD, November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will forward, for the information of the Commissioner, this my report for the year ending 30th November, 1890.

The past year I have been in veterinary medical charge of the horses of the three divisions stationed in this section of the country, viz., "D," "H" and "K." The headquarters of the divisions named, and their several detachments, are constantly visited by myself.

I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists amongst the Police horses in this district, and that the general health has been very good throughout the year.

During the winter, horse Regl. No. 499 (an old horse), which had been cast as useless for further Police work, died from idiopathic spinal meningitis, becoming completely paralyzed in its hind extremities. Two other horses in January last contracted glanders and were at once destroyed. Both these horses belonged to "H" Division. Everything was done to prevent the spread of this disease in the stables, and I am pleased to say with good success, no other horses contracting it. No cause could be assigned for the outbreak, as the horses were never in contact with any known or even suspected case of glanders.

In "D" Division a pack pony was destroyed, as it was suffering from "round celled sarcoma, the tumor extending downwards below the scapula, where incision was impossible. In this division they also lost another horse from pyania. The animal was suffering from irregular strangles, marked by the development of abscesses in various internal organs.

No deaths have occurred since February of the present year, and the horses throughout the whole of my district are in excellent health. They are hard worked, as the mileage of the different divisions will testify.

Twenty-two remounts were posted to the three Divisions of this District last spring, and I am glad to state they have turned out remarkably well. They were all purchased in this section of the country, and were very carefully selected.

On the 24th May a public sale of cast Police horses was held at Macleod, when six of "D" and one of "H" Division were sold. These horses sold fairly well for this part of the country, where the demand for horses is limited at present.

I should like again to draw attention, as I did last year, to the fact that here in Macleod and Lethbridge good hospital stables with isolated loose boxes, are very much needed. The infirmary stable here is a portion of the long log stable; it answers fairly well, and is the best we can get; but there is no way of isolating a horse which is or may be suspected of suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, and no means of keeping up an equitable temperature, which is so essential is diseases of the respiratory organs. The flooring is also very unsatisfactory, there being no proper drainage. Lethbridge is even worse off in this respect than we are. They have no regular sick stable—merely three stalls, and one loose box, partitioned off from one of the large stables. This arrangement I consider highly unsatisfactory in every way, and in the event of an outbreak of infectious or contagious disease might prove truly disastrous.

The large frame stable which I reported upon last year has been thoroughly repaired, and is now the best stable in the Post. The flooring was taken up, and the space below filled with clay, the passage way and the back part of the stalls being refloored, leaving the front clay for the horses forefeet to stand upon. The inside has also been cased, and I see no reason why it should not be a thoroughly warm, and comfortable stable.

The horses not required for use in the Post, or on detachment, are kept on herd about six miles from the Post. These horses are visited by myself twice a week, and are herded by a detachment of men told off for that purpose. This herd is very useful; horses a little stale or run down, or off duty, and requiring a rest, are sent on this herd, where they are allowed to run until they are sound and fit for duty again. By this means we are enabled to keep our horses in excellent working order. The horses on herd are constantly changed, as necessity requires, the sound ones being replaced by others requiring a short time at grass.

A large number of horses are now on detachment duty, and are frequently visited by myself, and, although worked hard, are in excellent health.

Several horses have been purchased during the year and attached to different divisions for duty in this district.

Trusting that my services, and those of my assistants Staff-Sergeant Fraser and Corporal Ayre, have met with appproval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

To Superintendent S. B. Steele,
Commanding N.-W. Mounted Police.
Macleod District.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"D" DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 30th November, 1889, to 30th November, 1890.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days off Duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	28	28	Returned to duty.
Anæmia	3	32	11	do
Azoturia	1	9	9	do
Bruised feet	1	8	8	do
Calk	2	33	16½	do
Colic	1	1	1	do
Collar gall	7	76	11	do
Conjestion of lungs	1	10	10	do
Corns	7	70	10	do
Curb	1	21	21	do
Cut barbed wire	1	10	10	do
Enlarged fetlock	1	17	17	do
do tendons	3	54	18	do
Indigestion	1	5	5	do
Influenza	9	97	11	do
Kick	5	39	8	do
Lacerated wounds	4	81	20	do
Laryngitis	1	25	25	do
Pricked by nail	1	11	11	do
Quarter crack	1	15	15	do
Rope burn	1	6	6	do
Saddle gall	3	56	19	do
Seedy toe	1	10	10	do
Spavin	1	19	19	Cast and sold.
Splint	2	50	25	Returned to duty.
Sprained fetlock	7	70	10	do
Sprain psde. muscle	1	23	23	do
do met. tendon	1	10	10	do
Sitfast	2	29	19½	do
Worms	1	8	8	do
Wounds	2	58	29	do

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.
Veterinary Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"H" DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 30th November, 1889, to 30th November, 1890.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days off Duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Anæmia	2	16	8	Returned to duty.
Bruised feet	4	26	6½	do
Calk	1	18	18	do
Capped hock	1	24	24	do
Colic	1	1	1	do
Collar gall	10	117	12	do
Corns	5	48	10	do
Curb	1	21	21	do
Fracture of pastern bone	1	78	78	do
Glanders	2	.....	.....	Destroyed.
Inflamed neck	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Influenza	3	60	20	do
Kick	3	16	5	do
Lacerated wounds	1	8	8	do
Pricked by nail	3	24	24	do
Rope burn	1	4	4	do
Rheumatism	1	14	14	do
Saddle gall	3	53	18	do
Sprained fetlock	5	84	17	do
Sitfast	1	21	21	do
Strained back	1	8	8	do
Strangles	2	37	18½	do
Worms	1	3	3	do
				do

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX BB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT SWEETAPPLE, "F" DIVISION, 1890.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

As usual, we have had a great deal of sickness and loss, more particularly among our young horses, and horses that had not properly recovered from previous disease.

This is largely due to the grass or grasses, and can be attributed to two causes.

In the first place, slough grass grows very quickly and luxuriantly; consequently it is very succulent, possessing large quantities of water at the expense of some of the constituents necessary for the building up and maintaining in a proper state of health of the different tissues of the animal body.

In the second place, I believe there is a species of plant or grass possessing narcotic properties, which is particularly active in August and September, and produces a disease, the symptoms of which closely resemble typhoid fever in many respects; but, from a further study and from a closer examination, both in regard to our own horses and other animals in the district, I am quite convinced it can be attributed to the above cause.

The water from the river must be free from any contagious matter after being exposed, though even for a short time, to the purifying influence of the atmosphere; and our well water, though slightly alkaline, has no injurious effects.

Accidental injuries are rare, and as our stables are excellent we are entirely free from the many diseases due to improper ventilation.

Our young horses were mouthed, and thoroughly understood the use of the bit, and were accustomed to the saddle before being ridden, a very great improvement on breaking and teaching use of bit afterwards.

I would beg to recommend that all the young horses be broken at Regina, and not transferred until they are at least five years old.

I shall also recommend that horses be sent to this division, at least in the autumn, as they undoubtedly stand the winter much better than the summer and autumn months.

I also prefer doing away with the shoeing of young horses as much as possible, where the soil is free from gravel.

There was a slight outbreak of anthrax among cattle in the early summer, due to the dampness of the season and luxuriant growth of grass.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Commissioner N.-W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX C C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT PRINGLE, "C" DIVISION, 1890.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1890

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

I took over the duties of my Department in "C" Division on the 1st of July, on my arrival from Maple Creek.

The general health of the horses in this division is excellent.

Have at present thirty horses at herd four miles from the Post, which I visit frequently. They are in good health and condition.

Have supplied the different parties leaving on duty with requisite medicines, and instructions for use of same; also the detachment at Onion Lake.

The oats delivered by contractors are of good quality.

The hay delivered by contractors is of good quality; had to reject a large amount, owing to its being improperly cured and mixed with fox-tail.

I would recommend that the west end of reserve, now enclosed, be fenced across from south to north for an exercising menage for horses.

The supply of drugs now on hand is inadequate to the wants of the division. I have requisitioned for more.

Would strongly recommend the removal of the waterclosets from their present position, they being too close to No. 1 stable, as in the spring and summer they are liable to generate disease.

I would recommend that an hospital stable be built on this Post, as at present I am using the north end of the officers' stable. Two loose boxes are in course of construction there.

We will require at least fifteen re-mounts next spring, there being so many old horses, and others with chronic complaints, which I will recommend to be cast.

I append herewith my annual report of cases under treatment in division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Officer Commanding
"C" Division.

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses, "C" Division, for the Year ended 30th Nov., 1890.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess	2	31	15½	Returned to duty.
Bruised heel	2	13	6½	do
Burn on breast	1	7	7	do
Colic	5	5	1	do
Constipation	1	6	6	do
Fever, typhoid	1	32	32	do
Nephretis	1	7	7	do
Punctured wounds	1	4	4	do
do and lacerated wound	1	19	19	Under treatment.
Sore shoulders	9	50	5⅝	Returned to duty.
Strain of suspy ligts	2	28	14	do
do back tendons	1	6	6	do
Tabes mesenterica	1	16	16	do

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX DD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT POETT, "A" DIVISION, 1890.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1890.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to state that upon my being transfered from "C" to "A" Division I arrived at Maple Creek on the 10th July last, and immediately took over the veterinary medical duties and stores of the division under your command as Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

I found the horses in good condition. There were some few surgical cases, that were at once placed under treatment, and were soon after discharged from the sick-stable cured, and returned to duty. Nine horses I found, on a thorough examination, to be unfit for further service in the Force. These were brought before the Commissioner and cast, by order of a Board of officers assembled for that purpose.

All saddle horses of this division are now shod with a light, narrow, bevelled shoe, with small calks in winter; all team horses are shod with the wide-webbed concave shoe, which has been found in this section of the country the pattern best adapted to the work our horses are called upon to perform.

The team horses of "A" Division are a very superior class of draught animals, and by no means too heavy for the active work at which they are constantly employed, especially during the summer months. The trails which deviate in different directions through the Cypress Hills are only accessible by a continual up-hill grade, over which many of these horses are constantly travelling, owing to the fact of their having to draw rations and forage, *i.e.* oats, to the different frontier detachments of this division situated in the Cypress Hills. The nature of the ground in certain sections of this district is very stony, and the nearer you approach the foot-hills the more rocky the trails become.

I found all the saddle horses free from lameness, which is a remarkable fact, when one takes into consideration the long distances gone over daily by the mounted men of this division while employed upon patrol duty.

Shortly after my arrival at this Post I was informed that glanders was present in the district. I was ordered to examine a number of horses in the Bear Creek district, I immediately proceeded to the above named place, and there inspected nearly all the horses belonging to the ranchers in that part of the country. Then all stock, both in and around Maple Creek for a considerable distance, was examined. I found one horse afflicted with acute glanders, showing all the diagnostic symptoms of that disease. I also found several cases of chronic glanders, which were immediately destroyed, in compliance with the ordinance relating to contagious and infectious diseases of animals in the North-West Territories.

At Swift Current I also found chronic glanders in a herd of horses, two of which were destroyed, and the remainder isolated.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that no new cases have been reported, and I trust ere long this most serious and troublesome disease will be a thing of the past in the Territories.

The quality of the hay supplied to this Post is excellent, but it was put up under considerable difficulty, owing to the unsually wet season that prevailed.

The oats supplied were well-filled Black Tartary and white oats mixed, and upon inspection were found clean and of good quality.

All horses belonging to the various detachments of this division have been seen and examined. Proper supplies of veterinary medicine and instructions for its use have been furnished to the different non-commissioned officers in charge of the detached Posts.

Before closing this report, I would most respectfully request that I be provided with a pair of square surgeons wallets, that can be attached to my saddle, for the purpose of carrying medicines and other portable veterinary surgical appliances used in the veterinary department of this Force; also, that a pouch and belt be supplied, the pouch when opened to form case of two-ply veterinary instruments.

No diseases of an epizootic type have occurred among the horses of this division during the past year. The cases principally treated by me were of a surgical nature.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN L. POETT,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

APPENDIX EE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1889, to 30th November, 1890.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
				1889.					
	Alex. Hamel....	Nolan	Assault.....	Dec. 6	....	Supt. Griesbach...	Fined $100 and costs.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Fine paid.
				1890.					
	Regina.....	Sam'l Johnson..	Vagrancy.....	Jan. 2	....	M. McAulay, J. A. McDougall, J.P's	6 months' imprisonment	Edmonton....	
	do	A. Boag.....	Creating a disturbance.....	do 20	....	Sup. Griesbach, M. McAulay, J. P.'s	Fined $25 and costs...	do	Appealed but not allowed.
	do	C. Bremner. ..	do	do 20	....	M. McAulay.....	do ...	do	do
	do	M. Lamoureux..	Larceny.....	do 23	....	Insp. Piercy, H. A. McKenny, J.P.'s	Dismissed	St. Albert....	
	do	M. Plante.....	do	Mar. 3	....	H. A. McKenny, W D. Jarvis, J.P.'s.	10 days' hard labour...	do	
	Robt. Strachan..	A. Shaw.....	Assault	do 27	....	Insp. Piercy.. ...	Fined $10.....	Edmonton....	Fine paid.
	A. Morrison...	J. Belcourt.....	Illegally riding horse.....	April 8	...	do	Fined $10 or 20 days' hard labour.	do	Served his time.
	Regina.....	Dixon.....	Setting out prairie fire.....	May 8	...	R. W. McLellan..	Fined $20 and costs...	Red Deer.....	Fine paid.
	do	Brenhon.....	do	do 8	...	Insp. Piercy	Fined $15 and costs...	Edmonton....	do
	do	Johnston.....	Seeling beer on Sunday... ...	do 27	....	Supt. Griesbach..	Dismissed	Fort Saskatchewan.	
	do	Burleigh	do	do 27	....	do ...	do	do	
	do	M. Gouin.... ..	Drunk and disorderly	June 11	....	Insp. Piercy & D. Maloney, J. P.'s	Fined $5 and costs. ..	St. Albert....	do
	L. Laroque.....	Jno. Graham....	Assault	do 11	....	D. Maloney.....	... .	do	Settled out of court.
	J. Pakam,.	D. McDonald...	Stealing from the person.....	do 27	....	do	Dismissed	do	
	R. McKeown...	J. W. Hodgins..	Attempted abortion.....	July 26	....	Insp. Piercy & M. McAulay, J. P.'s	Committed for trial...	Edmonton...	Tried before Judge Rouleau and dismissed.
	Regina.....	Emil Forton....	Insane	do 28	....	Insp. Piercy.....	Committed for safe keeping.	do	Sent to Winnipeg
	do	W. Fitzgerald...	Larceny	do 17	....	Insp. Piercy & W. D. Jarvis, J.P.'s.	Dismissed	do	
	McKeown	J. W. Hodgins..	Seduction.....	do 25	....	Insp. Piercy.....	do	do	

	Regina	W. Patton	Creating a disturbance	do	30	....	Insp. Piercy & W. D. Jarvis, J.P.'s.	Fined $10 and costs	do	....	Fine paid.
	do	do	Assaulting a constable	do	30	....	W. D. Jarvis	do 20 do	do	....	do
	do	Jos. Lennie	Attempted house-breaking	Aug.	4	....	Insp. Piercy	Committed for trial	do	...	Tried by Judge Rouleau and sentenced to 2 yrs hard labour
	do	W. Sutherland	Breach of game ordinance	do	25	....	do	Fined $5 and costs	do	....	Fine paid.
	do	W. Chestnut	do do	do	26	....	do	do $5 do	do	....	do
	do	Jas. Martin	do do	do	27	....	do	do $20 do	do	....	Appealed, appeal dropped.
	do	W. Niblock	Setting out prairie fire	Sept.	29	....	Isaac Gaetz	do $5 do	Red Deer	....	Fine paid.
	do	Jas. Harrison	do	do	29	....	do	do $5 do	do	....	do
	Content	Cook	Refusing to leave house	do	27	...	Insp. Piercy		do	....	Settled out of court.
	J. Fletcher, sr	C. K. Johnston	Assault	do	27	...	Isaac Gaetz & R. W. McLellan, J.P.'s	Fined $1 and costs	do	....	Fine paid.
	do jr	do	do	do	27	...	R. W. McLellan	do	do	....	do
	Ernest Gibbons	F. Laureute	Stealing	do	27	....	do	Dismissed	do	....	
	Regina	Jno. O'Donnell	Creating a disturbance	Oct.	18	....	Insp. Piercy	Fined $5 and costs	St. Albert	....	do
	do	Thos. Anderson	Drunk and disorderly	do	24	...	R. W. McLellan	Dismissed	Red Deer	....	
	do	W. Hirst	Drunk and incapable	Nov.	1	....	do	Fined $1 and costs	do	....	do
	do	Bpte. Laroque	Horse-stealing	do	3	....	do	Dismissed	do	....	
	do	Ernest St. John	Gambling	do	13	....	Insp. Piercy	do	Edmonton	....	
1889.				1889.							
Dec. 10	do	Jno. H. Sully & H. Richardson	Larceny	Dec.	11	No.	Supt. Antrobus & F. Clinkskill	do	Battleford	....	No evidence.
1890.				1890.							
Mar. 14	do	Nis-ki-koot	House-breaking	May	7	Yes	Committed for trial by J. Clinkshill	3 months' hard labour	do	....	Judge Maguire.
do 31	do	W. F. Gouin, R. C. Laurie and F. Donovan	Taking timber under seizure	Mar.	31	No.	Supt. Antrobus and F. Clinkskill	Dismissed	do	....	
do 31	do	T. Oliver and F. H. Storer	Accessory to above	do	31	do	do	do			
do 31	do	J. Herbert	Having hay in his possession unlawfully.	April	2	do	do	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month's hard labour	Battleford	....	Fine paid.
do 29	do	Ass-ass-any	Unlawfully selling hay belonging to the Indian Department.	do	3	do	Sup. Antrobus & P. J. Williams, J.P's	Fined $10 and costs or 8 days' hard labour	do	....	Fine not paid.
April 3	do	Chas. Cook	Absenting himself from Indian school.	do	7	do	Supt. Antrobus	Arrested and sent back to school.	do	....	
do 3	do	A-pan-in-ow	Unlawfully residing off his reserve.	do	8	do	do and P. J. Williams	30 days' hard labour	do	....	
do 10	do	L. Hammond	Stealing a horse	do	10	do	Supt. Antrobus	Dismissed	do	....	No evidence.
May 6	do	Wm. Williams	Assault	May	27	do	do	do	do	....	No appearance.
do 29	do	R. McAulay	Drunk	do	29	do	do	Dismissed with caution	do	....	
July 11	do	Wm. Lightfoot & Jno. Daniels	Drunk and disorderly	July	14	do	Supt. Antrobus & W. J. Scott, J.P's	Fined $2 and costs or 15 days' hard labour	do	....	Fine paid by Lightfoot.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
July 11	Regina	B. Sayers	Interfering with police	July 16	No.	W. J. Scott	Dismissed with costs	Battleford	
do 19	do	T. Dewar	Taking waggon and set of harness	do 21	do	Supt. Antrobus	do	do	
Aug. 11	do	D. L. Clink	Forgery	Aug. 21	do	do	do	do	No evidence.
Oct. 27	do	Ay-ita-we-ko-sik	Drunk	Oct. 31	do	Supt. Antrobus & P. J. Williams	6 weeks' hard labour	do	
Oct. 30	do	Chas. Poyick	Stealing a horse	Oct. 30	do	Supt. Antrobus and Insp. Howe.	Committed for trial	do	Bailed out.
Nov. 11	do	Mistuna	Petty larceny	Nov. 11	do	R. Wyld, J.P.	1 month's hard labour.	do	
Mar. 3	do	Robinson	Vagrancy	Mar. 3	do	Supt. Gagnon	do do	Regina	
do 6	C. P. R.	Lavendar	Smashing car windows	do 7	do	do	Dismissed	do	
April 30	W. C. Fowler	A. Cosgrove, Dav. Merson, Fred. Wade, & Ed. Orr.	Offence against Railway Act	April 30	do	do	Fined $5 and costs, or 5 days' imprisonment.	do	Imprisoned.
July 31	Regina	Fred. Carson	Assisting felon to escape arrest	July 31	do	do	Bailed to appear at next sitting of Supreme Court.	do	
Aug. 6	do	Wm. McKeown	Larceny		do	do	Committed for trial	do	
Oct. 15	do	Jno. Day	Vagrancy	Oct. 16	do	Insps. Wilson and Primrose.	3 months' hard labour.	do	
do 23	do	Thos. Rookes	Liquor in possession	do 24	do	do	Fined $50 and costs	do	
do 23	do	do	do do	do 24	do	do	do do	do	
do 23	do	G. B. Gibson	do do	do 25	do	do	do do	do	
Nov. 3	do	Ectrunia	Insane	Nov. 4	do	Insp. Wilson	Committed to N. W. M. P. guard-room to await pleasure of Lt.-Governor.	do	
1889.				1890.					
Dec. 11	do	R. Lamon	Larceny	Jan. 13	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Committed for trial. 1 month's hard labour.	Calgary	Judge Rouleau.
1890.									
Feb. 20	do	M. Durfler	Burglary	April 8	do	do	Committed for trial. 4 years' imprisonment, hard labour.	do	do
Mar. 8	do	M. Woods	Larceny	Mar. 18	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.	Fined $20, costs and value of property stolen.	do	Paid.
do 19	do	Minnie Scott	Liquor in possession	do 20	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Fined $100 and costs	do	do

Apr. 3	do	A. F. Willis	Non-support of wife	April 14	do	do	Committed for trial, and dismissed.	do	Judge Rouleau.
May 9	do	W. Schlutz	Polluting river	May 13	do	do	do do	do	
do 11	do	S. W. Shaw	Disturbing an assembly of persons met for religious worship.	do 31	do	do	Fined $10 and costs	do	Paid.
June 2	do	S. Mitchell	Putting out poison	June 7	do	do	do do	do	do
do 15	do	S. Lovingheart	Receiving money for the recovery of stock, knowing same to have been stolen.	Oct. 1	do	do	Committed for trial, and dismissed.	do	Judge Rouleau.
do 19	do	B. Monroe	Larceny	July 18	do	do	14 days' hard labour	do	do
do 14	do	W. Pepo	Horse stealing	do 19	do	do	5 years' do	do	do
do 25	Cullen	W. Minnimus	Intimidating	June 27	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.	Bound over to keep the peace.	do	
July 8	Regina	A. Moyen	Assault	July 8	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Dismissed	do	
June 18	do	R. Campbell	Horse stealing	do 23	do	Judge Rouleau	7 years' hard labour	do	Committed for trial by J. H. McIlree, J.P.
do 18	do	J. McDonald	do	do 23	do	do	do	do	do
July 14	Fennacy	J. Irving	Assault	do 24	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Dismissed	do	
do 21	Regina	W. Barvis	Drunk	do 22	do	W. M. Herchmer.	Fined $5 and costs	do	Paid.
June 15	do	Ad. McPherson	Defacing a brand	Aug. 7	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Case dismissed, prosecutor not appearing.	do	
Aug. 30	J. Brown	J. Saltaris	Non-payment of wages	Sept. 16	do	W. M. Herchmer.	Dismissed	do	
Sept. 16	C. P. R. Co.	C. Coursall and T. Baribeau.	Deserting employment	do 18	do	do	Sentenced to pay C. & E. Ry. Co. $10 each and costs, or 1 month.	do	
do 18	Regina	G. Bennett	Shooting cattle		do	do	Dismissed	do	
Oct. 10	do	B. Monroe	Drunk and disorderly	Oct. 11	do	do	Fined $10 and costs	do	
do 16	do	W. Gaddy	Supplying liquors to Indians	do 18	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	2 months' imprisonm't, with hard labour.	do	
do 13	C. & E. Ry. Co.	J. Cook	Refusing to work, in accordance with contract with C. & E. Ry. Co.	do 16	do	do	Fined $10 and costs, or 14 days' imprisonm't.	do	Underwent imprisonment.
Aug. 8	Regina	A. Morgan	Larceny	Aug. 11	do	W. M. Herchmer.	9 months' imprisonm't, with hard labour.	do	
do 14	Calling Twice	Big Road	Assault	do 23	do	do	14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.	do	
May 28	do	W. Minnimus	Fencing in a surveyed trail						Information withdrawn.
Aug. 21	C. & E. Ry. Co.	J. Nicholls, J. Langford, A. Botsa, T. Stevenson and D. Gillespie.	Deserting their employment	Aug. 26	No.	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Dismissed, as defendants agreed to resume work.	Calgary	
Sept. 4	Regina	C. Rabsisquaw	Drunk	Sept. 4	do	do	Fined $10 and costs	do	Paid.
Aug. 24	do	T. Eaton	Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 26	do	W. M. Herchmer.	do do	Banff	
Sept. 19	Donohue	J. Donohue	Intimidating	Sept. 19	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	Bound over to keep the peace.	Calgary	
do 14	C. & E. Ry. Co.	E. Barrett and J. Devine.	Deserting their employment	do 16	do	W. M. Herchmer.	Sentenced to pay C. & E. Ry. Co. $15 each. and costs, or 1 month's imprisonment.	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Oct. 16	Regina.	Yellow Horse...	Drunk	Oct. 17	do	J. H. McIllree, J.P	14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.	do	
do 16	do	Cree Chief and No Man.	do	do 17	do	do	8 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.	do	
Nov. 1	do	M. McDonnell..	Supplying liquor to Indians	Nov. 4	do	do	Dismissed	do	
Nov. 1	Regina	J. Norris	Supplying liquor to Indians	Nov. 4		G. C. King, J.P..	Dismissed	Calgary	
Oct. 28	do	L. W. Sobb	Attempted suicide			J. H. McIllree	do	do	
Nov. 4	do	M. Clark	Selling liquor	Nov. 7		do	Fined $50 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 3	H. P. Brothers	J. Fiedler	Assault	do 3		do	do $20 do	do	do
do 19	Regina	M. Murray	Drunk	do 20		W. M. Herchmer..	7 days' imprisonment, hard labour.	do	
do 21	do	BlancheMaloney	Being a prostitute	do 25		do	Case dismissed	do	
do 4	F. Vandel	W. G. Strevel	Non-payment of wages	do 27		do	do	do	
do 20	Regina	W. Johnson	Keeping a disorderly house	Dec. 1		do	do	do	
1889.				1889.					
Dec. 4	do	J. A. Patterson.	Drunk and disorderly	Dec. 5		M. Begg, J.P	Fined $25 and costs	do	do
do 11	do	J. McKinnon	Vagrancy	do 11		N. Baupre, J.P...	Dismissed	do	
do 29	do	H. Walbeck	Creating a disturbance	do 30		M. Begg, J.P	Fined $5 and costs	do	do
1890.				1890.					
Mar. 3	do	D. F. Knight	Drunk and disorderly	Mar. 4		N. Baupre, J.P...	do $5 do	do	do
May 11	do	E. Griesbach	Liquor in possession	May 12		M. Begg, J.P	do $60 do	do	do
1889.				1889.					
Dec. 2	T. Willis	Willis	For sureties of the peace	Dec. 2	No.	F. Harper, J.P...	Dismissed	Banff	
do 30	Regina	Lam Sing	Stolen property in possession	do 30	do	do	Committed for trial...	Anthracite	
1890.				1890.					
Jan. 28	do	M. McIntyre...	Drunk and swearing	Jan. 28	do	do	Fined $1 and costs	do	do
do 31	do	Winnett	Setting out poison	do 31		do	Dismissed with caution	Banff	
Feb. 27	do	D. Keefe	Stolen chickens in possession	Feb. 27		do	Dismissed	do	

Mar. 7	do	Gilfillin	Petty larceny	Mar. 7	F. Harper and C. Fulmer, J.P.'s.	Fined $2 and costs	do	do
do 8	do	E. de Rainbowvill.	Selling intoxicants	do 8	F. Harper and J. Cardill, J.P.'s.	do $50 do	Cannon.	Appealed.
do 10	do	Morrison	Larceny	do 10	do	Dismissed	do	
April 21	do	S. G. Iades	Vagrancy	April 21	do	Fined $2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	Fine paid.
do 21	do	do	Assaulting police in execution of duty.	do 21	do	14 days'hard labour and $10 and costs.	do	do
do 21	do	B. Halbrout	do do	do 21	do	14 days'hard labour and $20 and costs, or 21 days' hard labour.	do	do
May 31	do	Gilfillin	Burglary	May 31	do	Committed for trial	Banff	
June 4	R. Tapping	G. Hammon	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	June 4	do	Dismissed	do	
do 16	A. McLeod	B. Maloney	Selling intoxicants	do 16	do	do	Cannon.	
do 23	G. Keefe	G. Griffiths	House breaking	do 23	do	do	Banff	
July 7	Regina	A. McLeod	Vagrancy (drunk, &c.)	July 7	do	Fined $25 or 6 weeks' imprisonment.	Cannon.	Paid.
do 10	do	McKinnon	Malicious injury to property	do 10	do	Fined $1	Banff	do
Aug. 15	Queen	A. Morgan	Stealing from a letter.	Aug. 15	F. Harper, J.P.	Committed for trial	Anthracite	
Sept. 2	do	J. Snyder	Vagrancy	Sept. 2	do	Dismissed	Banff	
do 2	do	W. Sloan	do	do 2	do	do	do	
do 27	do	G. Hicks	Larceny	do 27	F. Harper and A. L. Shelton, J.P.'s	2 months' hard labour.	Matheson's camp on Calgary and Edmonton R'y.	
Oct. 3	M. A. Kelen	W. Vaughan	Indecent assault	Oct. 3	F. Harper	Dismissed	Banff	
Nov. 10	Regina	V. P. Roman	Intoxicating liquor on premises.	Nov. 10	do	Judgment reserved	Cannon.	
Aug. 29	do	A. Laurendeau	Breaking park regulations	Aug. 29	do	Fined 25 cents	Banff	Appealed.
do 29	do	A. Miller	do do	do 29	do	Dismissed on plea of ignorance.	do	
1889.				1889.				
Dec. 23	do	P. Venables	Having intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	Dec. 24	No. H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.	Fined $50 and costs	Medicine Hat.	Fine paid.
1890.				1890.				
Jan. 7	do	Alice Clarke	do do	Jan. 8	do do	Case dismissed	do	
1889.				1889.				
Dec. 31	John Lean	Frank Miller	Non-payment of wages.	Dec. 31	do do	do	do	
1890.				1890.				
Jan. 14	Regina	Hugh Ross	Larceny	Jan. 4	Judge McLeod	2 months'imprisonment hard labour.	do	
do 14	do	Robert Watson	do	do 4	do	do do	do	
do 18	Wm. Kelly	K. Kelly	Assault	do 20	W. T. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.'s.	Dismissed	do	Prosecutrix did not appear.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Feb. 11	Thos. Smith ...	Thos. Matchett.	Disturbing the peace.....	Feb. 12	....	W. T. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.'s.	Dismissed	Medicine Hat.	Defendant proved an "*alibi.*"
Mar. 1	Regina.....	Cree Squaw "Blinkie."	Drunk and disorderly	Mar. 3	....	H. J. A. Davidson.	14 days' imprisonment.	do ..	do
do 6	do	Wm. Watson...	do do	do 7	....	W. T. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.'s.	Fined $5 and costs....	do ..	Fine paid.
do 7	do	Robt. O'Brien ..	do do	do 8	....	do ..	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	Served his time.
do 21	do	Chas. Bull	do do	do 32	..	do ..	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	
April 7	do	R. McAtcheson.	Having liquor in possession illegally.	do 8	....	H. J. A. Davidson.	Fined $100 and costs..	do ..	Case appealed. Appeal not yet heard.
April 9	Regina.....	Jos. Smith.....	Having liquor in possession illegally.	April 12	No.	W. T. Finlay, J.P.	Case dismissed.... ...	Medicine Hat.	
May 10	do	Chas. Bell.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	May 14	do	W. T. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.'s.	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	Fine paid.
do 21	Mrs. Robertson.	Robt. Landon...	Malicious injury to property....	do 21	do	do ..	Case dismissed	do ..	
June 1	Regina..... ...	Wm. Edwards..	Vagrancy...	June 2	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	Fine not paid.
do 4	do	Chas. Wolverton	Having liquor in his possession illegally.	do 7	do	W. T. Finlay, J.P.	Case dismissed.....	do ..	
Aug. 4	do	Robt. O'Brien...	Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 5	do	W. T. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.'s.	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	do
do 7	Cree Squaw.....	Cree Indian "Thunder Bear"	Assault	do 8	do	do ..	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	
do 8	Cree Indian "Thunder Bear"	Cree Indian "Troutman."	do	do 8	do	do ..	Case dismissed.....	do ..	

do	9	Regina.....	Indians--"Day Star," "Standing Stone," "The Cree."	Drunk.....	do	11	do	do ..	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour each.	do ..	
do	11	do	Albert Hughes..	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	do	12	do	do ..	Fined $50 and costs...	do ..	Fine paid.
do	19	do	Wm. Elsham ...	Having liquor in possession illegally.	do	20	do	W. T. Finlay, J.P.	do $75 do ...	do ..	do
do	27	do	Bpte. Adams ...	Giving intoxicants to Indians...	do	28	do	W. T. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.'s.	Fined $100 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	do
Sept.	2	do	Jas. Scott	Drunk and disorderly.	do	3	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs....	do ..	
do	4	do	Hy. Mounts....	do	do	5	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	do
do	15	do	Al. Hughes.....	Bringing liquor into N. W. T. without a permit.	do	29	do	H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.	Fined $50 and costs....	do ..	do
do	15	do	Robt. O'Brien..	Drunk and disorderly	do	16	do	H. J. A. Davidson and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.	Fined $10 and costs or months' hard labour, to pay $10 damages or additional 2 months' hard labour.	do ..	Fine not paid.
do	20	do	P. Fitzgerald...	do	do	22	do	do ..	Fined $5 and costs....	do ..	Fine paid.
do	22	Thos. Johnson..	Tu. Sery.....	Having his premises in a dirty condition.	do	24	do	H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.	Dismissed with a caution.	do ..	
do	22	do ..	Dave Calder...	do do ..	do	24	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	
do	25	Regina.....	Jacob Tansen...	Drunk and disorderly	do	26	do	H. J. A. Davidson and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.	do ..	do ..	
Oct.	20	Thos. Smith	Herb. Jenkins.	Assault	Oct.	22	do	H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.	Dismissed..	do ..	
Nov.	18	Regina.....	Jno. Rody.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Nov.	20	do	H. J. A. Davidson and W. T. Finlay, J.P.'s.	Dismissed with a caution.	do ..	
do	14	do	Ant. Rosenblau.	Larceny.....	do	22	do	do ..	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	
April	15	do	J. Campbell	Assault	April	24	do	W. G. Knight, J.P.	Fined $5 and costs....	Swift Current	do
do	26	do	N. Peltier.....	Drunk and disorderly	do	29	do	Neil McDonald, J.P.	do $3 do ...	do ..	do
Sept.	1	H. P. Clinton...	P. Paul	Larceny.	Sept.	9	do	W.G. Knight, J.P.	Dismissed.....	do ..	
do	1	do ...	M. Adams.	do	do	9	do	do ..	do	do ..	
Oct.	22	W. McDonald..	Robt. Tease...	do of a quantity of manure.	Oct.	30	do	W. G. Knight and H. P. Clinton.	Committed for trial ...	do ..	
do	22	do ..	G. Gunn..	Aiding and abetting theft	do	30	do	do ..	Withdrawn.....	do ..	
do	28	R. Tease..	W. McDonald..	Allowing swine to run at large..	do	31	do	W. G. Knight....	Dismissed.....	do ..	
do	30	W. McDonald..	R. Tease.....	Stealing.....	Nov.	8	do	Insp. Sanders and H. P. Clinton, J.P.'s.	do	do ..	
do	30	do ..	D. Hysop.....	Aiding and abetting theft	do	8	do	do ..	do	do ..	
Nov.	14	H. P. Clinton...	C. C. McKenzie.	Stealing coupons of liquor permits.	do	19	do	do ..	do	do ..	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction of Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.				1889.					
Nov. 30	Regina	M. Cline	Drunk and disorderly	Dec. 2	No.	G. E. Sanders, J.P. & F. G. Fauquier	Fined $5 and costs	Maple Creek.	
Dec. 14	do	Jno. O'Brien	Vagrancy	do 14	do	do	14 days' hard labour	do	
do 28	do	do	do	do 28	do	do	do	do	
1890.				1890.					
Jan. 10	do	do	do	Jan. 10	do	Maj. Jarvis and G. E. Sanders.	1 month's hard labour.	do	
1889.				1890.					
Nov. 22	do	W. T. Pollard	Burglary	Jan. 18	do	Judge McLeod	2 years' hard labour	do	
do 26	do	Blue Blanket's Son.	Larceny	do 18	do	do	6 months' hard labour.	do	
1890.									
May 25	do	Geo. Newby	Liquor in possession	May 26	do	G. E. Sanders	Case dismissed	do	
do 25	do	W. A. Douglas.	Illegal importation of intoxicants	do 26		G. E. Sanders and W. R. Abbott, J.P.'s.	Fined $50 and costs	do	Conviction quashed on appeal by Judge McLeod July 19, 1890.
do 31	do	Jas. Cunningham, Jno. McLean, Jno. McGuire.	Vagrancy	June 2		Maj. Jarvis and G. E. Sanders.	3 days' hard labour	do	
June 29	Yeehop	Wm. Simpson	Assault	do 30		G. E. Sanders, JP.	Fined $5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
July 24	Regina	do	Creating a disturbance	July 25		do	Dismissed	do	
Sept. 26	do	Jno. Nicholson.	Government property illegally in possession.	Sept. 27		do	do	do	
1889.				1889.					
Nov. 11	do	Indian Na-i-kit-a-qua.	Assault	Nov. 11	No.	Judge Wetmore	6 months' hard labour.	Moosomin	
do 27	do	W. Lockwood	Vagrancy	do 27	do	W. Logan, J.P.	3 do	Qu'Appelle	
do 28	do	B. Milnes	do	do 27	do	do	do	do	

Nov. 29	do	R. Robinson	Vagrancy	Nov. 30	....	Supt. Gagnon and Insp. Cuthbert.	3 months' hard labour..	Regina	
Dec. 8	do	P. Stokal	Lunacy	Dec. 9	...	G. S. Davidson	Discharged	Qu'Appelle.,	
do 18	do	P. Shea	Exposing his person	do 18	....	Supt. Gagnon and Insp. Drayner.	Sentence deferred	Regina	
do 21	do	C. Sweeney	Vagrancy	do 21	..	P. Green and H. McDougal.	3 months' hard labour..	Moose Jaw	
1890.				1890.					
do 27	do	J. McIntyre	do	Jan. 3	....	Sharp and Arnold, J.P.'s.	4 do ..	Saltcoats	
Jan. 4	do	J. McKinnon	do	do 4	....	S. Green and McDougal, J.P.'s.	3 do ..	Moose Jaw	
do 7	J. Keenan	M. A. Currie	Unlawfully taking and converting with intent to defraud.	do 10	....	Insp. Constantine and Hugel.	Dismissed	Moosomin	
do 10	C. T. James	R. Glover.	do do ..	do 10	....	Insp. Constantine.			Warrant not executed.
do 17	J. Baudin	J. Harris	Unlawfully and maliciously cutting two trees.	do 17	....	J. C. McArthur	$1 and costs	Moosomin	
do 31	Regina	Geo. Wilson	Drunk and disorderly						Case not tried.
do 9	do	S. Lash	Supplying treaty halfbreeds with beer.	Jan. 11	...	F. S. Proctor and Gilchrist, J.P.'s.	Costs of court and bound over for $100.		
do 22	J. W. Johnston	Thos. McLeod	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Feb. 4	....	J. Sharp and S. McNabb.	1 month's hard labour..	Saltcoats	Sentences to run concurrently.
do 22	do ..	do ..	Stealing a pair of overshoes	do 4	....	do ..	1 do ..	do	
Feb. 8	Regina	R. H. Vickers	Lunacy	do 8	....	G. S. Davidson and R. K. Beauchamp		Qu'Appelle	
do 20	do	A. Wilhimhurst.	Vagrancy	do 20	....	A. Logan and K. Blake.	2 months' hard labour..	Wapella	
do 21	do	J. McKinnon	Insanity	do 21	....	Insp. Howe.	Committed to Provincial Asylum.	Regina	
Mar. 1	do	Mrs. D. McDonald.	Lunacy	Mar. 3	....	D. Black, J.P.	Committed to Stony Mountain.	Wapella	
do 3	do	K. McLeod	Cruelty to animals	do 5	....	McNutt and A. E. Brook.	$10 or 30 days	Saltcoats	
do 5	do	— McIntyre	Insanity				Stony Mountain	Regina	
do 6	F. Galling	J. Lawfur	Assault	Mar. 6	...	J. Sharp, J.P.	$10		
do 7	C. J. G. Currie	A. Porter	Vagrancy	do 7	....	Insp. Constantine and J. Hugel.	2 months' hard labour..	Moosomin	
do 31	Regina	J. Formé	do	do 31	...	do ..	2 do ..	do	
do 29	do	J. Moxen	Lunacy	do 29	....	C. T. Lewis	Committed to Stony Mountain.		
do 31	do	G. Simpson	Stealing hay	Apr. 1	....	Judge Wetmore	12 months' hard labour.	Wolesley	
Apr. 16	do	A. Green	Felony	May 7	....	do ..	2 years' hard labour....	Moosomin	
do 10	do	S. Carlisle	Larceny	Apr. 12	....	Supt. Gagnon.		Regina	Hand over to Provincial Police.
do 10	do	J. Buchanan	do	do 12	....	do		do	
do 4	do	W. Theckeld	Lunacy	do 5	....	H. Joyce and E. Fitzgerald.	Asylum	Grenfell	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Apr. 22	Regina	W. Howey	Setting fire to prairie	Apr. 22	....	J. Bidin, J.P.	$10 and costs	Wolesley	
do 2	Hy. Roberts	S. Batenan	Stealing rails	do 2	....	D. B. Westenair, J.P.	Dismissed	Saltcoats	
do 10	Regina	T. Pringle	Stealing hay	do 11	....	Sharp and Finlayson, J.P.'s.	$2 and to pay for hay stolen.	do	
do 10	do	C. Melville	do	do 11	....	do	do do	do	
do 15	Rev. S. Galling..	Adam Kitz..	Receiving goods under false pretences.	do 17	....	Sharp, J.P.	Dismissed	do	
do 28	J. Spandin	F. K. Doering	Assault	do 29	...	Roberts and Westman, J.P.'s.	$20 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	do	
do 29	Regina	A. Cosgrave	Defrauding C. P. R	do 30	....	Supt. Gagnon	5 days	Regina	
do 29	do	D. Merson	do	do 30	....	do	do	do	
do 29	do	F. Wade	do	do 30	....	do	do	do	
do 29	do	E. Orr	do	do 30	....	do	do	do	
May 1	do	Kooshe-quen	Lunacy	May 1	....	Insp. Howe	Committed to Provincial Asylum, Man.	do	
do 1	do	W. Smith	Using insulting and threatening language.	do 3	....	J. Remon, J.P.	Dismissed	Saltcoats	
do 10	G. B. Borrowdale	C. Dougherty	Drunk and disorderly	do 12	....	Sharp and McNabb, J.P.'s.	$1 and costs	do	
do 12	Regina	J. P. Laycock	Selling whiskey	do 12	...	Sharp, Booke and McNabb, J.P.'s.	Dismissed	do	
Apr. 3	Chas. Gillman	Isab. Stocks	Insane	Apr. 3	....	Insp. Constantine.	Asylum	Moosomin	Sent to Regina to await the pleasure of the Lt. Governor.
do 18	N. S. Nolt	W. H. Mulligan and W. H. Morrison.	Deserting employment	do 20	....	H. Beauchamp and J. H. Boyce.	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle	
do 21	The Crown	J. Hunter	Breach of peace	do 21	....	D. Campbell	$10 and costs	Whitewood	
do 21	do	F. Cary	do	do 21	....	do	do	do	
do 26	J. Pente	J. Honygalls	Breach of contract	do 26	....	W. Cosgrave and J. Varso.	Do work and pay costs.	do	
do 26	A. Teeney	J. Patrick	Detaining property	do 26	....	do do	Return property and pay costs.	do	
do 26	G. A. Lockman	G. Guernsey	do	do 26	....	do do	do do	do	
do 28	The Crown	W. Evirsez	Larceny	do 28	....	F. Cosgrave and D. Campbell.	3 months' hard labour	do	
Apr. 28	The Crown	W. Johnson	Larceny	Apr. 28	....	F. Cosgrave and D. Campbell.	1 month hard labour	Whitewood	

May	6	J. Rehill	Wm. Scobell	do	May	12	C. Constantine		Moosomin				
do	22	Frida Johnson	Geo. Perry	Wages	do	23	do	Amt. paid into court	do				
do	27	C. Catterall	Jno. Pearson and Jas. Nolan.	Vagrancy	Apr.	21	S. Green and Supt. Gagnon.	3 months' hard labour	Moose Jaw				
Apr.	20	The Crown	Jas. Howard	do	do	21	do	do	do				
do	27	The Queen	Jno. Rowe	Breaking and entering a bonded car.	do	29 9	Alexander and S. Green.	Dismissed	do				
do	27	do	Wm. Mann	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	27	do	Wm. Haywood	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	27	do	Chas. Child	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	27	do	Am. Mickerson	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	29	C.P. Ry	Jno. Rowe	Trespassing on C.P.R. property.	do	29	Alexander	$1 and costs	do				
do	29	do	Wm. Mason	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	29	do	Wm. Haywood	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	29	do	Chas. Child	do do	do	29	do	do	do				
do	29	do	Con. Nickerson	do do	do	25	do	do	do				
May	5	J. Donaldson	J. Grover	Lunacy	May	5	G. B. Wallace	Committed to Provincial Asylum.	Broadview				
do	9	The Crown	P. Parenteau, G. Swain and W. Boyer.	Setting fire to prairie	do	12	G. S. Davidson and J. B. Beauchamp, J.P.'s.	$1					
do	17	do	G. Whiting	Burglary	do	17	Judge Wetmore	9 months' hard labour	Cannington		1st charge, 6 mos.; 2nd charge, 3 mos.		
do	17	do	W. Watt	do	do	17	do	do	do		do		
do	17	do	B. Mott	do	do	17	do	do	do		do		
do	17	do	D. McEachren	Stealing	do	17	do	1 month's hard labour	do		do		
do	17	do	J. Abercrombie	do	do	17	do	do	do		do		
do	17	do	J. Bennett	do	do	17	do	do	do		do		
do	17	do	C. Cochrel	do	do	17	do	do	do		do		
do	17	do	Z. Courney	do	do	17	do	3 months' hard labour	do		do		
May	21	do	S. Holbrook	Creating a disturbance	do	21	S. Green, J.P.	$1 and costs	Moose Jaw				
do	21	do	Ives	do	do	21	do	do	do				
do	24	H. Bury	J. Jones	Assault	do	26	do	$2 do	do				
do	19	The Crown	W. Robinett	Larceny	do	22	H. Sayer and E. Fitzgerald.	3 months' hard labour	Grenfell				
do	28	do	Jno. Evans	Feloniously stealing	June	23	Judge Richardson.	2 years	Regina				
do	31	McNutt	McLean	Non-payment of wages	May	31	S. Green		Moose Jaw		Appealed.		
do	19	H. Graham	Ed. Grain	Assault	do	19	Warner and S. A. Cowan, J.P.'s.	Bound over to keep the peace 12 months.	Whitewood				
do	19	do	Eliz. Grain	do	do	19	do	do	do				
do	31	Regina	L. Mallevière	Drunk and disorderly	June	2	Insp. Constantine and J. Chappell, J.P.'s.	$10 and costs	Moosomin				
June	2	G. S. Firewick	A. Workman	Receiving school taxes and not accounting for same.	do	3	Blake and Bullto.	Dismissed	Wapella				
do	2	C. Cuss	G. Cross	Assault	do	2	Warner and Cowan	$2 and costs	Whitewood				
do	3	John McKay	W. Delbridge	Stealing wood	do	24	G. Wallace and G. Armstrong.	Dismissed	Broadview				
do	3	do	T. L. Delbridge	do	do	24	do	do	do				

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
June 19	J. Hewitt.	L. Dawson.	Assault with intent	Aug. 6	....	Judge Wetmore...	1 year.	Grenfell..	
do 19	L. Dewar..	J. Hewitt	do	June 28	....	R. B. Ganalt and S. H. Taylor.	Dismissed	do	
do 3	Regina	A. Campbell	Vagrancy	do 4	....	Insp. Cuthbert...	do	Regina..	
do 3	do	W. W. Martin..	do	do 4	....	do	14 days' hard labour...	do	
do 5	do	A. Campbell	do	do 6	....	do	do	do	
do 5	do	P. Costello	Assault	do 6	....	Insp. Howe	1 month's hard labour	do	
do 5	do	S. Burns	do	do 6	....	H. Le Jenne	do	do	
do 28	do	J. Doulauhtly...	Drunk and exposing his person..	do 30	....	do	$10 and costs	do	
do 30	do	J. Body	do creating disturbance.	July 2	...	J. A. McCaul. ...	10 days' hard labour...	do	
do 22	do	— McLeod.	Resisting arrest	June 23	....	S. Green..	Dismissed	Moose Jaw..	
do 23	W. Cowan	J. Plant	Assault	do 25	....	M'Laren and Boyce	$5 and costs.	Qu'Appelle....	
do 26	J. Hoffman	L. Webber	Assault with intent to commit rape and thereafter to kill.	do 27	....	J. Sharp	Dismissed.	Saltcoats.	
June 18	Hogan	Richardson	Breach of contract	June 18	....	Judge Wetmore...	Reserved	Wolesley.	
do 23	The Queen.	R. Illouin	Lunacy	do 15	....	H. LeJeune	Stony Mountain Asylum.	Regina	
do 29	J. Lenigel, L. and J. Lenigel, P.	L. Gunzy.	Assault	do 29	....	W. Cosgrave, J. Vass and A. Summer.	$2 and costs	Whitewood...	
July 2	The Queen	Keans	Liquor	July 2	...	Ins. Constantine and C.T Proctor.	$50 do	Ft. Qu'Appelle	
do 2	do	Gordon	Arson	Aug. 1	....	Judge Wetmore...	15 years	Moosomin....	
do 2	do	Z. Jones.	do	do 1	....	do	5 do	do	
do 2	do	M. Brennan	Bringing stolen property into country.	do 1	....	do	7 do	do	
do 2	do	D. McCling.		do 2	....	do	5 do	do	
do 6	Schiff and Murphy.	Thos. Haycock..	Stealing hay while under seizure.	July 9	...	A. Brooke and J. Finlayson, J.P.'s.			Bound over to appear for trial.
do 7	The Queen	G. Daniel.	Sunday desecration		....	F. S. Proctor and S. Gelino.	Dismissed	Ft. Qu'Appelle	
do 7	do	W. Daniel	do		....	do	do	do	
do 7	do	James Martin...	do		....	do	do	do	
do 7	do	M. Robillard...	do		....	do	do	do	
do 6	do	W. Haull.	Horse-stealing		....	Judge Richardson.	5 years.	Regina.	
do 8	W. Gordon.	M. Jabon	Disturbing the peace		....	R. Cosgrave and G. Hackerley.	50c. and costs	Whitewood...	

do	8	do	G. Etosh	do			do	do	do		
do	16	The Queen	W. R. Boyd	Selling intoxicants			J. Bidin	do	Wolesley		
do	24	do	J. T. Rolph	Vagrancy			T. S. Rutherford and I. Bidin.	$10 or 1 month	do		
do	30	do	E. Smith	Attempted suicide			A. M. McLean	Discharged	Qu'Appelle		
	31	H. Switzer	A. Neibugal	Assault			H. Sayers and E. Fitzgerald.	$10 and costs	Broadview		
do	16	The Queen	Pashamin	Horse-stealing			Reynolds	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle		
do	16	do	J. Harris	Advg. bogus clerks			Judge Richardson.	4 months hard labor	Regina		
do	19	do	J. Lewis	Drunk and disorderly			H. Le Jeune and J. McCaul.	$5 and costs	do		
do	19	do	W. McCone	do			do	Fined $25	do		
do	21	do	J. Lyttel	Felony			H. Le Jeune	Dismissed	do		
do	30	do	W. McCone	do	Aug.	11	H. Le Jeune and J. McCaul.	Discharged on suspended sentence.	do		
do	7	Schiff and Murphy.	W. Sexton	Stealing hay while under seizure.	July	9	Brooke and Finlayson.	Dismissed	Saltcoats		
do	7	do	W. Custer	do do	do	9	do	do	do		
do	2	— McLaren	Ch. Hockins	Deserting employment	do	3	J. L. Alexander	50 cts. and costs	Moose Jaw		
do	7	S. Caturmoke	Jno. Cumbers	Tearing down fence	do	7	Insp. Constantine.	$2 and costs	Moosomin		
do	10	R. Whytman	P. Shields	Growing noxious weeds	do	10	do	Dismissed with caution	do		
do	9	S. Cattermole	I. Cumbers	Threatening	do	9	do	Bound over to keep the peace.	do		
do	11	A. Stewart	B. Marshall	False pretences	do	28	do		do	Committed for trial.	
do	13	J. E. Peker	Hy. Audy	Maliciously shooting a horse	do	14	Brooke and McNutt, J. P.'s.		Saltcoats	do	
do	10	D. McLean	J. McCoy	Abusive language and assault	do	10	J. L. Alexander	$5 and costs	Moose Jaw		
do	15	D. Kieper	Hincks and Alrick.	Having illegal possession of liquor	do	16	Brooke and McNutt, J. P.'s.	Dismissed	Saltcoats		
do	17	The Queen	J. Morgan	Drunk	do	17	Insp. Constantine.	Costs of court	Moosomin		
do	21	L. Arnold	N. McDougall	Indecent assault	do	22	do		do	do	
do	23	The Queen	D. McKeevor	Having whiskey in Indian reserve and giving same to Indians.	do	23	W. E. Jones, J.P.	$100 and costs	Saltcoats		
do	31	do	J. Henry	Drunk	Aug.	1	Insp. Constantine.	$2 and costs or 15 days	Moosomin		
Aug.	7	do	J. G. Goode	Vagrancy	do	7	Insp. Constantine and A. Smith, J. P.'s.	2 months hard labour	do		
do	7	W. Cannon	J. R. Goode	Ill-treatment	do	9	Boyce and Beauchamp, J. P.'s.	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle		
do	19	A. McLeod	W. Delbridge	Assault	do	21	G. B. Wallace and G. Armstrong, J. P.'s.	$5 and costs	Broadview		
do	16	The Queen	J. Maugher	Drunk	do	16	H. Le Jeune	do	Regina		
do	20	do	N. McDade	Theft	do	26	Judge Richardson.	6 months hard labour	do		
do	7	G. Harris	J. G. Lee	Maiming a bull	do	7	D. Campbell and J. Vass, J.P.'s.		Whitewood	do	
do	7	do	W. T. Lee	do	do	7	do		do		
do	9	The Queen	P. Lavaire	Drunk and disorderly	do	9	T. L. Bray and O. Rutherford, J.P.'s	$ 5 and costs	Wolesley		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c..—*Continued.*

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1890.				1890.					
Aug. 10	The Queen.....	M. Murray	Drunk and disorderly.....	Aug. 11	....	S. Green and — McDougal.	$15 and costs....	Moose Jaw...	Committed for trial.
do 11	M. Goun.....	A. Roberts....	Assault.....	do 13	....	S. Proctor and Y. E. Gilchrist.	....	Ft. Qu'Appelle	do
do 13	A. Roberts	S. Gower.....	Assault..... ...	do 13	....	S. Proctor and J. C. Gilchrist.	$1 and costs	Ft. Qu'Appelle	
do 14	The Queen.....	J. Stevenson....	do and battery....	do 14	....	W. E. Jarvis	3 do	Saltcoats.....	
do 19	H. Battle.....	W. Cathcart....	Stealing hay..	do 19	....	R. L. Alexander..	Defendant to pay the costs, and hay to be returned.	Moose Jaw....	
do 21	H. Matthews....	J. A.C. Robinson	Assault.....	do 23	....	J. Sharp, J.P.....	$1 and costs	Saltcoats	
do 21	The Queen.....	L. J. Hewgill...	Larceny.....	do 26	...	Judge Wetmore...	9 months' hard labour.	Moosomin	
do 25	W. Sheppard....	W. Roberts.....	Deserting employment	do 25	....	Maj. Bell, J.P....	$15 and costs.....	Qu'Appelle....	
do 26	do	Hy. King.....	do	do 26	....	do	15 do	do ..	
do 26	do	W. Pratt.....	do	do 26	....	do	10 do	do	
do 26	do	W. Gurling.....	do	do 26	....	do	10 do	do ..	
do 26	do ...	Th. Walker.....	do	do 26	....	do	10 do	do ..	
do 26	do	Th. Burdes.....	do	do 26	....	do ..	10 do	do ..	
do 26	H. Sippall.....	— Schoeman....	Assault..	do 28	....	Hy. Roberts and B. Wistman.	Dismissed	Saltcoats	
do 28	J. Butters	W. Stewart.....	do and battery....	do 29	....	T. McNutt..... ..	do	do	
Sept. 1	J. O. C. Robinson	H. Coe, H. Mathers and — Underwood.	Non-payment of wages.....	Sep. 1	....	Booke and Salisbury, J.P's.	$2, and to pay plaintiff 2 months' pay.	do	
do 7	The Queen.....	M. J. Holmes...	Insanity	do 8	....	W. Mitchell, J.P..	Committed to Manitoba Asylum.	Prince Albert.	
do 18	G. B. Bonsdale .	Hy. Smith.....	Abusive language	do 12	....	R. E. Booke and T. McNutt.	Dismissed.....	Saltcoats.....	
do 12	P. Campbell....	G. B. Fisher....	Stealing property under seizure.	do 15	....	T. McNutt, R. E. Booke and J. Richards.	.....	do	do
do 12	do	Mrs. G. B. Fisher	Receiving do ..	do 15	....	do ..	Withdrawn....	do	
do 15	— Symington...	J. Law.	Assault.....	do 15	....	R. E. Alexander .	$2 and costs	Moose Jaw...	
do 19	W. Nichols.....	W. Rae	do	do 15	....	S. Green.....	Dismissed	do ...	
do 18	The Queen.....	G. Garraity	Vagrancy.....	do 18	...	Insp. Constantine and A. Smith.	2 months' hard labour.	Moosomin	

do	18	do	do	Having loaded revolver in his possession.	do	18	do	3 do	do		
do	21	do	C. Bell	Drunk	do	22	D. Watson	$5 and costs	Regina		
do	24	do	J. White	do and creating disturbance	do	25	H. C. Lawson and J. McCaul.	5 do	do		
do	24	do	G. Gunnell	do do	do	25	do	5 do	do		
					1889.						
Sep.	27	do	H. McGenilley	do do	Stpt.	25	H. C. Lawson and J. McCaul.	5 do	do		
do	26	J. Page	Jas. Vincent	Vagrancy	do	26	Insp. Constantine and S. Daniel.	2 months' hard labour.	Moosomin		
do	26	The Queen	C. Kinsley	Shooting wlth intent	do	26	Insp. Drayner				do
Oct.	2	do	M. Bird	Felony	Oct.	2	J. A. McCaul	10 days' hard labour	Regina		
do	3	J. Kirkman	S. Goodane	Unlawful appropriation of a dog.	do	11	J. Sharp and E. Salisbury, J.P's.	Plaintiff to get dog, and each pay half costs.	Saltcoats		
do	3	do	do	Assault and battery	do	11	do	Dismissed	do	Costs on plaintiff.	
do	3	The Queen	W. Rae	Drunk and fighting	do	4	S. Green	$5 and costs	Moose Jaw		
do	3	do	— Gilrain	do	do	4	do	4 do	do		
do	6	Hy. Thorn	J. E. Evans	Assault with intent to commit rape.	do	18	Judge Richardson	3 years	Regina		
do	7	G. Whitlock	A. Wilkinson	Assault	do	11	W. H. Bail and G. Wedron.	$1 and costs	Grenfell		
do	7	A. Wilkinson	G. Whitlock	do	do	11	do	1 do	do		
do	8	The Queen	D. Daley	Illegally importing liquor	do	9	D. Campbell and — Nass.		Whitewood	Magistrates disagreed; case left with N.W.M.P	
do	8	do	A. Laurence	Felony	do	13	Judge Wetmore	9 months' hard labour.	Moosomin		
do	8	S. Goodman	J. Kirkman	Assault and battery	do	11	G. Salisbury and S. Sharp.	Dismissed	Saltcoats	Costs on defendant.	
do	10	The Queen	T. Smith	Fighting and raising a disturbance.	do	11	R. L. Alexander	$2 and costs	Moose Jaw		
do	10	do	— McDonald	do do	do	11	do	2 do	do		
do	11	Mrs. Veras	— Veras	Assault	do	19	— Nass	Dismissed	Whitewood	do	
do	15	The Queen	John Day	Vagrancy	do	16	Insps. Wilson and Primrose.	3 months' hard labour.	Regina		
do	21	R. B. Mowat	G. Garrity	Burglary	do	21	Insp. Constantine		Moosomin	Committed for trial.	
do	21	W. Wollf	D. Galbraith and H. Harper.	Improper dismissal	do	21	J. Hawgill, J.P.	Dismissed	do		
do	23	The Queen	T. Rookes	Bringing whiskey into N.W.T.	do	24	Insps. Primrose and Wilson.	$50 and costs	Regina		
da	23	do	do	Having liquor illegally in possession.	do	24	do	50 do	do		
do	23	do	G. B. Gibson	do do	do	25	do	50 do	do		
do	3	do	Indian Et-eu	Lunacy	Nov.	4	Insp. Wilson	Committed to asylum, Manitoba.	do		
do	5	do	T. S. Barber	Drunk and disorderly	do	7	Insp. Constantine	$10 and costs	Moosomin		
Nov.	5	The Queen	Antony	Shooting a horse	do	5	Judge Wetmore		Moosomin		
do	12	Bakas, Indian	Th. Wright	Assault	do	13	—Seymour and E. Green, J.P.'s	Dismissed	do		
do	20	The Queen	J. S. Tarbolton	Insanity	do	20	A. E. Boak, J.P.	Committed to Provincial Asylum.	Saltcoats		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Nov. 22	The Queen.....	— McDougall...	Horse-stealing.....	Nov. 29	....	J. McNutt.....	Dismissed	Saltcoats	
do 22	do	G. Robinson....	do	do 29	....	do	do	do	
do 22	do	R. Page	Having liquor illegally in possession.	do 14	...	J. S. Proctor.....	$50 and costs	Ft. Qu'Appelle	
do 28	do	W. Kwell.....	Stealing	do 29	....	— Cosgrave and D. Campbell.	1 month's hard labour.	Whitewood...	
do 30	do	J. Crapper	Drunk and creating a disturbance	Dec. 1	....	J. A. McCaul.....	$10.	Regina.....	
1889.				1889.					
Dec. 4	Regina	Mrs. Lachapelle.	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	Dec. 7	No.	Z. T. Wood and J. V. Bégin.	$50 and costs or 1 month	McLeod.....	
				1890.					
do 6	Chin-hae.....	F. X. Bertrand.	Larceny.....	Jan. 23	Yes	Judge McLeod....	3 months' hard labour.	do	
				1889.					
do 8	M. Blake.....	W. H. Cunliffe..	Breaking in door.....	Dec. 7	No.	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	$20 and costs or 2 months.	do	
do 7	G. A. Greenacre.	do ..	Assault.....	do 7	do	do ..	$10 and costs or 1 month	do	
do 9	J. J. McHugh ..	A. Dixon.....	Horse-stealing.....	do 12	do	S. B. Steele.....	Committed for trial...	do	Acquitted.
do 9	do ..	Jas. Dixon	do	do 12	do	do	do ...	do	do
do 12	Regina.....	Chin Hae.....	Having intoxicants illegally in possession.	do 13	do	A. R. McDonell..	Dismissed	do	
do 23	J. Black.....	Man-with-no-teeth.	Larceny.....	do 26	do	Z. T. Wood.....	2 months' hard labour.	do	
do 23	Small Beaver...	J. Vielle.....	Rape	do 24	do	S. B. Steele.....	Dismissed	do	
do 25	M. McNally....	Mrs. Longhead.	Assault and threatening language	do 26	do	do	do with costs...	do	
				1890.					
do 28	Regina.....	Jas. Branley....	Having a sheepskin coat of Dom. Govt. illegally in possession.	Jan. 2	do	Z. T. Wood.....	do	do	
1890.									
Jan. 10	do	White Top-knot.	Killing a calf	do 13	do	W. M. Herchmer.	Committed for trial...	do	Escaped 17th January, 1890.
do 10	do	M. Blake.. ..	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 13	do	do .	Dismissed	do	
do 17	do	Different persons	Killing a calf	do 23	do	Judge McLeod....	2 years in penitentiary.	do	Committed by Z. T. Wood.
do 28	do	Jas. Nolan.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	do 28	do	Z. T. Wood and J. V. Bégin.	$5 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	
Feb. 4	do	Crop-eared Wolf	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	Feb. 8	do	Z. T. Wood.	3 months' hard labour.	do	
do 5	Jno. Ryan	A. N. Knuth ...	Unlawfully destroying trees on homestead.	do 6	do	do	Dismissed with costs to prosecutor.	do	

do	8	The Queen	Jno. Allen	Illegally selling intoxicants	do	11	do	W. M. Herchmer.	100 and costs or 3 mos. hard labour.	do	Appealed.
do	8	— McFarland	H. Cottingham.	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	8	— Doyle	M. Malette	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	8	do	M. McKenzie	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	8	do	J. Murphy	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	8	— McFarland	Chin Hal	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	8	do	Chin How	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	8	— Doyle	— Wheatley	do do	do	11	do	do	do	do	do
do	12	do	J. English	do do	do	13	do	do	do	do	do
do	24	Regina	S. Park	Vagrancy	do	15	do	Z. T. Wood and J. V. Bégin.	$25 and costs or 2 mos. hard labour.	do	do
do	24	— Doyle	H. Cottingham.	Illegally selling intoxicants	do	24	do	W. M. Herchmer.	Dismissed	do	
do	14	Regina	— Doyle	Perjury	do	21	do	J. Garnett	Committed for trial	do	Broke bail and left country.
do	13	— Doyle	M. Mablette	Illegally selling intoxicants, Jan. 17.	do	24	do	Z. T. Wood	Dismissed	do	Informant failed to appear.
do	13	do	do	Illegally selling intoxicants, Jan. 23.	do	24	do	do	do	do	
do	21	H. Cottingham	G. A. Greenacre	Procuring one Chin How to sell intoxicants.	do	25	do	J. Garnett	$50 and costs	do	Appealed and conviction quashed.
do	25	Laughing Woman	Big Forehead	Attempted rape, 6th Dec., 1889.	do	27	do	Z. T. Wood	Committed for trial	do	
do	27	do	do	do 22d Feb., 1890.	do	27	do	do	do	do	
do	27	do	Man-with-a-wife	do 22d Feb., 1889.	do	27	do	do	do	do	
Mar.	1	De Veber, G. W.	G. A. Kennedy	Illegally killing game	Mar.	1	do	W. M. Herchmer.	$5 or 1 week in prison	do	
do	3	The Queen	Man-who-talks	Drunk	do	3	do	do	1 month in prison	do	
do	3	do	Going-on-the-inside.	Assault	do	3	do	do	Sentence deferred	do	
do	9	E. J. Wright	David	Trafficking illegally in deer meat.	do	15	do	J. Cotton	do	do	
do	9	do	Black Weasel	do do	do	15	do	do	do	do	
do	18	Regina	J. Beebe	Creating disturbance	do	19	do	J. Cotton and Z. T. Wood.	$5 and costs or 1 month	do	
do	3	— Browning	One Eagle	Killing a cow	do	3	do	Z. T. Wood	Committed for trial	do	
do	3	do	Calf Shirt	do	do	3	do	do	do	do	
do	31	The Queen	T. Maroney	Creating a disturbance	do	31	do	J. Cotton and Z. T. Wood.	Sentence deferred	do	
Mar.	31	Regina	Carter, R.	Causing disturbance	Mar.	31	No.	J. Cotton and Z. T. Wood.	Sentence deferred	Macleod	
do	31	do	Mary Viet	Drunk in town of Macleod	do	31	do	J. Cotton.	do	do	
do	31	Viet, M	T. Marony	Giving intoxicants to squaw	April	2	do	J. Cotton and J. V. Begin.	Dismissed	do	
April	1	Regina	A. Lachapple	Creating disturbance	do	2	do	J. Cotton and Z. T. Wood.	$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	
do	8	do	C. Williams	do	do	8	do	A. R. Macdonell and Z. T. Wood.	do do	do	
do	12	do	H. A. Jones	do	do	12	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do	15	Grogan	Man-who-calls-in-morning.	Damage to real estate	do	17	do	J. Cotton	To make good damage and pay costs, or 1 month's hard labour.	do	
do	28	H. Taylor,	J. Morrison	Creating disturbance	do	28	do	do	$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
May 2	Regina	Young Duck	Drunk	May 2	No.	J. Cotton	14 days imprisonment.	Mcleod	
do 16	do	W. Hewson	Creating disturbance	do 16	do	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	Dismissed with caution.	do	
do 27	do	J. Bertrand	do	do 27	do	do do	$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do 18	do	R. Carter	Burglary	do 20	do	S. B. Steele	Committed for trial	do	
do 28	do	Scabby Bull	Killing cattle	do 29	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do 28	do	Red Paint	do	do 29	do	do	do	do	
June 14	do	F. A. Butler	Burglary	June 14	do	do	Committed for trial	do	
do 9	do	Running Coyote.	Keeping a tepee for immoral purposes.	do 9	do	do	$10 or 3 months' imprisonment.	do	
do 9	do	Bare Top Knot & White Horn	Frequenting tepee where squaws were kept for prostution.	do 9	do	do	$5 or 7 days imprisonment.		
do 9	do	Owl Woman and Kills close to River.	Frequenting tepee for the purpose of prostitution.	do 9	do	do	Sentence deferred	do	
do 9	do	Woman that charges.	do do	do 9	do	do	do	do	
do 9	do	One Woman	do do	do 9	do	do	do	do	
do 10	do	Burgess	Creating disturbance	do 10	do	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	$2 or 10 days hard labour	do	
do 10	R. Kennefick	A. Rouleau	Intimidating and using insulting language.	do 10	do	A. R. Macdonell and Z. T. Wood.	Dismissed	do	
do 11	D. P. Smith	T. Fallon	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do 11	do	S. B. Steele	do	do	
do 12	Regina	Asops-kie	Larceny	do 12	do	do	Committed for trial	do	Released on *nol pros.*, July 7, '90
do 12	do	Porcupine Woman.	do	do 12	do	do	do	do	
do 13	M. Boone	B. Boone	Assault	do 13	do		Withdrawn with costs.	do	
do 14	Regina	H. Bradley	Creating disturbance	do 14	do	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	$5 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	
do 17	do	A. V. Knuth	Unlawful fence	do 17	do	Z. T. Wood	Sentence deferred	do	
do 19	do	C. W. Hanrott	Vagrant	do 19	do	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	do	do	
do 23	M. Boone	D. P. Smith	Assault	do 26	do	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	Dismissed	do	

do	30	Regina	Bob Tail	do	do	30	do	S. B. Steele	$20 and costs or 2 mos.	do	
do	30	do	Broken Leg	Horse-stealing	do	30	do	do	Committed for trial	do	
July	2	do	Slapped Face	do	July	2	do	do	do	do	
do	5	do	Black Rabbit	Drunk	do	5	do	do	$5 and costs or 1 month	do	
do	5	do	do	Assault	do	5	do	do	$20 do 2 mos	do	
do	18	do	Chinaman	Horse-stealing	do	18	do	do	Released on their own recognizances.	do	
do	18	do	Goose	do	do	18	do	do		do	
do	7	do	M. Gomelin	Selling intoxicants to Indians	do	7	do	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	$300 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	
do	8	do	Slapped Face	Larceny	do	8	do	do do	3 months' hard labour.	do	
do	12	do	G. Stevenson	Creating disturbance	do	12	do	do do	$5 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	
do	17	do	Reagan	Insane	do	17	do	Z. T. Wood	Remanded to communicate with friends.	do	Sent to Stony Mt.
do	24	Blackface	Owl Child	Assault	do	24	do	S. B. Steele	Dismissed	do	
Aug.	4	Regina	J. Clancy	Contravention of Police Act	Aug.	4	do	do	$4.20 and costs or 10 dys.	do	
do	5	do	W. A. Jackson	do do	do	5	do	W. C. Allen	do do	do	
Aug.	5	Regina	H. Sanson	Contravention of Police Act	Aug.	5	No.	W. C. Allen	$4, no costs or 36 hours.	do	
do	5	E. Bice	H. Hames	Claim for wages	do	5	do	Z. T. Wood	$25, no costs	do	
do	13	Regina	"Soldier"	Drunk	do	13	do	S. B. Steele	$5 and costs or 1 month.	do	
do	23	do	Lachappelle	Creating disturbance	do	23	do	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	do	do	
July	30	do	Maclean	Burglary	July	30	do	Judge Macleod	5 years in penitentiary.	do	
do	30	do	Bertrand	do	do	30	do	do	Acquitted	do	
do	30	do	Carter	do	do	30	Yes	do	do	do	
Aug.	28	do	Spear	Drunk	Aug.	28	No.	S. B. Steele	$10 and costs or 1 month	do	
do	29	— Greenacre	G. Baker	Cruelty to animals	do	29	do	A. R. Macdonell and Z. T. Wood.	Sentenced deferred	do	
do	29	do	J. Tourville	do	do	29	do	do	do	do	
do	30	Regina	A. Pollock	Larceny	do	30	do	A. R. Macdonell	Committed for trial	do	
Sept.	3	— Brookes	— Murphy	Assault	Sept.	3	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do	6	Regina	A. Pollock	Horse-stealing	do	6	do	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	12 months' hard labour.	do	Summary.
do	6	do	Moon Calf	Drunk	do	6	do	S. B. Steele and W. Pocklington.	1 month imprisonment.	do	
do	6	do	Owl Bear	do	do	6	do	do	do	do	
do	6	do	Back Fat	do	do	6	do	do	do	do	
do	5	— Pocklington	C. Brede	Intoxicating liquor illegally in possession.	do	6	do	S. B. Steele	$200 and costs or 6 mos.	do	
do	5	do	A. Stafford	do do	do	6	do	do	do	do	
do	6	Regina	W. Swingle	Creating disturbance	do	8	do	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	$5 and costs or 1 month.	do	
do	5	—White	M. Hall	Assault doing bodily harm	do	8	do	do	6 months' hard labour and $100 or additional 6 months hard labour.	do	do
do	12	Regina	J. Morrison	Creating disturbance	do	13	do	do	$5 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	
do	20	— Greenacre	Ching Hae	Creating a nuisance	do	20	do	S. B. Steele	do	do	
do	22	do	Garland	do	do	22	do	Z. T. Wood	$2 do	do	
do	24	do	Chief White Cow	Assault	do	25		S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.		do	Committed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Sept. 29	Regina.	Holla on Top	Drunk	Sept. 30	....	S. B. Steele.	$5 and costs or 1 month.	Macleod	
do 29	do	Crooked Leg	do	do 30	....	do	5 do	do	
do 29	do	Running Coyote.	do	do 30	....	do	1 month	do	
do 29	—Greenacre	do	Assault	do 30	....	do	1 month hard labour	do	
do 29	Glass	do	Breaking in door	do 30	..	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	6 months' hard labour.	do	
do 29	Regina.	—Laughney	Having articles of Government property unlawfully in possession.	Oct. 1	....	S. B. Steele.		do	Dismissed.
do 29	do	—Birt	do do	do 1	....	do		do	
Oct. 1	do	—Choquette	Giving intoxicants to Indian	do 6	....	A. R. Macdonell and Z. T. Wood.	$50 and costs or 2 mos. hard labour.	do	Appealed.
do 6	do	—Bertrand	Selling intoxicants to Indian	do 13	....	do	$50 and costs and 4 months' hard labour.	do	do
do 6	do	Marg. Boone	do do	do 13	....	do		do	Dismissed.
do 6	do	Mary A. Murphy	do do	do 13	....	do		do	do
do 6	do	Vict. Robinson	do do	do 13	...	do		do	do
do 6	do	Chin Hae.	do do	do 13	...	do		do	do
do 12	do	Running Fanny.	Drunk	do 13	....	S. B. Steele.	$10 and costs or 1 month	do	
do 13	do	Owl	Larceny	do 15	....	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	2 months' hard labour.	do	
do 13	do	Brede	Selling intoxicants to Indians	do 1	....	do	Dismissed.	do	do
do 15	do	—Rothe	House-breaking.	do 20	...	Z. T. Wood.		do	Committed.
do 15	do	do	Larceny of underclothing, &c	do 20	....	do		do	do
do 20	do	—Campbell	Creating a disturbance.	do 22	....	A. R. Macdonell and Z. T. Wood.		do	Dismissed.
do 27	do	—Teney	Selling intoxicants to Indians	Nov. 3	..	W. C. Allen and A. R. Macdonell.	$50 and 4 months' hard labour or in default 2 months' hard labour additional.	do	Appealed.
do 29	—Devitt	—Haymes	Having an unlawful fence.	Oct. 29	....	W. C. Allen	$10 and costs or 30 days.	do	
Nov. 3	M. Grey	E. Bice	Abusive and threatening language	Nov. 4	No.	A. R. Macdonell	Dismissed.	do	
do 21	The Queen	H. McGregor	Creating disturbance.	do 22	do	S. B. Steele and Z. T. Wood.	$5 and costs or 10 days hard labour.	do	
Dec. 5	Regina	Joseph Cadotte.	Buggery.	Jan. 15	No.	Judge Macleod	2 years imprisonment, hard labour.	Lethbridge	

do	6	do	James Cassidy	House-breaking	do	15	do	do	$5 and costs	do		Fine paid.
do	7	do	Frank Cole	do	do	15	do	do	$5 do	do		do
					1889.							
do	16	do	Ferd. Wastoclaw	Drunk and disorderly	Dec.	16	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Moodie.	$3 do	do		do
do	16	do	John O'Handy	do	do	16	do	do	$5 do	do		do
do	16	do	M. E. Roy	Keeping saloon open on Sunday.	do	16	do	Supt. Deane	$1 do	do		do
do	18	do	Mike Jerco	Did assault George Kramick	do	19	do	do		do		Case dismissed.
do	19	do	George Kramick	do Mike Jerco	do	19	do	do	$3 do	do		Fine paid.
do	20	do	La fille Ac. Gray	Having intoxicants on her premises.	do	21	do	do	$100 and costs or 6 mos. impris., hard labour.	do		
do	21	do	H. Hutchinson	Having a defective flue on his premises.	do	21	do	do	Cautioned to have it repaired.			
1890.					1890.							
Jan.	18	do	James Pearse	Non-payment of wages due "Chief Teat."	Jan.	18	do	do	To pay "Chief Teat," and cost of cases.	do		
do	21	do	Andrew White	Indecent exposure of person	do	21	do	do	$1 and costs	do		do
Feb.	7	do	Henry Howard	Permitting swine to run at large	Feb.	7	do	do	$2 do	do		do
do	10	do	Thos. Dougherty	Did assault Joe Healy	do	10	do	do		do		Case dismissed.
do	10	do	James Pearce	Larceny	do	10	do	do		do		do
do	10	do	George Fletcher	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	do	10	do	do		do		do
do	10	do	S. Wadsworth	Assaulted Elizabeth Daniels	do	10	do	do	$5 and costs or 3 weeks' impris., hard labour.	do		Fine paid.
do	27	do	Joe Healy	Killing antelope in close season.	do	27	do	do	Discharged with a caution.	do		
do	27	do	"Comes Singing"	Horse-stealing	Mar.	3	do	do		do		Case dismissed.
Mar.	27	do	J. D. Robertson	Assaulted Wm. Davis	do	27	do	do	$10 and costs	do		Fine paid.
do	31	do	Alexander Tate	do Mose Hall	do	31	do	do	$ 5 do	do		do
April	7	do	William Lynch	Had intoxicating liquor in his possession illegally.	April	14	do	do		do		
do	9	do	Henry Howard	Selling intoxicants illegally	do	9	do	Judge Macleod	$100 and costs	do		
do	10	do	Shakes-his-leg	Horse-stealing	do	17	do	do	1 month's imprisonment, hardl abour.	do		
do	10	do	P. Miller	Larceny	do	30	do	do	Discharged with a caution.	do		
do	22	do	R. H. Zimmerman.	Drunk and disorderly	do	22	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	$5 and costs	do		do
do	28	do	William Quigg	do	do	28	do	do	$5 do	do		do
do	17	do	Bathasar Brenhofer.	Assaulted Annie Kranick.	do	17	do	Supt. Deane	Case dismissed	do		Case dismissed.
do	29	do	Robert Garner	Larceny	do	29	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	Discharged with a caution.	do		
May	13	do	George Speck	Assault P. J. Mount	May	13	do	Supt. Deane	$5 and costs.	do		Fine paid.
do	18	do	George Rowe	Drunk and disorderly	do	18	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Moodie.	$5 do	do		do
do	15	do	Fred. Barnes	do	do	15	do	do	Discharged with a caution to come up for judgment when called upon.	do		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.				1890.					
May 15	Regina	William Carr...	Drunk and disorderly	May 15	No.	Supt. Deane	$ 1 and costs	Lethbridge	Fine paid.
do 19	do	Peter Smith....	do	do 19	do	do	$ 5 do	do	do
do 24	do	John Duncan...	Assault	do 26	do	do	$10 do	do	do
do 29	do	Mike Connors...	do	do 29	do	do	To come up for judgm't when called upon.	do	
June 4	do	Lee Purcel.. ...	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession illegally.	June 14	do	do	$300 and costs or 6 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	
do 17	do	Daniel Costello.	Assault	do 17	do	do	$2.50 and costs	do	do
do 17	do	John McCarthy.	do	do 17	do	do	$2.50 do	do	do
do 17	do	Abraham Dodd.	Drunk and disorderly	do 18	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	$2 do	do	do
do 17	do	Isaac Simpkins..	do	do 18	do	do	$2 do	do	do
do 17	do	John Henderson	do	do 18	do	do	$2 do	do	do
do 25	do	Eugène Keelt...	Creating a disturbance in the streets by screaming.	do 28	do	do	$2 do	do	do
July 16	do	John Lucas.....	Drunk and disorderly	July 15	do	do	$10 and costs or 14 days impris., hard labour.	do	
Aug. 12	do	William Skelly..	Assault	Aug. 13	do	Supt. Deane	$5 and costs	do	do
do 12	do	do	do	do 13	do	do	$5 do	do	do
do 13	do	John Lucas. ...	Drunk and disorderly	do 13	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	3 mos. imprisonment, hard labour.	do	
do 16	do	Alex. McNicholl	do	do 18	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness.	$ 5 and costs	do	do
do 18	do	Martin Donelin.	do	do 19	do	do	$10 do	do	do
do 21	do	William Nevins.	Assault	do 21	do	Supt. Deane. ...	$10 do	do	do
do 22	do	George Steele...	Selling intoxicating liquor to W. G. Fraser.	do 22	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	Case appealed.
do 22	do	Mike Scholtz...	Drunk and disorderly	do 23	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness.	$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 23	do	Mrs. McArthur.	Selling intoxicating liquor to W. G. Fraser.	do 23	do	Supt. Deane	$100 and costs or 3 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	Case appealed.
do 23	do	F. R. Roberge..	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	do
do 25	do	Eustache Dupont	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	do
do 25	do	Joseph Creech..		do 26	do	do	$100 and costs	do	Fine paid.

do	25	do	.....	Eustache Dupont	Creating a disturbance in the street.	do	25	do	do	$20 and costs or 1 month's imprisonm't.	do	...	do
July	27	do	.....	J. A. Donaldson	Larceny	do	5	do	do	.....	do	...	Case dismissed.
do	30	do	.....	George Speck...	Selling intoxicating liquor to W. G. Fraser.	do	30	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	...	Case appealed.
Aug.	29	do	.....	Frank Barr.....	do ..	Sept.	1	do	do	$100 and costs or 3 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	...	do
Sept.	11	do	.....	George Speck...	Larceny	do	12	do	do	.....	do	...	Case dismissed.
Aug.	13	do	.....	Thos. Miles.....	Vagrancy.....	Aug.	13	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	3 mos. imprisonment, hard labour.	do	...	
Sept.	13	do	.....	John Savage....	Assault	Sept.	15	do	Supt. Deane.....	$6 and costs.....	do	...	Fine paid.
do	11	do	.....	George Speck...	Having intoxicants in his possession.	do	15	do	do	$200 and costs or 6 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	...	Case appealed.
do	15	do	.....	Robt. Wm. Shaw	do do ..	do	20	do	do ...	$50 and costs or 6 weeks' impris., hard labour.	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	R. H. Zimmerman.	Damaging property	do	24	do	do	$20 and costs or 2 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	...	
do	25	do	.....	Joe Beebe	Assault	do	27	do	do	.....	do	...	Case dismissed.
do	24	do	.....	Joseph Peters...	Larceny	do	27	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.	do	...	
do	27	do	.....	Peter Kranick ..	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	29	do	do ..	$10 and costs..... ...	do	...	Fine paid.
do	27	do	.....	John Woodsville	do	do	29	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	29	do	.....	John Sadvor...	Assault	do	30	do	Supt. Deane	$10 do	do	...	do
do	16	do	.....	Mac Macdonald.	Horse-stealing...	do	27	do	do	....	do	...	Committed for trial.
do	27	do	.....	Wm. Kapisck..	Larceny	do	30	do	do	.....	do	...	do
Oct.	1	do	.....	James O'Donnell	Drunk and disorderly	Oct.	2	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	$5 and costs.....	do	...	Fine paid.
do	12	do	.....	Chas. Durward ..	Indecent exposure of person ...	do	13	do	do ..	$5 do	do	...	do
do	14	do	.....	Frank Love.....	Drunk and disorderly	do	15	do	do ..	$5 do	do	...	do
do	15	do	.....	John Marle.....	do	do	16	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	16	do	.....	John Wood.....	do	do	16	do	do ..	$5 do	do	...	do
do	17	do	.....	Paul Lavallée...	Selling intoxicants to Indians...	do	20	do	Insp. Casey and F. Champness, J.P.	$200 and costs or 4 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	...	do
do	19	do	.....	Samuel Marvin..	Assault	do	20	do	do ..	$4 and costs.....	do	...	do
do	20	do	.....	Fred Wier.....	Selling beer on Sunday	do	20	do	Insp. Casey.....	$2 do	do	...	do
do	20	do	.....	F. R. Roberge ..	do	do	20	do	do	$2 do	do	...	do
do	20	do	.....	Paul Brasior....	Assault	do	21	do	Insp. Casey and F. Champness, J.P.	$20 do	do	..	do
do	20	do	.....	do	Selling intoxicants to C. Diamond	do	22	do	do ..	$50 and costs or 3 mos. impris., hard labour.	do	...	Case appealed.
do	23	do	.....	Jim McDonnell.	Drunk and disorderly	do	24	do	do ..	$1 and costs.....	do	...	Fine paid.
do	23	do	.....	J. Ward.....	do	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	Robt. Hill.....	do	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	Denis O'Leary..	do	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	D. Canaan.....	do	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	A. Roach.....	do	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	H. W. Dean....	Indecent exposure of person	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	23	do	.....	Dan Thomas....	do	do	24	do	do ..	$1 do	do	...	do
do	27	do	.....	Thomas Farrar..	Selling intoxicants to Indians ..	do	30	do	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	Fined $300 and 6 mos. hard labour.	do	...	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Nov. 2	Regina	Frank Fisher	Giving intoxicant to Indians	Nov. 3	No.	Supt. Deane and Insp. Casey.	$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	Lethbridge	Fine paid.
do 6	do	J. S. Parke	Assault	do 6	do	do	$10 and costs.	do	do
do 6	do	J. McLaughlin	do	do 6	do	do	$10 do	do	do
do 17	do	Geo. Blaske	do	do 17	do	do	$1 do	do	do
do 17	do	D. McGilvery	Drunk and disorderly	do 17	do	do	$5 do	do	do
do 17	do	Jas. Lathom	do	do 17	do	do	$5 do	do	do
do 17	do	Ed. Lawrenson	do	do 17	do	do	$5 do	do	do
do 17	do	Jno. Burns	do	do 17	do	do	$5 do	do	do
do 19	do	Mike Kopac	Assault	do 20	do	do	14 days' imprisonment, hard labour.	do	
do 20	do	Wm. O'Brien	Selling intoxicants to Indians	do 20	do	do	$150 and costs or 3 mos. hard labour.	do	
do 20	do	Chas. Clink	do do	do 20	do	do	do	do	
do 21	do	Robt. Holt	Drunk and disorderly	do 22	do	do	$5 and costs.	do	do
do 24	do	Jno. Molloy	Would not pay A. Bowman his wages.	do 24	do	Supt. Deane	Dismissed	do	
1889.				1889.					
Dec. 21	Herman Jacobson and Frederick Newman.	Niel Kieth	Improper dismissal from employment.	Dec. 21	do	Supt. A. B. Perry.			Case settled by Kieth taking men back to work.
1890.									
Jan. 8	The Queen	Harry Woodman	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	Jan. 8		Insp. Norman and Wm. Craig, J.P.	Fined $200 and costs or 6 months' impris., h.l.	Prince Albert.	Appealed.
do 8	do	Thomas Oram	do do	do 8		do	Dismissed	do	
do 8	do	Chester Thompson.	Having intoxicants in his possession illegally.	do 8		do	do	do	
do 9	do	J. W. Yiverskirk	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	do 9		do	Fined $100 with costs or 3 mos. hard labour.	do	do
do 16	do	Wm. Olsen	Larceny	do 17		Insp. Norman.	Dismissed	do	
do 21	Fred. Newman.	Niel Kieth	Assault	do 21		do	do	do	
Feb. 12	Jno. Cheyne	W. D. Matheson	Claim for wages due	Feb. 12		Supt. A. B. Perry & Insp. Norman.	To pay $52 and costs or 21 days' hard labour.	do	

do	22	Chris. Story	do ..	do	do	22	....	do ..	Dismissed	do	..	Complainant did not appear.
do	6	The Queen.....	Jno. Yiverskirk..	*Re* his appeal against the conviction of Insp. Norman and D. Craig.	do	6	....	Judge McGuire...	Conviction sustained ..	do	..	Fine paid.
do	13	do ...	A. H. Woodman	do do ..	do	13	....	do ...	do ..	do	..	do
Mar.	13	Thos. Hastings..	Jas. McKinnon.	Assault	Mar.	13	No.	Supt. A. B. Perry.	Fined $5 and costs	do	..	Tried summarily
do	24	The Queen.....	W. W. Clark...	Larceny	do	24	do	Inspector Norman.	.....	do	..	Not sufficient evidence to warrant commital.
do	29	do	Jos. O. Davis...	Attempted rape.....	do	29	do	Supt. A. B. Perry and Ins. Norman	.....	do	..	do
do	21	C. H. Cameron..	Robt. McCabe..	Assault	do	24	do	....	.....	do	..	Case settled out out court.
Apr.	10	Jno. Cheyne. .	W. D. Matheson	Appeal of Matheson against conviction of Supt. Perry and Inspector Norman.	Apr.	10	do	Judge McGuire...	Fined $50 and costs....	do	..	Conviction sustained.
Mar.	13	The Queen.....	Wm. Deihl.....	Setting out poison on Indian reserve near Muskeg Lake.	Mar.	14	....	Tried summarily under N.-W. Ordinances.	do 10 do	do	..	Fine paid.
Feb.	23	do	C. Archibald....	Larceny.....	Feb.	25	....	Thos. Copland....	Dismissed	do	..	
Apr.	18	do	Hank Fabre ...	do	Apr.	18	....	do	2 mos. imp., hard labour	do	..	Tried summarily
do	29	do	do ...	do	do	30	....	Thos. Copland and Jas. Leslie.	2 do ..	do	..	do
May	27	do	Ed. Owen	do	May	27	....	do ..	1 do .	do	..	do
do	28	do	Sioux Indian—Thunder Horse	Burglary.....	June	21	....	Judge McGuire...	22 do ..	do	..	
June	6	do	Jno. Smith.....	Horse-stealing.	do	7	....	Supt. Perry.	Dismissed	do	..	
do	7	do	Ed. Smith.....	do	do	9	...	do	do	do	..	Evidence not sufficient.
do	17	do	C. P. Hathaway	Getting goods under false pretences.	do	21	....	do	Discharged from cust'y	do	..	Released on bail, June 18, 1890.
Aug.	18	Thos. P. Davis..	Wm. H. Bartlett	Malicious injury to property....	Aug.	18	....	do	Fined $2, and to pay plaintiff $1 damages, or 7 days' imp.	do	..	Bail.
do	30	The Queen.....	Geo. Wright....	Vagrancy and disorderly conduct	Sept.	1	....	do and Insp. Huot.	Fined $10 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	..	Tried summarily
do	16	do	Horace Mears...	Vagrancy.....	Aug.	18	....	Supt. Perry and Insp. Norman.	Fined $10 and costs or 1 month's hard labour	do	..	do
do	30	do	T. Goodenough .	do	Sept.	1	....	Supt. Perry and Insp. Huot.	Fined $5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do	..	do
do	31	do	Jas. McNiven ..	do	do	1	....	do ..	Fined $10 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	..	do
do	31	do	Thos. Leo.....	do	do	1	....	do ..	do ..	do	..	do
do	31	do	Thos. Farwell...	Vagrancy (disorderly conduct)..	do	1	...	do ..	Dismissed	do	..	
Sept.	1	do	do ...	do do ..	do	2	....	do ..	do	do	..	
do	3	do	do ...	do do ..	do	4	....	Insp. Norman and Insp. Huot.	Fined $10 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	..	
do	1	do	Patrick Thorpe..	Assault	do	2	....	Supt. Perry and Insp. Huot.	1 month's hard labour.	do	..	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1890.				1890.					
Sept. 9	The Queen.....	Michael John Holmes.	Insanity.....	Sept. 9	....	H. Mitchell, J. P.	Committed to guard-room at Regina.	Prince Albert.	
do 16	do	Jas. T. Dale.. .	Vagrancy (creating disturbance).	do 16	....	Insp. Norman and Insp. Huot.	Dismissed	do ..	
do 16	do	Harry Lamb....	do do ..	do 16	....	do ..	Fined $5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do ..	
do 16	do	Fred. Close.....	do do ..	do 16	....	do ..	Fined $2 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do ..	
do 16	do	Thos. Ballantyne	do do ..	do 16	....	do ..	do ..	do ..	
do 18	Hugh N. Bain..	Alex. R. Spencer	Leaving employment without permission.	do 18	....	Insp. Norman	Fined $10 and costs or 14 day's hard labour.	do ..	
do 15	The Queen.....	Foreigner	Vagrancy	do 15	....	Thos. Copland and Jas. Leslie.	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	
Oct. 3	do	Sioux—Wahista.	Shooting and wounding an ox belonging to Indian Department.	Oct. 18	....	Judge McGuire...	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.	do ..	
do 8	C. R. Stovel....	Harry Ross.....	Assault	do 8	....	Insp. Norman and Insp. Huot.	Fined $5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do ..	
Sept. 24	The Queen.....	Thos. Oram.....	Having bar-room open on Sundays in prohibited hours.	Sept. 24	....	Insp. Norman	Fined $1 and costs	do ..	
Nov. 24	do	David Pollock..	Illegally selling intoxicating liqour.	Nov. 24	....	do and Wm. Craig, J.P.	Fined $50 and costs or 3 months' hard labour	do ..	
do 24	do	George Brown ..	do do ..	do 22	....	do ..	do ..	do ..	
do 22	do	Harry Lamb....	do do ..	do 22	....	do ..	do ..	do ..	
do 27	do	Francis Sauvie.	Larceny	do 28	....	R. S. McKenzie...	Committed for trial....	do ..	